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JAN 10 1897

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The National Bulletin.....

.. OF...

Charities ^{AND} Correction

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE
NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Address all Communications to H. H. HART, St. Paul, Minn.

Vol. 1. NOVEMBER, 1896. No. 1.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

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Conferences of Charities.

1. The National Conference of Charities and Correction, at Toronto, July 7-14, 1896; president, Alexander Johnson, of Ft. Wayne, Ind. (Special meeting at New Orleans, March 3-7, 1897, immediately after Mardi Gras.)

2. The Colorado Conference of Charities and Corrections. (No meeting in 1896.)

3. The Illinois Conference of Charities and Correction, at Springfield, November, 1897; president, Rev. Jenkins Lloyd Jones, of Chicago.

4. The Indiana Conference of Charities and Correction, at Evansville, October, 1897; president, T. J. Charlton, of Plainfield.

5. The Michigan Conference of County Agents and Convention of the Board of Corrections and Charities, at Reed City, December 9-10, 1896; president, John W. Holcomb, of Grand Rapids.

6. The Minnesota Conference of Charities and Correction, at St. Cloud, Oct. 13-15, 1897; president, Dr. T. C. Clark of Stillwater.

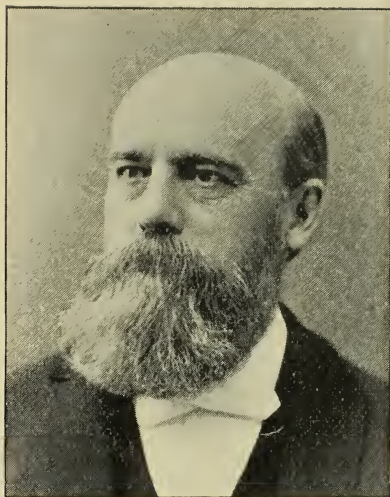
7. The New England Conference of Charities, Correction and Philanthropy. (No meeting in 1896.)

8. The New York Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor, at Thousand Island Park, June, 1897; president, Henry Esser, Westchester.

9. The Ohio Conference of Charities and Correction, at Toledo, October, 1897; president, Capt. David Lanning, of Xenia.

10. The Pennsylvania Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities, at Scranton, October, 1897; president, Dr. James W. Walk, of Philadelphia.

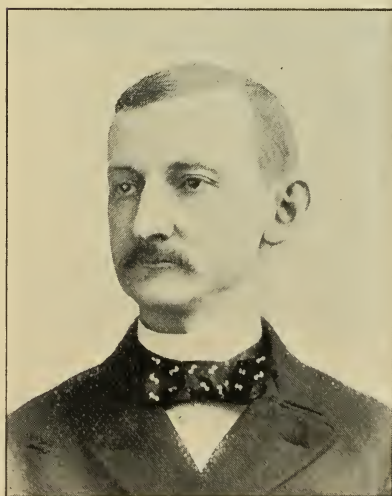
11. The Wisconsin Conference of Charities and Correction, at Madison, Feb. 2-3, 1897; president, W. H. Graebner, of Milwaukee.



REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, D. D.,
PRESIDENT OF THE OHIO STATE CONFERENCE OF
CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, 1896.



HON. TIMOTHY NICHOLSON,
PRESIDENT INDIANA STATE CONFERENCE OF CHAR-
ITIES AND CORRECTION, 1896.



ROBERT D. MCGONNIGLE, ESQ.,
PRESIDENT PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF DIREC-
TION OF THE POOR AND CHARITIES, 1896.



MICHEL HEYMAN, N,
CHAIRMAN NEW ORLEANS LOCAL COMMITTEE.

THE NATIONAL
Bulletin of Charities AND Correction.

VOLUME I.

NOVEMBER, 1896.

NUMBER 1.

PROSPECTUS.

For the past year, the National Conference of Charities and Correction has had an arrangement with the CHARITIES REVIEW whereby the announcements of the Conference and other matter of special interest to its members were published in that journal and it was furnished to the members of the Conference. The managers of the CHARITIES REVIEW, desiring to improve it and develop it along special lines of charity, have found it necessary to terminate this arrangement; but all members for 1896 will receive a year's subscription.

The executive committee of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, feeling the importance of some means of ready communication with the members of the Conference, has authorized the general secretary to establish THE NATIONAL BULLETIN OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION. THE BULLETIN will follow lines somewhat similar to those pursued by the State Bulletins of Charities and Correction of Indiana, Ohio and Minnesota.

THE BULLETIN will carry the announcements and programs of the National Conference, together with some account of the work done by the State Boards of Charities, the State Conference of Charities, and other kindred organizations. It will publish papers which may be deemed of such special value as to deserve a wider circulation than can be obtained through the volume of Proceedings of the Conference.

In this issue we reprint Sec'y Bicknell's paper on "Feeble-Mindedness as an Inheritance," read at Grand Rapids.

The membership fee of the National Conference of Charities and Correction for 1897 will include THE NATIONAL BULLETIN OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION instead of THE CHARITIES REVIEW. To those not members it will be furnished at the nominal price of 50 cents per year.

Subscriptions are invited. Subscribers who subsequently become members, will be credited with their subscription on their membership fee.

The National Conference has now 1170 members, as against 320 members in 1893. About 300 of our former members have not yet renewed their membership for 1896. It is hoped that they will do so. (See blank, inside first cover.)

THE NEW ORLEANS CONFERENCE.

At the Grand Rapids meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, the committee on time and place recommended New Orleans as the place for the Conference of 1897; but the Conference decided to go to Toronto.

There was a very cordial feeling toward New Orleans and its efficient representative, Mr. Michel Heymann, and a strong desire to meet his wishes for a meeting of the Conference in that city. Accordingly, after due consideration, it was voted to hold a special meeting in New Orleans and a committee was appointed to make arrangements therefor.

The New Orleans Conference will consist of representatives of the National Conference of Charities and Correction from the Northern states, and delegates from the Southern states. It is hoped that at least fifty representatives from the Northern states will attend, and that there will be a large representation from Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

The Conference will meet March 3-7, 1897, immediately after the close of Mardi Gras. Delegates will be able to avail themselves of the special rates for Mardi Gras, which will probably be the same as last year, viz.: a one-fare rate

for the round trip from St. Paul, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Washington, and points intermediate between these places and New Orleans. Special rates will be given by boat from St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other river points.

Hon. Alexander Johnson, of Fort Wayne, Ind., President of the Conference, is engaged in the preparation of the program, which will include some of the ablest speakers in the United States.

It is hoped that this meeting will do much to promote the improvements in this field which are so earnestly desired by the intelligent people of the South. The people of New Orleans will welcome the delegates with true Southern hospitality.

An efficient local committee is already at work, under Mr. Heymann's leadership. The Conference will meet in the Y. M. C. A. building. The headquarters will be at the Pickwick Hotel.

Hotel rates are offered as follows, during the Conference: (European plan, rooms only). The Pickwick Hotel, \$1.50 per day (two in one room, \$2.75); Hotel Royal, \$1.00 per day (two in a room, \$1.50). These rates do not apply to Mardi Gras.

In the next number of the Bulletin, issued February 1st, the program will be given, with full particulars as to arrangements, rates, etc.

All who have any thought of attending the Conference are requested to communicate immediately with Mr. H. H. Hart, General Secretary, St. Paul, Minn.

THE TORONTO CONFERENCE.

The Twenty-fourth National Conference of Charities and Correction will meet in Toronto, July 7-14, 1897.

The executive committee met in Toronto, Oct. 17th, 1896, to make preliminary arrangements. The committee met the local charity workers. The mayor of the city presided, and notwithstanding a violent storm, about fifty people were pres-

ent. An efficient local committee has been organized and the local arrangements will be complete in every respect.

On Sunday, Oct. 18th, President Alexander Johnson and Secretary H. H. Hart spoke in five of the prominent churches. They met with a favorable reception, and it is apparent that the local interest in Toronto will be equal to that in Grand Rapids last year.

The meetings of the Conference will be held at the normal school, which is admirably adapted to the purpose, having commodious halls of different sizes adapted both to the section meetings and the general sessions. Two evening mass meetings will be held in the beautiful pavilion located in the horticultural gardens.

The hotel accommodations will be ample, with reasonable rates, and the hotels are very conveniently located.

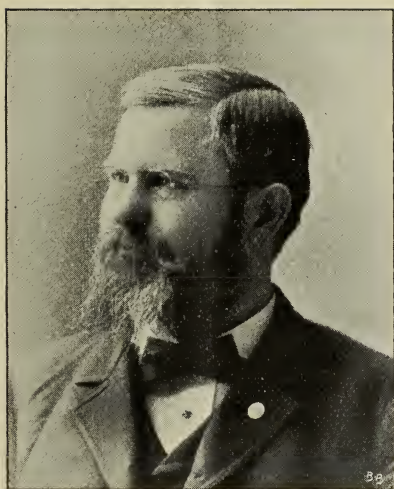
President Johnson has the program already well in hand. The chairmen of the different sections are hard at work and it is expected that the interest of former Conferences will be fully maintained. The indications are that the membership of the Conference of 1897 will be even larger than that of 1896. Although the membership fee is not due until Jan. 1st, 1897, membership fees are already coming in.

THE GRAND RAPIDS CONFERENCE.

BY PRESIDENT A. O. WRIGHT.

The salient features of the twenty-third National Conference of Charities and Correction at Grand Rapids were:

1. The great local interest, which was due to the fact of the city being of the right size to welcome such a Conference—neither too large nor too small; to the fact that the Charity Organization Society of Grand Rapids was well organized and influential; to the fact that the local committee made such excellent preparation for the meeting and to the interest in the Conference aroused in and by the remarkable Ladies' Literary Club of Grand Rapids.



ALBERT O. WRIGHT,
PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF
CHARITIES AND CORRECTION FOR 1896.

2. The further development of section meetings over previous Conferences. The three old and strong sections on Charity Organization, Juvenile Reformatories and Child-Saving had carefully arranged programs and large and enthusiastic meetings. Each of these sections had larger meetings than the general meetings of previous Conferences had averaged.

3. The broader scope of the Conference, to embrace philanthropic work outside of charity in the stricter sense. A previous Conference had led out toward this broader scope by inviting the teachers of the new college work on the scientific study of the social problems to meet with the Conference. This year a further step was taken by welcoming the Social Settlements which have grown so rapidly of late. This new section held large and profitable meetings. Another step was also taken in this line by having on Sunday evening a mass meeting on "The Social Settlement and the Labor Question," with delegates from the local Labor Unions on the platform and speakers provided both by the Labor Unions and the Conference.

4. A much fuller representation than previously of persons officially interested in municipal and county charities and a closer relation of the National Conference with the increasing number of State Conferences.

THE "PROCEEDINGS" FOR 1896.

BY MRS. ISABEL C. BARROWS, OFFICIAL EDITOR.

Not only do the succeeding volumes of the Proceedings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction contain papers and reports of the different subjects coming within its province that keep the reader abreast of the times, but every year the horizon is widened and allied topics come under consideration. The volume for 1896, which will soon be off from the press, is no exception to the rule. A synopsis of the topics considered will show this.

The opening address of President A. O. Wright, entitled "The New Philanthropy," is inspiring and suggestive, and in itself is almost an epitome of what is to follow in the remainder of the book. Mr. Wright's long connection with state charities, and his sincere and intelligent interest in all matters associated therewith, make him an authority when he speaks concerning them.

No student of social science can now afford to ignore what the various settlements throughout the country are doing. Their life in detail may well be studied and the scientific information gathered by their residents among the working people, can nowhere else be duplicated. Seventy-six pages, nearly one-fifth of the volume, are devoted to "Social Settlements and the Labor Question." The twelve papers in this division would make a book by itself which every librarian should have upon his shelves. They are, in brief, a paper by Miss Julia C. Lathrop, of the Illinois State Board of Charities, one of the most active members of Hull House, Chicago, on "What the Settlement Work Stands For," a description of "Scotch and English Settlements," by Dr. W. B. Caldwell; "The Settlement in Education," by Jacob J. Abt; "The Settlement and Organized Charity," by Mary E. McDowell, of Chicago, showing the close relation in which these two useful systems stand to each other; "Social Settlements," by C. S. Loch, of London, one of the clearest thinkers along these lines and a man of vast practical experience among the poor people of England; "Civic Efforts of Social Settlements," by Katherine B. Davis, full of facts of what has been accomplished; "Settlements and Municipal Reform," by James B. Reynolds, of New York, a paper that should help workers in other cities to undertake similar efforts; "Social Settlements and Labor Movements," by Graham Taylor, whose name is a guaranty of the worth of what he says; "Benevolent Features of Trades Unions," by John D. Flanigan; "The Working Child," by Florence Kelly, who knows, as factory inspector, exactly what she is talking about,

and "Religion in the Settlement," by Dean Hodges, whose sympathies with all reforms that look to the bettering of men spiritually are equalled by his desire to better the whole man, physically, socially, intellectually and industrially, as helping thus to bring about the best outflowing of the spiritual side of humanity. These papers are followed by a table of replies to questions from 27 out of the 44 existing settlements, giving in concise form the best summary that has ever been presented of the organization and work of the settlements in this country.

The care of the insane, as usual, makes a chapter in these Proceedings, and perhaps the Wisconsin system has never been better set forth than in the paper by Mr. James E. Heg. Dr. Jules Morel, of Belgium, contributes a suggestive paper on "The Insane in Prison," with a report of the medico-psychological alienists who have been appointed for the Belgium prisons.

"The Care of Epileptics," is the title of a carefully prepared paper by Mr. William P. Letchworth, whose thoughtful contributions always add value to the Proceedings. Mr. Alexander Johnson, of the School for Feeble-Minded in Indiana, gives a resume of what is doing for this class in the United States—one had almost said of how little is doing—and Mr. Ernest Bicknell, in another paper, shows how vast is the need of doing more.

Charity Organization has able advocates in Dr. Philip W. Ayres, Professor C. R. Henderson and others.

The Merit System in Public Institutions is treated in two admirable papers, strong, cogent and just, by Mr. Philip C. Garrett, of Philadelphia, and Professor Henderson, of Chicago. Were the principles here advocated carried out in all institutions and in our government, —municipal, state, county and national,—it would so reduce the evils now existing that the Conference of Charities and Correction would have far less to do.

The volume of Proceedings contains, in addition, the annual sermon, by Professor Francis G. Peabody, several other papers, and the minutes of the meeting and discussions. The book is indexed.

STATE CONFERENCES OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

THE ILLINOIS CONFERENCE.

A State Conference of Charities and Correction was called by the Board of Public Charities to meet at Springfield, November 12-13, 1896. Dr. Arthur R. Reynolds, President of the Board of Public Charities, presided. Among those in attendance were Miss Jane Addams and Miss Julia C. Lathrop, of Hull House, Dr. Fred H. Wines, Major R. W. McClaughry, Mrs. Lucy L. Flower, Dr. Clark Gapen, Judge Orrin N. Carter, Secretary H. H. Hart, of Minnesota, and Mr. John Koren, of Boston, Secretary of the "Committee of Fifty."

The papers and the discussions were of a very high order. Governor Altgeld made an address of welcome, outlining ideally the proper work of a State Conference of Charities. Judge Carter gave a most interesting paper on "The Legal Status of the Dependent Child." Prof. C. R. Henderson set forth "The Principle of Charity Organization in Towns and Villages," which was admirably illustrated by Rev. J. L. Duncan's paper, "The Progress of One Year in Streator." Miss Jane Addams spoke delightfully on "The Settlement," and Prof. Bamberger read an interesting paper on "Manual Training for Neglected Children," illustrated by a fine exhibit. Supt. S. T. Walker, assisted by some of his teachers, gave an exhibit of the methods of training in the Illinois School for the Deaf. The Springfield Conference was a most auspicious meeting.

THE INDIANA CONFERENCE.

The fifth annual Conference was held at Richmond, November 11-13, 1896. The local attendance was good; the Auditorium being filled to its fullest capacity at several meetings.

President Timothy Nicholson, in his annual address, gave a very interesting account of a "Thirty Years Struggle," being the effort for reform in the penal and charitable affairs of Indiana, which was begun in 1859 by the Indiana Yearly Meet-

ing of Friends, and lasted until, in 1889, the Board of State Charities was created.

More than half of the superintendents of the State Institutions were present and active participants.

Owing to the forthcoming biennial session of the Legislature, prison reform and also the State's work for the insane the blind and the mute received special attention. Attention was called to the need of special provision for epileptics, and the fact that there are still numerous insane and feeble-minded in the county poor asylums was deplored.

The next meeting is to be at Evansville, in October, 1897, and Supt. T. J. Charlton, of the Indiana Reform School for Boys, will be the president.

THE OHIO CONFERENCE.

The Sixth Ohio State Conference of Charities and Correction was held at Xenia, October 13-15, 1896. About 125 delegates were present from points outside Xenia.

The Ohio State Conference includes among its members many prominent charity workers. Rev. Washington Gladden, D. D., presided; and there were present Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, Judge M. D. Follett, Gen. James Barrett, Supt. H. C. Rutter, Secretary Joseph P. Byers, Supt. M. V. Crouse, and others who are known outside the boundaries of Ohio.

Governor Asa Bushnell delivered an interesting address. Dr. Gladden, in the president's address, advocated the revival of general charity work by churches, especially in the smaller communities. Miss Helen Moorhead, of Xenia, read an excellent paper on "Poor Relief in Smaller Cities." There were numerous papers of excellent quality.

The Conference was notable for the large number of county officers present, and for the animated and practical discussions. The new law, abolishing county outdoor relief and making the poor a charge upon the cities and towns, was vigorously attacked by the county directors of the poor, and was defended by the members of the Board of State Charities.

Supt. David Lanning, of the Soldiers' Orphans Home, was elected President of the Conference of 1897, at Toledo.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities was held at Pittsburg, October 21-23, 1896. President Robert D. McGonnigle, of Pittsburg, was an admirable presiding officer. About 200 delegates were in attendance. The meeting was remarkable for the large attendance of county directors of the poor, who formed, apparently, a majority of the delegates.

The papers and discussions related to practical questions, dealing largely with the management of county institutions for the poor and the insane, and the administration of outdoor relief. Such subjects as the following were discussed: "Almshouses—Their Needs, Management and Discipline;" "The Care of the Sick in Almshouses;" "The Duty of the Commonwealth to Her Poor, Unfortunate and Insane;" "Statistics of the Poor and a Comparison of Expenses Under Different Systems;" "Outdoor Relief;" "Qualifications, Responsibilities and Duties of Directors of the Poor;" "How to Improve the Moral Influences in Our Almshouses;" "Industrial Schools for Dependent Children;" "Homes for Epileptics;" "Effect of Institution Life Upon Children;" "Feeble-Mindedness and Viciousness from Inheritance;" "Interstate Migration of Dependents and Criminals;" "Organized Charities;" "Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb;" etc.

Several faces familiar to the members of the National Conference of Charities and Correction were seen. President McGonnigle was an active member of the Grand Rapids Conference. Papers were read by Hon. Cadwalader Biddle, General Agent of the Board of Public Charities; Dean George Hodges, of Cambridge, Mass., formerly of Pittsburg; Dr. James W. Walk, of Philadelphia, and Secretary H. H. Hart, of Minn.

Dr. Walk was elected president of the meeting of 1897, which will be held at Scranton.

FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS AS AN INHERITANCE.*

BY ERNEST BICKNELL,

SECRETARY INDIANA BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

From the first generation of feeble-mindedness in any direct line of descent, we look back for explanation to complex influences which in themselves have no apparent relation to the result reached. For each subsequent generation of feeble-mindedness, in the same direct line, we find explanation in the feeble-mindedness of the parent. The intention at this time is to consider especially second and subsequent generations of mental deficiency, without endeavoring to grapple with the perplexing first causes.

No one, on first giving thoughtful attention to the prevalence of feeble-mindedness, but experiences a shock of surprise and horror at the facts which unfold before him. With every advance they grow more appalling. 95,000 feeble-minded persons in the United States: in Illinois, 5,249; in Chicago, 2,500; in Indiana, 5,568; in Indianapolis, 230; in Ohio, 8,235; in Cincinnati, 460; in Michigan, 3,218; in Grand Rapids, 160. Provision for only 6,000 of this great host in proper institutions, — poorhouses crowded, the ranks of vagrancy multiplied, vice and crime battering to satiety on helpless victims. From this knowledge springs the inevitable question, Can anything be done to prevent the perpetuation and spread of feeble-mindedness, and to remedy the evils arising from what already exists?

Before we can answer, we must obtain a knowledge of the causes and manifestations of feeble-mindedness, through investigations and comparisons. It is probable that only the slow remedy of long years of higher standards of living can reach the causes which produce the first generation of mental deficiency appearing in any family. But, if experience has demonstrated that there is danger of the first feeble-minded member of any family becoming the originator of a line of descendants characterized by the same defect, it would undoubtedly be possible to prevent such a result by denying to this person the opportunity to reproduce his kind. If, further, it can be proved that actually a large proportion of the feeble-mindedness of the

* An address made at the Twenty-third National Conference of Charities and Correction.

country is inherited from feeble-minded parents, then the value of measures which will prevent such persons from becoming parents will be very great.

It has been with a view to determine whether a large per cent. of feeble-mindedness is inherited from feeble-minded parents that I have for the last two years been gradually collecting statistics bearing more or less directly upon this question. The work has been done simply as time could be snatched from pressing duties, and the opportunity has been lacking to trace out complicated lines of relationship or search for missing links. The families with whose histories I have dealt have been paupers in part or all of their members, and much of my information has been obtained from poor asylum records. Nothing in this work has been taken for granted. Absence of facts has in every instance counted against the strength of the showing made in the statistics. If no reliable information was obtainable about an individual, he was invariably counted of sound mind, no matter how strong were inferential reasons for believing him of feeble mind. The result of this policy has been the certainty that the actual facts, could they be fully known, would perceptibly strengthen the force of the statistics collected. Of generations now living, essential facts are usually to be had, if persistently sought; of generations dead, reliable information is often impossible to get. No Boswell does the steps of the imbecile.

Something of the histories of 248 families have been recorded here. They are not clean cut, not properly rounded out. They begin in obscurity, come into view for a few years, and fall back into obscurity again. But the broken stories of their misery, their perpetuation of their own wretched kind, their demoralizing influence upon their fellows, their dragging down of the average of morality, intelligence, and physical development, are sorrowful beyond words.

The whole number of persons composing these 248 families is 887. Of the 395 males, 222, or 56.2 per cent., were found to be feeble-minded; and of the 492 females, 340, or 69 per cent., were feeble-minded. Of the 887 persons, therefore, 562, or 63.2 per cent., were mentally defective. It is to be noted that the feeble-mindedness among the females exceeded that among the males by 12.8 per cent. It is possible that this difference may be accounted for by the greater ease of tracing a history of feeble-mindedness in females, because the results of mental deficiency in them are usually more

visible and far-reaching than in males. This is not offered as a sufficient explanation of the difference disclosed, but only as a suggestion possibly worthy of attention.

In 101 of the 248 families under consideration has been found a history of feeble-mindedness extending through more than one generation. These supply examples of the transmittal of feeble-mindedness from parents to child. In those of the 248 families in which only one generation of mental deficiency has been discovered the feeble-mindedness could not have been inherited from feeble-minded parents, and must have been the result of other causes, of which there may be many, but which time forbids me now to discuss. We have an opportunity, therefore, to determine by a comparison whether feeble-mindedness in children is more or less likely to result from feeble-mindedness in parents than from other causes.

If the percentage of feeble-mindedness in families where there is a history of this defect, running through two or more generations, is greater than in families in which feeble-mindedness is not inherited from feeble-minded parents, then the fair inference would seem to be that mental deficiency in the parents is that condition which is most certain to result in feeble-mindedness in the offspring. The 101 families in which more than one generation of feeble-mindedness was found numbered 447 different persons. 86 families with 312 members had a record of feeble-mindedness in two generations; 12 families with 77 members had feeble-mindedness in three generations; while 2 families showed four and 1 five generations of this defect. Of the 447 persons in these 101 families in which mental deficiency was known to have descended from parents to children, 359, or 80 per cent., were found to be feeble-minded. In the remaining 147 families under consideration in this paper, in which feeble-mindedness has been found in but one generation, there were 440 different persons, of whom 203, or 46.1 per cent., were feeble-minded.

Thus we find that in families in which mental deficiency descends from parent to children the per cent. of feeble-mindedness is 80, while in those families in which feeble-mindedness is the result of all other causes the per cent. is 46.1. Other and more complete investigations must be made before these percentages can be accepted as reliable. Certainly, no other physical or mental weakness can show a hereditary transmittal in 80 out of every 100 possible opportunities.

It is worthy of note that this inquiry has once more emphasized the close relationship which exists between feeble-mindedness and those other defects of mind and body commonly regarded as hereditary. Of the 887 persons concerning whom the foregoing statistics were collected, 2.6 per cent. were epileptics, 3 per cent. insane, 8 per cent. blind, and 1.7 per cent. deaf and dumb. Compare these percentages with the percentages of the same defects in the normal population. Employing the statistics supplied by the Eleventh Federal Census, we find that in the United States in 1890 the insane composed $\frac{1}{100}$ of 1 per cent. of the population, the blind $\frac{8}{1000}$ of 1 per cent., and the deaf and dumb $\frac{6}{1000}$ of 1 per cent. Expressing the comparison differently, in 10,000 persons from the normal population we should expect to find 20 insane persons, 8 blind, and 6 deaf and dumb; while in a population of 10,000 belonging to families in which there is a strain of feeble-mindedness we should expect to find, according to the statistics here presented, 300 insane persons, 80 blind, and 170 deaf and dumb. Were this comparison known to be wholly trustworthy, it would prove that the causes which produce feeble-mindedness are only less terrible in their collateral effects. The constitutional weakness which permits the entrance of one of these ills seems to swing wide the doors in invitation to all the others. But we are not ready to accept the statistics which have been presented as conclusive. The number of cases on which one side of the comparison is based is far too small to afford a substantial foundation for so important a verdict. Of this comparison I think we may safely say it is significant in the direction in which it turns our thought, and that it suggests fuller investigation by different persons in various parts of the country. It is to be noted also that the comparison here made is not breaking a new path of inquiry, but follows an old trail, well defined, and serves only to add a few more finger-posts to those already set.

In any discussion of feeble-mindedness it is hardly possible to avoid referring to the prevalence of illegitimacy among this class of unfortunates. It forces itself upon the attention of the investigator at every turn, and the fact very soon becomes patent that a large per cent. of all the illegitimacy occurring in the country is to be charged to those whose mental condition makes them partially or wholly irresponsible for the evils which they produce. In collecting the statistics above presented concerning 887 persons, there were

found to be among them 186 cases of illegitimacy. That is, 21 per cent. of all the members of 248 families, in which a strain of feeble-mindedness was found, were known to be illegitimate; while the marriage bonds were so little regarded by a great many of the families that there is no doubt that the actual proportion of illegitimacy, could the truth be known, would be shown to be much greater than the 21 per cent. given. In reckoning the evils which are entailed upon society by feeble-mindedness, illegitimacy, with all the demoralization and degradation which accompany it, must be assigned a prominent place.

Did time permit, it would be of interest to refer more particularly to some of the families whose records have contributed to the statistics of feeble-mindedness and kindred evils which have been presented. A history of actual cases might convey a more vivid appreciation of the unhappy conditions surrounding and controlling the feeble-minded than is produced by the discussion of totals and percentages. I must limit illustration to the partial history of a single family.

In one of our Southern Indiana counties the poorhouse records have been preserved for thirty-five years. During that entire time one family has been represented among the pauper population. This family's pauper record probably extends yet farther back; but, since the records of an earlier date have not been saved, the statement cannot be positively made. In the thirty-five years of which a record has been kept it is found that 30 members of this family have been inmates of the poorhouse. As most of them have remained years and some have lived in the institution almost continuously since the record began, it is a fact that an average of three or four, possibly five, members of this family have been in the poorhouse at all times for fully one-third of a century. Other members have been the recipients of outdoor relief, while a few have managed to "shift for themselves" in a half-civilized manner. I have been unable to determine, even approximately, the total number of persons in the family, even since the poorhouse record began; and links in relationship are here and there missing. The following fragment of history, which I have succeeded in compiling, is sufficient, however, to illustrate the subject under consideration.

One of the oldest of the family now living was born in 1823. He is feeble-minded. His first wife was feeble-minded.

Four children were the result of this marriage, two sons and two daughters. All were feeble-minded. These children were named Mary, Margaret, Andrew, and George. The first wife died; and in his old age this man married a second time, his second choice being also a feeble-minded woman. Four children resulted from the second marriage, two of them feeble-minded; but no record of the mental condition of the other two has been found. The two daughters who were born to the first wife of this man were, as I have said, feeble-minded. Both are living to-day, and are inmates of the poor asylum. Neither has ever married. Mary has borne six or seven children. Two have been dead for years, and their mental condition is not positively known. Two daughters now living are in the School for Feeble-Minded; and a son, who died within a few years, was feeble-minded. A third daughter is feeble-minded, and is the wife of a feeble-minded man. They are not in the poor asylum, but live in a neighboring county, where they are given assistance by a township trustee. This couple has one child, of whose mental condition I have no information. The other sister, Margaret, has a daughter, feeble-minded and unmarried, and a feeble-minded son now in the School for Feeble-minded. This woman has also borne two other children, now dead, but both said to have been feeble-minded. Of the son Andrew we have no record. He is dead, and probably died in youth. The son George married a feeble-minded woman, and a feeble-minded son was born to them. George afterward separated from his wife, and later married a second feeble-minded woman. Before marriage this woman had borne a feeble-minded son by a former husband and an illegitimate feeble-minded son by George. So far as known, every member of the family has been feeble-minded. At least ten members have been illegitimate. The history of this family is not closed. In truth, its productive power for evil is probably greater to-day than at any time in its history.

Again comes the question asked in the earlier part of this paper, Can anything be done to check or prevent? I believe we are prepared to answer, Yes. The feeble-minded which we have we must keep until they die, but they need not be allowed to bring other feeble-minded into existence. Prohibition would not check the operation of the first causes of mental deficiency, but it would stop the inheritance of the defect from parents similarly afflicted. In-

complete and inconclusive as the statistics which I have here presented may be, they certainly serve to demonstrate that a very large per cent. of feeble-mindedness springs from feeble-minded progenitors. Let a stop be put to this source, and the immediate cause of the greater part of the feeble-mindedness in the country to-day would, as I believe, be removed.

The fact that feeble-mindedness may be, and often is, inherited, supplies a solid foundation upon which to base restrictive and preventive measures. The knowledge should serve to give definiteness and direction to our work, and a gauge by which to measure results. It may not assist in preventing first generations of feeble-mindedness, but it proves that second and subsequent generations may be prevented by means within our control. Whatever the differences of opinion among investigators as to first causes or chief causes, or whatever plans may be proposed for reaching and remedying or alleviating the evil, I believe it a safe conclusion, and worthy of acceptance, that, while society is remotely responsible for the first generation of feeble-mindedness in any family, its responsibility for every subsequent generation of feeble-mindedness in the same direct line of descent is clear-cut and beyond question.

FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS AND RELATED DEFECTS, TOGETHER
WITH ILLEGITIMACY, IN TWO HUNDRED AND
FORTY-EIGHT FAMILIES.

	Whole Number.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptic.	Insane.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Illegitimate.
Males	395	222	13	7	2	5	101
Females	492	340	10	20	5	10	85
Total	887	562	23	27	7	15	186
Families	248						
Average number of persons to each family	3.58	2.27					.75
Percentage of whole number		63.4	2.6	3	.8	1.7	20.9
Percentage of males	44.6	56.2	3.3	1.8	.5	1.3	25.6
Percentage of females	55.4	69	2	4.1	1	2	17.3

FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS IN FAMILIES CONTAINING TWO OR
MORE GENERATIONS OF MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

Number of Generations of Feeble-mindedness in Each Family.	Number of Families.	Whole Number of Persons.	Number of Feeble-minded Persons.	Percentage of Feeble-mindedness.
Two	86	312	261	83.6
Three	12	77	53	68.8
Four	2	51	38	74.5
Five	1	7	7	100.0
Total	101	447	359	80.0

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* Craig, Miss Margaret, Matron, Girls' Dept., State Indus. Sch.

* Daniels, Miss G. A., Matron, State Indus. Sch.

* Goler, Dr. G. W., Mgr., State Indus. Sch.

* Hickey, Rev. T. F., Chaplain and Agent, State Indus. Sch.

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* Parrott, Chas., Member, Bd. of State Char.

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Kent.

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OREGON.**Forest Grove.**

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Carlisle.

Kremer, J. B.
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Coatesville.

Reil, Dr. Ida V.

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RHODE ISLAND.**Centreville.**

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The Proceedings of the Grand Rapids Conference of Charities and Correction will be ready for delivery about December 15; about 500 pp., 8vo., cloth; price \$1.50; (to libraries \$1.25.) For contents see page 6.

The papers in this volume correspond in value to those in preceding volumes. There has been a great increase in the demand for these volumes during the past two or three years. They are found in all of the leading public libraries and university libraries.

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THE NATIONAL Bulletin of Charities AND Correction.

A CHRONICLE OF THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES
AND CORRECTION AND KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS.

VOLUME I.

FEBRUARY, 1897.

NUMBER 2.

This number of the NATIONAL BULLETIN OF CHARITIES, AND CORRECTION is sent to many who are not yet members of the National Conference of Charities and Correction.

You are invited to become a member of the Conference, if not already a member. There are no limitations to membership, and attendance on the conference is not a condition. The membership fee of \$2.50 includes the volume of Proceedings of 500 pages, octavo, cloth bound, price \$1.50; and the NATIONAL BULLETIN OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION for one year, price \$1.00.

The Conference has now about 1,200 members, whose distribution by states, institutions, societies, etc., will be found on page 62.

On the fly leaf will be found a blank for remittance, and a statement of the purposes of the Conference. A return envelope is enclosed.

If you are not yet prepared to become a member of the Conference, you are invited to subscribe for the BULLETIN, price \$1.00.

THE NEW ORLEANS CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

For several years an earnest desire has been expressed that the National Conference of Charities and Correction should hold one of its meetings at New Orleans. It was difficult to arrange for such a meeting, because the National Conference of Charities and Correction usually meets in June or July, a season of the year unsuitable for a southern meeting. A further difficulty was found in the long journey required for many of the northern members of the Conference. Many of the members of the Conference, however, have desired to visit New Orleans, and the eloquent presentation made by Mr.

Michel Heymann at the Grand Rapids Conference induced the committee on time and place to recommend New Orleans. The Conference was cordially disposed towards this recommendation, but the difficulties above mentioned stood in the way of holding the annual meeting at New Orleans. Finally a compromise was effected by arranging for a special meeting, and a strong committee was appointed to make arrangements for the meeting.

OBJECTS OF THE CONFERENCE.

Those who have been accustomed to attend the delightful annual sessions of the Conference during the past twenty years need not be told anything of its purposes.

The National Conference is a gathering of people who are interested in improved methods of caring for the dependent and delinquent members of society. It knows no creed, promulgates no platform, rides no hobbies. It brings together Protestants, Catholics, Jews and Infideis, who take counsel together as to the best means of mitigating the world's miseries and enlarging its charities.

While the Conference is open to all, it is remarkably free from cranks. Its members are earnest people who are actively engaged in the work of helping humanity. The platform of the Conference is open to all comers for free discussion of the papers which are presented, and these papers and discussions are left to produce their own effect, without bias from the members of the Conference.

If not already a member of the Conference, you are invited to become one. If you cannot attend the Conference you will receive the published "Proceedings" and the "NATIONAL BULLETIN." Many of our members are unable to attend the meetings. (See blank on fly leaf.)

REPRESENTATION.

The New Orleans Conference will consist of representatives of the National Conference of Charities and Correction from the Northern states and delegates from the Southern states. Many of the members of the Conference have already signified their intention of attending the meeting. Delegates have already been appointed by the state board of Charities of Ohio, Tennessee, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the other state boards have been requested to appoint delegates. The governors of the Southern states have been asked to appoint official delegates and a representation is anticipated from Louisiana,

Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. Efforts are being made to secure representatives from the various state institutions in the United States, and, as far as practicable, from private institutions and societies.

WHO ARE INVITED.

Invitations to the Conference are not only extended to its 1,200 present members in all parts of the country, but to all who are especially interested in the subject of charities and correction, including representatives of prisons, insane hospitals, soldiers' homes, schools for



THE NEW ORLEANS YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING, IN WHICH THE CONFERENCE WILL MEET.

the deaf and blind, orphan asylums, hospitals for the sick, almshouses and other charitable institutions; also, to trustees and officers of prisons, jails, reform schools and the members and officers of charitable

societies of all kinds. There are no restrictions as to membership in the Conference.

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The citizens of New Orleans offer to the Conference the freedom of the city with true Southern hospitality. They propose to offer some delightful excursions and entertainments in order that the members of the Conference may become familiar with the institutions of the city and its interesting features.

An efficient local committee has been organized under the leadership of Mr. Michel Heymann.



THE PICKWICK HOTEL, CANAL AND ARUNDELET STREETS, HEADQUARTERS OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, MARCH 4-7, 1897.

The Young Men's Christian Association building has been secured for the meetings of the Conference.

HOTEL RATES.

The hotels of New Orleans cannot make any concessions until after the close of the Mardi Gras festival, March 2nd. For the Conference March 3d to March 8th, the hotel rates will be as follows: (European plan, rooms only): The Pickwick Hotel, \$1.50 per day; (two in one room, \$2.75.) The Hotel Royal, \$1.00 per day; (two in a room, \$1.50.) The St. Charles Hotel (American plan), \$3.50 per day; (regular rates, \$5.00 per day, up.)

The Headquarters of the Conference will be at the Pickwick Hotel.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

From Southern Points.—The Southern States Passenger Association has made a round trip-rate of one fare for the Mardi Gras festivities which are to be held at New Orleans, March 1-2, 1897. All persons attending the Conference will be able to avail themselves of the Mardi Gras rates, provided they arrive in New Orleans not later than March 1, and return not later than March 27, 1897. These rates will be good from Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and points in the territory of the Southern States Passenger Association.

From Chicago.—A rate of \$25.00 will be made from Chicago to New Orleans and return, account Mardi Gras; tickets at this rate will be on sale Feb. 22 to 28, inclusive, good to return until March 27, 1897. The last day upon which this rate will be obtainable is Sunday, Feb. 28. The fast train on the Illinois Central Railroad, leaving Chicago at 4 p. m. and reaching New Orleans at 6:40 p. m. of Monday, March 1, the day previous to Mardi Gras.

All routes quote the following rates to New Orleans and return, on the first and third Tuesday of each month, via Cincinnati or Louisville: from Chicago, \$25.00 (leaving Chicago March 1 or 2; from Indianapolis, \$24.25. Corresponding rates are offered by the Southern roads viz: Cincinnati, \$21.00; Louisville, \$23.00. These rates will not be available for those desiring to attend the Mardi Gras festival, and delegates using them must start on their return either on a Tuesday or a Friday, within twenty-one days.

From the East.—No special railroad rates have been announced from Atlantic Coast points, but the Mardi Gras rates of the Southern States Passenger Association apply to Washington, D. C.

The Cromwell Line of steamers offers a special rate of \$50.00 for the round trip from New York to New Orleans.

Central Passenger Committee.—The Central Passenger Committee has under advisement the question of special rates for Mardi Gras, covering the territory north of the Ohio river, east of Chicago and St. Louis and west of Bellaire, Pittsburg and Buffalo. The committee will take action Feb. 3, and the general secretary of the Conference will then be able to furnish information, on request. If practicable, a supplement will be enclosed herewith, giving this information.

Delegates desiring further information respecting transportation should apply to their local ticket agents. If they cannot furnish information, Southern delegates should write to Mr. Michel Heymann, New Orleans, La.; Northern delegates to H. H. Hart, St. Paul, Minn.

THE PROGRAM OF THE NEW ORLEANS CONFERENCE.

The program is in the hands of Mr. Alexander Johnson, president of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. It is impossible at this time to announce the complete program, but the outline which follows will indicate something of the feast which will be offered. The Conference will number among its members many of the leading representatives of charities and correction in the United States. Among those who are expected to participate are Hon. Robert Treat Paine, of Boston; President D. C. Gilman, of the Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore; Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield, Ohio, President of the National Prison Association; Hon. Richard Guenther and Hon. Lemuel Ellsworth, of the State Board of Control, of Wisconsin; Rev. S. G. Smith, D. D., lecturer in State University, of St. Paul, Minn.; Mr. W. T. Rolph, of Louisville, Ky.; Mr. W. H. Moore, of St. Louis, President of the Missouri State Convention of Charities and Correction; Dr. J. T. Searcy, of Tuscaloosa, Superintendent of the Alabama Bryce Hospital for the Insane; Mrs. E. E. Williamson, of Elizabeth, N. J., Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association; Mr. N. S. Rosenau, Manager United Hebrew Charities,

of New York City; Maj. R. S. McClaughry, of Pontiac, Superintendent of the Illinois State Reformatory; Miss Julia C. Lathrop, of Hull House, Chicago, Member of the Illinois Board of State Charities; Prof. Graham Taylor, of Chicago; Mrs. Jane McKinney, of Michigan, Superintendent of the Penal and Reformatory Department of the W. C. T. U.; Dr. Wm. T. Spratling, Superintendent of the New Hospital for Epileptics, at Sonyea, N. Y.; Hon. Bolton Smith, President of the Board of State Charities of Tennessee.

PROGRAM OF THE CONFERENCE.

(Subject to change by the Executive Committee.)

(The persons named have been invited and are expected to take part as announced.)

Thursday, March 4, 1897, 10 a. m.

The Conference will meet at the Young Men's Christian Association building.

An address of welcome will be delivered by Hon. Walter C. Flower, Mayor of Baltimore.

Responses by leading delegates.

Alexander Johnson, of Indiana, President of the Conference, will speak on "The Mother State and her Weaker Children."

Hon. Robert Treat Paine, of Massachusetts, President of the Twenty-Second National Conference, will speak of "The Newer Charity, Its Methods and Its Aims."

Thursday, March 4th, 3 p. m.

A conversational meeting will be held on "Child-Helping Agencies."

Mrs. L. W. Treat, of Grand Rapids, Mich, will introduce the subject of "The Free Kindergarten."

Mr. N. S. Rosenau, of New York, will speak on "The Creche."

Thursday, March 4th, 8 p. m.

The Conference will consider "Prison Reform."

General Roeliff Brinkerhoff, President of the National Prison Association, and Chairman of the Board of State Charities of Ohio, will speak on "Prison Reform, or How Best to Deal With the Criminal Classes."

Major R. W. McClaughry, Superintendent of the State Reforma-

tory at Pontiac, Ill., will speak on "The Reformatory and the Parole System."

Miss Julia S. Tutwiler, of Livingston, Ala., will speak on "Jails and Poorhouses."

A discussion open to all will follow.

Friday, March 5th, 10 a. m.

Subject, "Care of the Insane."

Dr. J. T. Searcy, of Bryce Hospital, Tuscaloosa, Ala., will speak on "The State's Care of the Insane."

Dr. H. C. Eyman, Superintendent of the State Insane Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, will speak on "Methods of Care for the Insane—Retrospective."

Dr. J. M. Buchanan, Superintendent of Insane Hospital at Meridian, Miss., will speak on "Care of the Insane Poor."

Discussion will follow.

Rabbi I. L. Leucht, of New Orleans, will read a paper on "The Charitable Associations of New Orleans."

Friday, March 5th, 3 p. m.

A Conversational Meeting—Subject, "The College and other Social Settlements."

Representatives of some leading universities will take part.

Friday, March 5th, 8 p. m.

Subject—"State and Municipal Charities."

Mr. H. H. Hart, Secretary of the Minnesota State Board of Corrections and Charities, will speak on "The Organization of State Charities."

Mrs. E. E. Williamson, of Elizabeth, N. J., Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association of New Jersey, will speak on the "State Charities Aid Association."

Hon. R. D. McGonnigle, of Pittsburg, Pa., will speak on "Municipal Charities."

Discussion will follow

Saturday, March 6th, 10 a. m.

Dr. S. J. Fort, of Ellicott City, Md., will speak on "The Care and Training of the Feeble-Minded."

Mr. Alexander Johnson, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., President of the Con-

ference, will speak on "What the Feeble-Minded Colony Means for the State."

Mr. W. H. Moore, of St. Louis, President of the Missouri State Convention of Charities and Corrections, will speak on "The Issue of Today."

Saturday, March 6th, 3 p. m.

A conversational meeting will be led by Mr. Jeffrey R. Brackett, President of the Charity Organization Society of Baltimore, Md., who will introduce the subject of "Associated Charities and the Friendly Visitor."

Saturday, March 6th, 8 p. m.

Mr. N. S. Rosenau, of New York, will speak on "The Business Management of Charity."

Supt. G. A. Merrill, of Owatonna, Minn., will speak on "The State System of Child-Helping."

Prof. James H. Dillard, of Tulane University, New Orleans, will speak on "The Scientific Study of Social Problems."

Sunday, March 7th.

The Conference Sermon will be preached in the First Presbyterian Church by Rev. Benjamin M. Palmer, of New Orleans.

Sunday Evening, March 7th.

It is expected that addresses will be delivered in many churches by delegates of the Conference.

THE MARDI GRAS FESTIVAL.

The Conference has been set to take place immediately after the Mardi Gras festival, which occurs March 1st and 2nd, 1897. This unique festival is peculiar to the City of New Orleans. While the idea in which it originated was brought from France, it has assumed a unique and striking character which is all its own.

The Mardi Gras festival proper always occurs on Shrove Tuesday, but it is preceded by a high festival on the Monday preceding, and indeed the city holds carnival for a week preceding.

The characteristic feature of Mardi Gras are the beautiful parades, which are composed of floats illustrating allegorical subjects. This

display is prepared by certain secret societies, whose personnel, as well as the subjects to be set forth, are carefully concealed from the public.

Both on Monday evening and on Tuesday evening there are held balls, which are in keeping with the festive spirit of the carnival.



A MARDI GRAS PROCESSION.

The presiding genius of Mardi Gras is Rex, who, with his queen, holds the keys of the city and grants its freedom to his festive subjects, with bright and sparkling ceremonies proper to the joyous spirit of the festival.

It is claimed that no where in the world is there a more beautiful display or a more successful attempt to embody the spirit of harmless mirth and jollity, than at the Mardi Gras festival.

NEW ORLEANS.

[CONDENSED FROM "PROGRESSIVE NEW ORLEANS,"

BY CHARLES LAWRENCE DYER.]

The History of New Orleans is one continued succession of stirring event and romantic incident. "The Crescent City" or the "Queen City of the South," as she is known among her admirers, has had, since her foundation, a share of war and pestilence and misrule, such as but few communities have suffered, and survived, in a like period. These visitations have seriously affected her growth and prosperity,



THE CITY HALL.

and yet she is to-day the tenth city of the Republic with respect to inhabitants and commercial importance, ranking next after San Francisco in the list—New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Baltimore, Cincinnati, San Francisco.

The Southern metropolis of the Republic is situated on the right

bank of the Mississippi, ninety-two miles from its mouth.

New Orleans was founded by Bienville in 1718, and until 1762 it remained a French city. In the latter it passed into Spanish hands and so remained until 1801 when Spain not unwillingly restored it to its original owners. In 1803 it finally came into the possession of the United States by what was known as the Louisiana purchase.

Therefore out of its 186 years of corporate existence it was French



THE MASONIC TEMPLE.

for 46 years, Spanish (in name) for 39 and has been American for 92. Nevertheless it still bears on its face the marks of its French extraction; in its architecture, manners, customs, etc.

In 1805 the city of New Orleans was incorporated. In the seven years ending with 1810 the population had trebled, the very respectable figure of 24,552 inhabitants being recorded for the city. Commerce

and trade expanded in like proportion. A steamboat having the same name as the city, forerunner of many more to come in after years, arrived at the levee in 1812. The period from 1830 to 1840, and that from 1850 to 1860 were decades of extraordinary prosperity and progress. In the first of these the population of the city increased from 49,826 to 102,191 souls; in the other, from 119,460 to 174,491. The city's advance was amazing. But the four years of civil war, themselves a blank in commercial chronicles, were followed by times of unparalleled depression. Gradually, however, these evils have been overcome, and the promise of more satisfactory times is now being fulfilled.

The past decade has been distinguished by some notable achievements, chief of which, as marking the beginning of the new era which the facts in this article demonstrate, are the Eads' improvement to the mouth of the Mississippi, and the World's Cotton Centennial Exposition.

LOCATION AND GENERAL CONDITION.

To the stranger is presented a city of infinite variety, infinite novelty and infinite charm. Picturesque in the extreme with its old Spanish and French buildings, many of which look as if they had been transplanted bodily from the ancient cities of those two countries, as indeed they were almost (some of them) the tiles and brick being brought here by vessel in the early colonial days. The old time architecture in the French quarter is only matched by the old time customs and costumes. The sub-tropical verdure of the old gardens, the magnolias, jasmine and the moss hung oaks all tend to captivate the eye and tickle the nostril of the "stranger within the gates" until he is loath to leave so beautiful and novel a place.

It is in its social customs, however, that the Crescent City differs most from other large centres of population. There are practically two cities, marked and distinct "Down town" or "Creole" New Orleans and "Up town" where the Americanized contingent of the community live.

The former is French in manners, customs, sentiment and language with, of course, some modifications due to environment. The dividing line between these two communities is Canal street, the boardway of New Orleans. Here mingle the manhood and womanhood of the two cities.

It might not be out of place to mention here, that in Louisiana the

word "Creole" means "white" although there are many shades of signification.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY.

For many years New Orleans had been regarded as the least changeable of American cities. Now everything is changed, alteration, innovation, and improvements may be seen on every hand. "Progress" is the cry and look where you may in this broad land you will scarcely find a more striking example of what the change is, from



THE HOWARD LIBRARY AND MEMORIAL HOME.

the old easy going time, to the new enterprising, energetic days of the present than in New Orleans. Way back in the '30's there was a boom and at that time New Orleans bid fair to not only rival, but to out-shine New York, in point of commercial importance. Not since that time has this city been the scene of so much activity, and change as at present. All over the city, one may see signs of prosperity, in the new buildings, residences, stores, office buildings and

factories, new business enterprises, and investments of every order. Side by side with these will be seen signs of social progress as well.

During the past few years the entire street railroad system has been changed from the horse to electricity. There are magnificent office buildings such as the Hennen Building and that of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, the palatial new St. Charles Hotel, besides many others of almost equal note; buildings which will compare favorably with the great office and hotel structures of any city in the world. There are innumerable schemes on foot for suburban reclamation and real estate promotion, extensive street paving, levee building, wharf construction and park improvements. There is also a belt railroad. Then there is the drainage and sewerage, two separate undertakings which are progressing finely under able engineers. Until quite recently it was thought impossible to conduct an underground sewerage system owing to the topographical position of the city. Last but not least comes the great bridge enterprise, it being the intention to span the great Mississippi, the Father of Waters, another feat which was until a few years ago thought to be an impossibility. And yet New Orleans is not on a "boom." It is instead a sort of awakening to an appreciation of its own strength, advantages and importance.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

Just previous to the breaking out of the war New Orleans was at the height of its prosperity, for during that year its trade, foreign and domestic, reached the grand aggregate of \$324,000,000, a sum total which was destined for many years to remain the highest mark of its prosperity. From this height the four years of war brought it down to very nearly nothing. In 1876 the total commerce of all kinds amounted to \$371,664,126. In 1895 the total commerce amounted to \$455,659,431 or nearly eighty-four million dollars more.

Although the commerce of this city has grown largely in the past few years the improvement in that branch is almost as nothing when compared with the great increase and improvement in its manufacturing interests. The city offers the finest kind of inducements for the investing of money in all sorts of manufacturing enterprises, and with cheap, raw materials, cheap lumber, coal, iron, cotton, wool, skins and hides and with excellent labor and a good market for the products,

New Orleans is destined in time to become one of the greatest manufacturing centers of the United States.

The city owns public buildings not counting public schools; markets, etc., valued at over \$1,000,000 and has two large public parks which have cost it more than that sum. Its assets and revenues afford ample security for its very moderate debt. The city expends annually about \$125,000 for the schools (which also receive State funds) \$175,000 for police protection; \$260,000 for the fire department; \$52,000 for public charities; \$20,000 for the health service; \$70,000 for drainage and \$1,387,909 for the city's indebtedness.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Without a doubt, New Orleans is badly misunderstood abroad, as it bears a reputation in many parts of the country in the particulars of climate and sanitation which might have been partially right in the past but which are totally wrong as to the present.

To begin with, the climate is not of the unbearable sort at all, for the summer here, although the city is situated in the sub-tropics, is cooled by the gulf breezes, and in fact winds from all quarters which come laden with moisture, making life here much more bearable than in many of the large cities of the North. It is the moderation of the winter months coupled with the gaities of that season which draws so many people here from all over the country.

Years ago it was the custom of many people who could afford it to quit the city during the summer months. This practice was followed largely from fear of imported contagious diseases. Now, however, a most efficient Quarantine, affording assurance of freedom from foreign pestilence has brought about a great change in this particular.

The New Orleans Quarantine system, and service, as established by Dr. Joseph Holt, and developed by his successors has been adopted in fact, not alone by this government, but by nearly all of the civilized world. This system combines inspection (not at this port alone, but at port where epidemic prevails) with disinfection by a mechanical process. Quarantine has been very strict and has successfully barred out the dread disease of cholera for many years.

The highest temperature recorded here during the past eighty-five years was 100 degrees, while the lowest in winter for the same time. was 16 degrees.

The rainfall will average about 73 inches a year, the showers being most copious during the summer months. They cool the air, flush the gutters, and are a general benefit to the city.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The death rate is no higher, and in many cases, not as high as in other large cities. The death rate for 1891-92-93-94 averaged only twenty-eight to the thousand, but for the whites it was only twenty-four during this period, while for the negroes, it rose up as high as thirty-eight, the rate for whites being scarcely greater than for New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and some other large cities.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Under the head of public works at New Orleans are embraced: 1. Levee construction and repair; 2, Drainage; 3 Sewerage; 4, Street paving and repair; 5, the erection of public buildings. The maintenance of the Levees is in the hands of a District Board, as has already been mentioned, and a special tax of one mill on the dollar is provided for this purpose. The Levees cover four sides of a square described about the city, and are designed to protect both from river and lake overflow. The levees are all constructed and the task of the Board having them in charge is simply to keep them in good condition.,

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The improvement in schools since 1880 has been very gratifying, as will be seen from the following: In 1880 there were thirty-nine public schools; nine McDonogh schools, with 432 teachers and 15,316 pupils, all being supported by revenues aggregating \$179,721. In 1895 there are fifty-six public schools, an advance of fifty-three per cent; 570 teachers, an advance of twenty-one per cent with an attendance of 21,632 or an advance of forty-one per cent. Now during this period the population increased 19.8 per cent, and the increase in children of educational age was 20 per cent. The increase in the attendance at schools has been much greater than the increase in the number of children showing conclusively that a larger proportion of children are being educated now than formerly.

In addition to the 25,582 public school pupils there are 18,492 pupils of private and parochial schools; making a total of 44,074 or 66 per cent of all children of school age.

PARKS AND RESORTS.

New Orleans is specially fortunate in regard to public squares, as there are altogether about twenty, situated in different portions of the business and residence quarter. Many of these squares or parks are beautifully laid out with large ornamental shade trees, flowers,

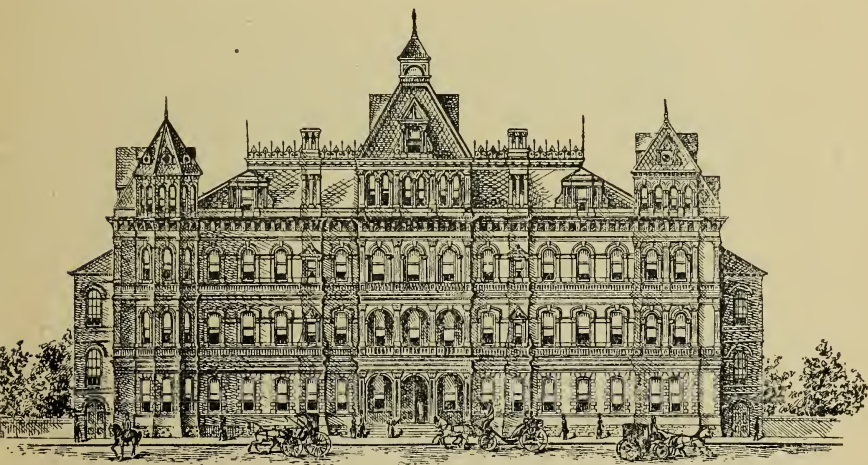


shrubs, (in fact, perfectly covered with luxuriant sub-tropical vegetation). Then there is statuary of eminent men executed by the best sculptors of the world.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The people of New Orleans are sympathetic and charitable and

have given freely for the relief of the unfortunate members of the community. Recently there has been a great advance in public sentiment, resulting in the organization Nov. 13, 1896, of the Charity Organization Society; president, W. W. Carre; secretary, Michel Heymann.



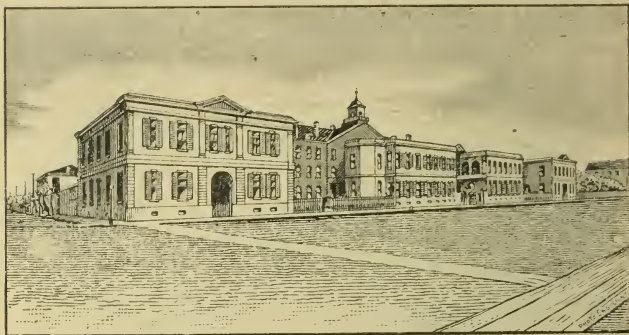
JEWISH ORPHANS' HOME.

The Charity Organization Society will unite in charitable effort the supporters of the late "Conference of Charities," (which dissolved when the Charity Organization Society was organized,) The United Hebrew Charities, the Association for the Relief of Jewish Widows and Orphans, the Seventh Street Orphan Home, the Christian Woman's Exchange, the Era Club, the Seamen's Bethel Home, the Home for Homeless Men, together with many other charitable organizations and churches. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children protects abandoned and illtreated children, and places them in good private families, asylums or the Waif's Home.

Among the charitable institutions of New Orleans are: the Great Charity Hospital, maintained by the state; the Touro Infirmary; the Hotel Dieu; the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, the New Orleans Sanitarium, the Marine Hospital and the Louisiana Retreat, (for the insane).

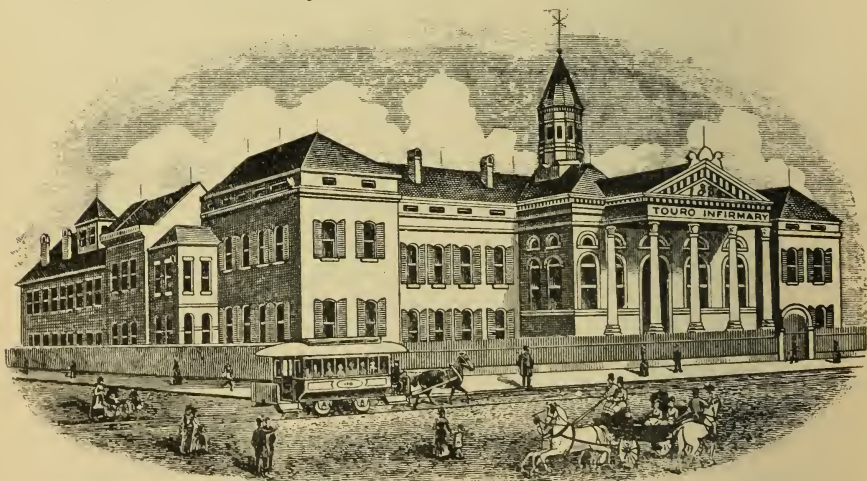
Some of the institutions for dependent children are: the Jewish Orphan's Home, the Asylum for Destitute Orphan Boys, Bethlehem

Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Children's Home, German Protestant Orphan Asylum, Louisiana Freedmen's Orphan Asylum, Louis-



CHARITY HOSPITAL

iana Orphan Asylum of the Holy Family, Memorial Home for Young Girls and Children, Poydras Orphan Asylum for Girls, Protestant Orphans' Home, St. Alphonsus Orphan Asylum, St. Elizabeth's Orphan Home, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, (German,) St. Mary's Orphan Asylum for Boys, St. Theresa's Female Orphan Asylum, and St. Vincent's Home for Destitute Boys.



TOURO INFIRMARY.

The following is a partial list of the New Orleans institutions for adult dependents: Asile de le Providence (Widows' Home), Convales-

cent Home, Faith Home for Colored Widows, German Protestant Home for the Aged and Infirm, Home for Homeless Young Women, Home for Old and Infirm (Colored,) Home for the Aged (third district,) Home for the Aged (sixth district,) Hotel Dieu (infirmary,) and House of the Good Shepherd.



THE MARGARET MONUMENT.

New criminal court and jail buildings have recently been erected at a cost of \$350,000.

Opportunity will be given to visit some of the most important of these institutions, and to meet their representatives.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE.

The National Conference enters upon the year 1897 with excellent prospects for successful and useful work. The Toronto meeting promises to equal the Grand Rapids meeting, both in attendance and in the quality of its work. The New Orleans meeting seems likely to have an important influence upon the future of charitable and correctional work in the South. The organization of state conferences in Illinois, Missouri, and Nebraska, with the prospect of organizing a Southern Conference, and additional state conferences in other states, indicate the increasing interest in our work.

RENEWAL OF MEMBERSHIP.

The annual membership fee of \$2.50 may be paid at any time. About 45 members have already paid their fee for 1897. It will be a convenience if the membership fees are paid early in the year, as the expenses of the Conference in preparing for the meeting of 1897 have already begun. Unless notified to the contrary, we shall understand that you wish to continue your membership. For remittance blank and return envelope, see fly leaf.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE CONFERENCE OF 1896.

The membership of the National Conference of Charities and Correction for 1896 is 1,185, as compared with 992 in 1895, 350 in 1894, and 330 in 1893.

This membership is classified, approximately, as follows: Officers and members of state boards of charities, 105; officers and trustees of state institutions, 167; representatives of county and city boards and institutions, 55; charity organization societies, 165; miscellaneous charitable societies, 160; child-saving institutions and societies, 101; miscellaneous charitable institutions, 88; 45 educational institutions, colleges, universities, etc., 63; clergymen, 66; not classified, 226.

Among the educational institutions represented are: Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Brown, Williams, Amherst, Wellesley, Syracuse, Western Reserve, Oberlin, Chicago, Northwestern, Iowa, Tabor Pacific; the state universities of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Idaho, and the theological seminaries of Hartford, Chicago, Cambridge (Episcopal), Faribault (Seabury Divinity School) and Oakland.

Every state in the Union is represented except Florida, Mississippi, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming. The representation by states is as follows:

Alabama, 2; Alaska, 1; Arizona, none; Arkansas, 1; California, 24;

Colorado, 11; Connecticut, 51; Delaware, 6; District of Columbia, 22; Florida, none; Georgia, 2; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 67; Indiana, 45; Indian Territory, none; Iowa, 27; Kansas, 14; Kentucky, 9; Louisiana, 6; Maine, 4; Maryland, 25; Massachusetts, 138; Michigan, 147; Minnesota, 102; Mississippi, none; Missouri, 13; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 15; Nevada, none; New Hampshire, 9; New Jersey, 34; New Mexico, none; New York, 164; North Carolina, 2; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 56; Oklahoma, none; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 52; Rhode Island, 20; South Carolina, 2; South Dakota, 2; Tennessee, 5; Texas, 1; Utah, none; Vermont, 7; Virginia, 7; Washington, 1; W. Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 54; Wyoming, none; Ontario, 20; Manitoba, 2; Foreign 4. Total 1,182.

The states having more than 10 members each are: (1) New York, 164; (2) Michigan, 147; (3) Massachusetts, 138; (4) Minnesota, 102; (5) Illinois, 67; (6) Ohio, 56; (7) Wisconsin, 54; (8) Pennsylvania, 52; (9) Connecticut, 51; (10) Indiana, 45; (11) New Jersey, 34; (12) Iowa, 27; (13) Maryland, 25; (14) California, 24; (15) District of Columbia, 22; (16) Ontario, 20; (17) Rhode Island, 20; (18) Nebraska, 15; (19) Kansas, 14; (20) Missouri, 13; (21) Colorado, 11.

Reducing this membership to ratios, showing the number of members of the Conference out of each million of inhabitants, the order is changed, as follows: (1) District of Columbia, 78.5 members for each million inhabitants; (2) Minnesota, 68.0; (3) Michigan, 65.5; (4) Connecticut, 64.5; (5) Massachusetts, 55.8; (6) Rhode Island, 53.3; (7) Wisconsin, 27.0; (8) Colorado, 25.9; (9) New York, 24.5; (10) Maryland, 22.3; (11) New Jersey, 20.1; (12) Indiana, 18.7; (13) California, 17.8; (14) Illinois, 14.9; (15) Ohio, 14.6; (16) Iowa, 13.4; (17) Nebraska, 12; (18) Pennsylvania, 10.8; (19) Kansas, 9.7; (20) Ontario, 9.4; (21) Missouri, 4.3.

The number of members from each of the cities having 5 or more members each, is as follows: (1) New York, 95; (2) Boston, 57; (3) Grand Rapids, 56; (4) Chicago, 43; (5) St. Paul, 30; (6) Minneapolis, 25; (7) Detroit, 25; (8) New Haven, 24; (9) Philadelphia, 23; (10) Washington, 22; (11) Baltimore, 22; (12) Toronto, 17; (13) Milwaukee, 16; (14) Indianapolis, 14; (15) Albany, 13; (16) Cincinnati, 12; (17) Brooklyn, 11; (18) Providence, 10; (19) Buffalo, 10; (20) Ft. Wayne, 9; (21) Rochester, 9; (22) Cleveland, 9; (23) Hartford, 8; (24) Pittsburg, 8; (25) San Francisco, 8; (26) Madison, 7; (27) Scranton, 7; (28) St. Louis, 7; (29) Fribault, Minn., 6; (30) Lansing, Mich., 6; (31) Columbus, 6; (32) Denver, 6; (33) Omaha, 6; (34) Louisville, 6; (35) New Orleans, 6; (36) Burlington, Ia., 5; (37) Davenport, Ia., 5; (38) Somerville, Mass., 5; (39) Syracuse, N. Y., 5; (40) Newark, N. J., 5.

These 40 cities furnish 661 of the 1,185 members of the Conference, or 56 per cent.

THE "NATIONAL BULLETIN."

The NATIONAL BULLETIN OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION has met with a very kindly reception. Thanks are extended both for the friendly notices of the press and for numerous letters of commendation.

The BULLETIN will endeavor to present a chronicle of the work of the National Conference of Charities and Correction and kindred organizations. In our first issue, we presented brief reports of the Grand Rapids Conference and of the State Conferences of Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania. In this issue reports are given of the National Prison Association, the State Conferences of Charities and Correction of Michigan, Minnesota and Missouri.

In this number we print the announcement of the New Orleans meeting, which promises to be one of great interest, together with announcements of the National Conference at Toronto and the State Conferences of Wisconsin and Nebraska. We present also a very brief abstract of news from states, derived chiefly from the reports of the state corresponding secretaries of the National Conference of Charities and Correction.

Attention is called to the advertisements in this issue. We expect that the BULLETIN will be recognized as an invaluable medium for advertising institution specialties. Our friends can help us in this regard by mentioning the BULLETIN, in answering advertisement.

As announced in the first number, the membership fee of the Conference will include a year's subscription in the BULLETIN. It will be furnished to subscribers at \$1.00 per year. (See fly leaf.)

THE NEW "CHARITIES REVIEW."

The managers of the *Charities Review* have decided to reorganize and enlarge the magazine. Dr. Fred H. Wines, of Illinois, has consented to become editor-in-chief, and Mr. N. S. Rosenau, of New York, is to conduct the business management. The Charity Organization Society of New York will guarantee the enterprise, and a managing committee has been formed, consisting of Mr. Robert W. De Forest, of New York; President D. C. Gilman and John M. Glenn, of Balti-

more; Hon. Robert Treat Paine, of Boston; Hon. Philip C. Garrett, of Philadelphia; A. T. White, of Brooklyn; Sam'l. M. Jackson and N. S. Rosenau, of New York. Prof. Francis G. Peabody, of Cambridge, Supt. Z. R. Brockway, of Elmira. Mr. Jeffrey R. Brackett, of Baltimore, and other competent specialists will act as associate editors.

Much interest has been manifested in the enterprise in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. An enthusiastic meeting was held in Baltimore, January 6th, 1897, with President Gilman in the chair. Dr. Wines stated that the new *Review* would not be published for profit, nor would it be the organ of any set of men or opinions. "It is designed," he said, "to be the symbol of the great movement for the better organization of the isolated efforts to improve social conditions characteristic of the latter half of the nineteenth century and a factor in securing it.

"If the aims of its founders are realized, it will be an independent force in the community, educational in its nature, devoted to the free discussion of all phases of what is called the social problem. Its spirit will be humanitarian or philanthropic. It will necessarily devote much attention to philanthropic undertakings of all sorts, to the work of benevolent institutions and associations, public and private.

"Cities are the places where degenerate tendencies most manifest themselves; where the thriftless, incompetent and semi-criminal classes congregate in greatest number; where the burden of their presence is most felt, and the most earnest efforts are put forth to discharge the social and civic obligations which their presence entails. Their number is augmented and their sufferings increased, beyond question, by bad municipal government and administration. The *Review* will, therefore, devote more or less attention to municipal reform, as a subject intimately connected with public and private charity. What is needed is an exchange of information, experience and opinion between workers in different fields of effort in different cities."

In 1896 an arrangement was made whereby the *Charities Review* published the announcements of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, and each member of the Conference received a year's subscription. The enlarged scope of the *Charities Review* made it impracticable to continue this arrangement, but it is hoped that all of the members of the Conference will renew their subscriptions for the *Charities Review* and will become permanent subscribers.

We believe that the *Charities Review* will be indispensable to every charity worker who desires to avail himself of the best thought in these lines. The success of the improved magazine will depend largely upon the support of those who are interested in this work, and its friends look properly for support to the members of the National Conference of Charities and Correction.

We earnestly advise the members of the National Conference to sustain the new magazine, both by their own subscriptions and by their efforts to extend its circulation.

The price of the magazine is \$2.00 per year. Subscriptions should be sent to N. S. Rosenau, 128 Second Ave., New York City.

THE "PROCEEDINGS" FOR 1896.

BY MRS. ISABEL C. BARROWS,
OFFICIAL EDITOR.

Not only do the succeeding volumes of the Proceedings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction contain papers and reports of the different subjects coming within its province that keep the reader abreast of the times, but every year the horizon is widened and allied topics come under consideration. The volume for 1896, which has just been issued, is no exception to the rule. A synopsis of the topics considered will show this.

The opening address of President A. O. Wright, entitled "The New Philanthropy," is inspiring and suggestive, and in itself is almost an epitome of what is to follow in the remainder of the book. Mr. Wright's long connection with state charities, and his sincere and intelligent interest in all matters associated therewith, make him an authority when he speaks concerning them.

No student of social science can now afford to ignore what the various settlements throughout the country are doing. Their life in detail may well be studied and the scientific information gathered by their residents among the working people, can nowhere else be duplicated. Seventy-six pages, nearly one-fifth of the volume, are devoted to "Social Settlements and the Labor Question." The twelve papers in this division would make a book by itself which every librarian

should have upon his shelves. They are, in brief, a paper by Miss Julia C. Lathrop, of the Illinois State Board of Charities, one of the most active members of Hull House, Chicago, on "What the Settlement Work Stands For," a description of "Scotch and English Settlements," by Dr. W. B. Caldwell; "The Settlement in Education," by Jacob J. Abt; "The Settlement and Organized Charity," by Mary E. McDowell, of Chicago, showing the close relation in which these two useful systems stand to each other; "Social Settlements," by C. S. Loch, of London, one of the clearest thinkers along these lines and a man of vast practical experience among the poor people of England; "Civic Efforts of Social Settlements," by Katherine B. Davis, full of facts of what has been accomplished; "Settlements and Municipal Reform," by James B. Reynolds, of New York, a paper that should help workers in other cities to undertake similar efforts; "Social Settlements and Labor Movements," by Graham Taylor, whose name is a guaranty of the worth of what he says; "Benevolent Features of Trades Unions," by John D. Flanigan; "The Working Child," by Florence Kelly, who knows, as factory inspector, exactly what she is talking about and "Religion in the Settlement," by Dean Hodges, whose sympathies with all reforms that look to the bettering of men spiritually are equalled by his desire to better the whole man, physically, socially, intellectually and industrially, as helping thus to bring about the best outflowing of the spiritual side of humanity. These papers are followed by a table of replies to questions from twenty-seven out of the forty-four existing settlements, giving in concise form the best summary that has ever been presented of the organization and work of the settlements in this country.

The care of the insane, as usual, makes a chapter in these Proceedings, and perhaps the Wisconsin system has never been better set forth than in the paper by Mr. James E. Heg. Dr. Jules Morel, of Belgium, contributes a suggestive paper on "The Insane in Prison," with a report of the medico-psychological alienists who have been appointed for the Belgium prisons.

"The Care of Epileptics," is the title of a carefully prepared paper by Mr. William P. Letchworth, whose thoughtful contributions always add value to the Proceedings. Mr. Alexander Johnson, of the School for Feeble-Minded in Indiana, gives a resume of what is doing for this class in the United States—one had almost said of how

little is doing—and Mr. Ernest Bicknell, in another paper, shows how vast is the need of doing more.

Charity Organization has able advocates in Dr. Philip W. Ayres, Professor C. R. Henderson and others.

The Merit System in Public Institutions is treated in two admirable papers, strong, cogent and just, by Mr. Philip C. Garrett, of Philadelphia, and Professor Henderson, of Chicago. Were the principles here advocated carried out in all institutions and in our government,—municipal, state, county and national,—it would so reduce the evils now existing that the Conference of Charities and Correction would have far less to do.

The volume of Proceedings contains, in addition, the annual sermon, by Professor Francis G. Peabody, several other papers, and the minutes of the meeting and discussions. The book is indexed.

CONFERENCES OF CHARITIES.

THE MICHIGAN CONVENTION.

The fifteenth annual convention of the Board of Corrections and Charities and Conference of County Agents was well attended. The citizens of Reed City were largely in evidence, and the evening audiences filled their pretty opera house, which the ladies of the city had decorated for the occasion. The day meetings were also well attended.

The Conference of County Agents was presided over by the president of their association, Judge John W. Holcomb, of Grand Rapids. The usual reports of the year's experiences of the County Agents were made, and were most interesting, showing good work done by their juvenile officers, in their care of delinquent and dependent children.

The subjects presented and discussed by the Agents were: "Truants," paper by Mr. Lee, truant officer of Grand Rapids; "Curfew Laws," by Hon. Henry J. Hollister, of Grand Rapids; and "Provision for Defective Children," by Dr. Jenks, of Detroit. The committee of the association, on Legislation, made a very full and important report, which was adopted, and the committee was instructed to draft bills, and seek their introduction by some member-elect, providing for the legislation recommended.

The convention was called to order by the Rt. Rev. Geo. D. Gillespie, D. D., chairman of the board. Hon. W. N. Slosson, mayor of Reed City,

was chosen chairman of the convention. He extended a very cordial welcome to the convention; which was responded to by Hon. C. A. Gower, member of the Board of Corrections and Charities of Lansing.

Able papers on "A True Reformatory for Man," by Warden Otis Fuller, of Ionia; "The State Public School," by Superintendent Murray; and "The Feeble-Minded," by Superintendent Polglase, were presented and discussed. "A Review of Twenty-five Years' Work of the Board," was presented by the Rt. Rev. Geo. D. Gillespie, D. D., who for more than twenty years has been a member, and the most of such time the chairman of the board. The secretary presented some thoughts on needed legislation.

Reports from the several State penal reformatory and charitable institutions were made either by the superintendents or some member of the board of such institution. This feature of the meeting proves quite important in that it presents the work of the State's institutions, of which work the average citizen is lamentably ignorant.

Aside from the pleasant fraternal association of the meetings, they have proved a great help to workers of the State, and a source of information to the taxpayer.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE WISCONSIN CONFERENCE.

The Wisconsin State Conference of Charities and Correction will meet at Madison, February 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 1897. A very interesting program has been arranged, including the following:

Prof. A. L. Graebner, of St. Louis, will speak on some phase of child-saving work,—he having made a special study of this subject.

The annual address, by Rev. E. G. Updike, of Madison, on "Civil Service Reform in its Relation to Charitable and Penal Institutions."

A mass meeting of the citizens of the state who are interested in civil service reform has been called for the day following the conference, although it is not a part of the conference work.

The committee on Associated Charity Work, in charge of Mrs. Mary W. Crosby, of Janesville, will report particularly on methods of co-operation as applied to the smaller cities, and communities.

Besides various papers, reports will be received from all the county institutions, embracing improvements in management and service, and new solutions of the various problems that come into county institution work. Supt. Frederick Wilkins, of Viroqua, chairman.

The late Prof. Blaisdell was chairman of the Committee on Prison and Reformatory Work for several years, and his work along those

lines is, in itself, a magnificent memorial to him. Since his death, Supt. Wilkins has had charge of the work.

The Committee on the Deaf and Blind, in charge of Mrs. J. W. Stearns, of Madison, will report on methods for emphasizing the educational features of these institutions.

The program has been arranged with a view to securing an extended general discussion of all reports and papers.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

The Missouri State Convention of Charities and Correction met at St. Louis, December 21-22, 1897. Mr. W. H. Moore, editor of the State's Duty, was elected president, and Mr. E. C. Rowse, of St. Louis, secretary.

Two hundred and fifty two delegates were enrolled. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the following measures: First—The creation of a state board of charities and correction to act as a supervising body to all charitable and criminal institutions supported by the state and incorporated under its laws. Second—For a law providing for the



W. H. MOORE, PRESIDENT MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

improvement of public highways by the labor of paupers, tramps and criminals. Third—For the establishment of a home for the maintenance and education of the feeble-minded and epileptic. Fourth—That the general assembly consider what is the best disposition to make of the pauper insane. Fifth—Legislation to prevent the coming into the state of the great army of dependents and other refugees from other states. Sixth—The creation of a board of pardons. Seventh—

The change of the name of the "reform school for boys" to the "state training school for boys."

Committees were appointed to promote legislation on these lines.

The convention will hold its second meeting in St. Louis in October, 1897. This auspicious meeting was full of promise of good things for the future in the progressive state of Missouri.

THE MINNESOTA CONFERENCE.

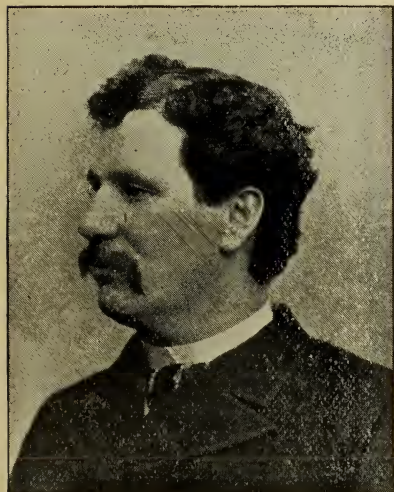
The Fifth Minnesota Conference of Charities and Corrections was held at Red Wing, November 17-19, 1896. Hon. Wm. E. Lee, ex-Superintendent of the Minnesota State Reformatory, presided. More than 100 delegates were present from points outside of Red Wing, including ten from neighboring states, among them President Alexander Johnson, of Fort Wayne; ex-President A. O. Wright, of Madison; Secretary Joseph P. Byers, of Ohio; Superintendent L. D. Drake, of Boonville, Mo.; and Hon. Clarence Snyder, of Wisconsin, all of whom took an active part. Dr. T. C. Clark, of Stillwater, is the president for 1897.

The Minnesota Conference is peculiar in the fact that its work is carried on partly in four sections: Child Saving; Charity Organization; Public Charities, and the Minnesota Prison Association.

The proceedings were very fully reported by the newspapers of the state, the St. Paul Pioneer Press printing many important papers in full.

The section meetings and the morning sessions were held at the Commercial Club House, which was placed at the disposal of the Conference. On Wednesday afternoon the Conference visited the State Training School, where an elegant supper was served and the evening session was held.

Among the important papers were the following: "Charity Organization in Cities," by President Alexander Johnson; "County Jails," by Sec. Jos. P. Byers; "Industrial Training," by Supt. L. D. Drake; "The Need of Co-operation Between Child-Saving Institutions," by Rev. H. P. Nichols; "A Reformatory for Women," by Dr.



HON. WM. E. LEE, PRESIDENT MINNESOTA STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, 1896

ty Jails," by Sec. Jos. P. Byers; "Industrial Training," by Supt. L. D. Drake; "The Need of Co-operation Between Child-Saving Institutions," by Rev. H. P. Nichols; "A Reformatory for Women," by Dr.

Helen Bissel; "The Future Policy of Minnesota in Caring for the Insane," by Rev. S. G. Smith, D. D.; "Altruism and Reform," by Prof. A. H. Pearson; and the "Care of Crippled and Deformed Children," by Miss Jessie Haskins.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NEBRASKA CONFERENCE.

The first Nebraska State Conference of Charities and Correction has been called to meet in the city of Lincoln, February 10, 1897.

A general invitation is extended to all who are interested in public or private correctional and charitable work, to attend the conference and share in its proceedings; trustees and officers of institutions, city and county officials, college professors, and others interested in these lines of work are urged to attend.

The special object of the conference is to arouse public sentiment in favor of the establishment of a state board of charities. The institutions of the state of Nebraska have been unequal in their development and reputation. Some of them, like the State Industrial School and the School for the Deaf, have had a high reputation, while others, like the State Prison, have been less fully up to the times. There is unquestionably a field for a state board of charities in Nebraska.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TORONTO CONFERENCE.

All indications point to a successful meeting of the National Conference at Toronto. The various committees, of whom a list will be



MR. J. J. KELSO,
SUPERINTENDENT OF CHILDREN'S
AID SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO.

found in another part of the BULLETIN, are actively engaged in preparations for the Conference, and the program is likely to equal in interest that of any preceding year. The secretaries of the Local Committee are Mr. J. J. Kelso and Dr. A. M. Rosebrugh, both of whom have been identified with the Conference for several years, Dr. Rosebrugh having been the corresponding secretary for Ontario. These gentleman are attending carefully to those details which contribute so much to the success of such a meeting.

The plan of holding sections both forenoon and afternoon, which

worked so satisfactorily at Grand Rapids, will be followed at Toronto. The Conference will continue in session one day longer than the session of 1896; so that it will not be necessary to crowd the meetings quite so close together as those of last year.

The program will be given in full in the May BULLETIN. President Johnson is already receiving numerous suggestions with reference to the program, and is still open to further suggestions.

It is hoped that the members of the Conference will make their plans in advance to attend. The general secretary will take pleasure in answering all inquiries with reference to the meeting.

THE CITY OF TORONTO.

Toronto is pleasantly situated on the northern shore of Lake Ontario, amid surroundings of both natural and artistic beauty. Its chief adornment is its water front, and the approach to the city, to the eastern or western entrance to the harbor, is exceptionally fine. The spires, towers and cupolas of the cathedrals, churches, and other public buildings, together with the splendid array of imposing warehouses which line the shore front form an agreeable contrast to the residences, palatial and unpretentious, sloping away to a ridge some four miles distant, all marking it as a place of wealth and commercial enterprise.

The streets, which are models of cleanliness, all run at right angles to the lake, and though many of their names bespeak an English origin, the city is built on the American principle, which "loves the economy of straight lines."

THE APPROACH.

Toronto is easily approached from all points of the United States. The run from Buffalo to Lewiston is only about half or three-quarters of an hour long. At Lewiston the tourist steps upon one of three magnificent side-wheel boats, and steaming out of the Niagara River, a pleasant trip of thirty-six miles across the Lake Ontario, brings him into the sheltered harbor of Toronto. Here the Union Jack flying from the Custom House, the helmeted policemen, and a general British air, are suggestive of Her Majesty's Dominions. Detroit, the key to the West, is only about two hundred miles distant, and the railway accommodation by either of the through lines is unequaled. The proximity of Toronto to

THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

is a great inducement to travellers to visit the Queen City as it is called. Niagara is a household word all the world over, and is the synonym for the ideal waterfall.

A fine steamer leaves Toronto every day for Montreal by way of the great St. Lawrence. On this trip one enjoys the lovely scenery of the Thousand Islands, and the excitement of going down the Lachine, Galop, and other Rapids. The far-famed Muskoka lakes and islands are only half a day's journey north of Toronto.

STREET TRANSPORTATION.

The principal thoroughfares, both in the business and residential portion, are traversed by electric cars. Transfers are arranged for on all the lines except in the connecting lines leading to suburban villages. The Belt Line, a continuous route of more than seven miles, girding the city, and affording a view not only of its business streets but some of its most beautiful residences, is deservedly popular.

THE PLACE OF MEETING.

The Normal School buildings which have been secured for the meetings of the Conference are peculiarly adapted for the purpose. There is a beautiful small auditorium, which will seat some 500 peo-



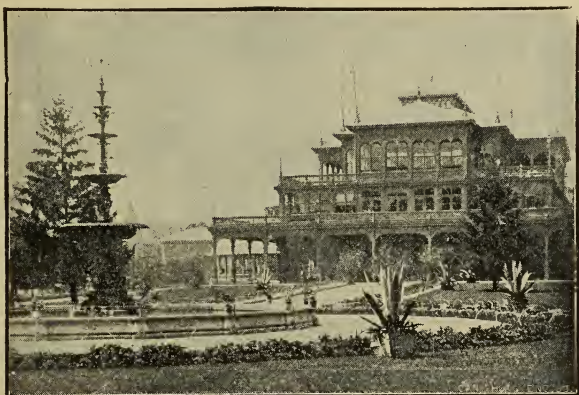
THE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

ple; and there are a sufficient number of rooms of various sizes conveniently seated for section meetings and committee rooms. Two of

the mass meetings will be held in the beautiful pavillion in the Horticultural Gardens. The Conference has never been better accommodated in this particular than it will be in Toronto.

PARKS, GARDENS, AND SUMMER RESORTS.

The largest and most popular of Toronto's "breathing spaces" is the Queen's Park, containing almost 100 acres of beautifully wooded land, and through which runs a picturesque ravine. A little North of the Queen's Avenue entrance to the Park, are the new Parliament Buildings of Ontario. This magnificent structure, with its departmental offices, its Legislative Hall, fine Library, etc., well repays the trouble of a visit. Across the ravine may be seen the towers and turrets of Toronto University, a noble pile of pure Norman architecture.



THE PAVILION.

The mass meetings of the Conference will be held in the Pavilion, a beautiful auditorium in the Horticultural Gardens.

The Horticultural Gardens, a quadrangle of ten acres, tastefully kept, and High Park in the west, all within the city limits, afford rest and refreshment of the most enjoyable kind.

The drives through the suburbs of Rosedale in the north, which is reached by crossing a romantic gorge is most enjoyable, and there are like trips, etc., which cannot be excelled for summer recreation and pleasure.

Hanlan's Island, about two miles from the mainland, and reached

by a line of ferry boats, which cross and re-cross every few minutes, is not only a summer home for many of Toronto's influential citizens, but its pretty park is a delightfully cool and pleasant spot.

Among the leading hotels are The Queen's, The Rossin, Arlington, Walker, and Palmer House.

CHURCHES.

The citizens of Toronto are happy in the possession of a quiet Sunday. Street cars do not run on any of the lines. The inconvenience which the absence of street-cars might naturally be supposed to cause church-goers, is obviated by the numerous places of worship of all denominations,—about 170 in all,—located in various residential parts of the city.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The penal institutions are the Toronto Jail, the Central Prison for Men, and the Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Women.

There are several institutions for children, including two Industrial Schools. The Hospital for Sick Children is the largest and most imposing building of its kind on the continent. Children's aid work under the fostering care of the Hon. J. M. Gibson, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Mr. J. J. Kelso, Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children, has developed with rapidity during recent years. The headquarters of this work is at the Parliament Buildings.

The advantages of Toronto as a convention city may well be summed up in the words of a celebrated Canadian writer, as follows:

"Toronto has become a vast commercial emporium, a great shipping and railway centre, the literary 'hub' of the Dominion, the Mecca of tourists, the ecclesiastical headquarters of numerous denominations, the seat of the law courts, the Provincial legislature, and colleges and schools of learning."

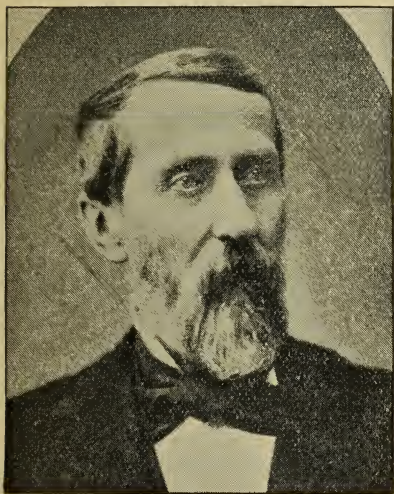
THE NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

BY GEN. ROELIFF BRINKERHOFF, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL
PRISON ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-fifth annual Congress of the National Prison Association was held at Milwaukee, Sept. 26-30, 1896, and was largely attended by leading penologists.

At the opening meeting a notable letter was read from the Governor, taking high ground in favor of the non-political administration of prisons and other public institutions.

The President, in his annual address, said that the prison question involves the very existence of free institutions.



GENERAL ROELIFF BRINKERHOFF, PRESIDENT
NATIONAL PRISON ASSOCIATION.

Society should have but one object in view, namely, protection from the unlawful acts of the criminal. To this end, reformation, or imprisonment for life, was a necessity. Of these methods reformation was the most humane, as well as economical. The best means for reforming prisoners are the indeterminate sentence; progressive classification; industrial training; productive labor; conditional discharge upon parole; in short, what is known as the Elmira, or reformatory system.

The annual sermon was preached by Rev. Judson Titworth, D. D. On Sunday evening a mass meeting was held at Lincoln Hall, with addresses by Rabbi Hecht, of Milwaukee, and Rev. Fred H. Wines, of Illinois, and the prison question was discussed by members of the congress in prominent churches.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were occupied by the regular sessions of the congress. Many valuable papers were presented and discussed. Especially noteworthy were those of Prof. C. R. Henderson, Rev. Samuel J. Barrows and Rev. S. G. Smith, D. D.

It was generally agreed that the Milwaukee Congress was the equal, if not the superior, of any of its predecessors. President Brinkerhoff was re-elected for the fourth time.

The next Congress will meet at Austin, Texas, in October, 1897.

The annual reports can be obtained from Rev. John L. Milligan, Secretary, Allegheny, Pa.

THE DEATH OF MRS. HARRIET B. COOPER.

Doubtless all of the members of the conference have been shocked to read the newspaper reports of the death of our friend, Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, of San Francisco, and her daughter, Miss Harriet Cooper.

The newspaper reports have been very confusing. We therefore wrote Dr. J. K. McLean, of Oakland, requesting specific information with reference to her death.

Dr. McLean writes that there is not the slightest ground for suspicion that Mrs. Cooper committed suicide or for the statement that she left a will indicating such an intention. Miss Harriet Cooper had been insane for several months with a pronounced manifestation of suicidal mania, which, however, Mrs. Cooper held as a carefully guarded secret, only two of her intimate friends being in her confidence on this point. This mania became more and more acute and pronounced. These friends and the physician urged Mrs. Cooper to place the daughter in some institution or to employ a competent assistant. The assistant was obtained but the presence of such a person distressed Miss Cooper and aggravated her condition; therefore, Mrs. Cooper continued to care for her alone until she became entirely worn out. Dr. McLean adds: "I think Mrs. Cooper had deliberately made up her mind to keep her daughter with her and under her own exclusive care at all hazards. Undoubtedly she overrated her own physical strength, power or vigilance and control over the daughter. I think she made a sad mistake, but there is not the least reason to so much as raise the question about her absolute freedom from complicity in the mad act which has bereaved the world of one of its noblest women. Less than a week previous to her death, Mrs. Cooper wrote: "Under the discipline of sorrow, we only long to suffer and do God's will, * * * These are sad anniversary days. Our beloved one flashed from our sight eleven years ago. It is as vivid, as agonizing, as if it were yesterday. I do not see how we have lived on all these weary years. God's love and strength have sustained us; and work for others is the only panacea for our own griefs. God's love—that is the anchor."

"I know not where His Islands lift
Their fronded palms in air,
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care."

Mrs. Cooper has been for many years a prominent member of the

National Conference. She was in the forefront of every good work in San Francisco. As the leader of the work of the Golden Gate Kindergarten Association she was a pioneer in the development of kindergarten work for the children of the poor.

REPORTS FROM STATES.

Alabama. Miss Julia S. Tutwiler continues her efforts to maintain schools for convicts at the State Mining Camps, notwithstanding the fact that she has twice suffered from fire: first, in the burning of her school building at Livingstone, and, second, in the loss of her homestead. The establishment of a state Conference of Charities and Correction is under consideration.

Alaska. The only work that is being accomplished for the dependent and delinquent classes is done by the different missionary societies which have organized work in Alaska.

Arkansas. The organization of a reformatory school for youthful offenders is contemplated.

California. An effort to pass a bill providing for a State Board of Correction and Charities failed in the legislature of 1895. Charity organization gains steadily in the cities of this State.

Colorado. An industrial home and school for girls has been opened in Denver under a contract with the state whereby payment is made by the counties at the rate of \$1.75 per week for those under thirteen years of age, and \$3.50 per week for girls over that age. A state home for dependent children was opened in February, 1896, at Denver in a rented house. Partisan politics is interfering with the efficiency of some of the state institutions.

Connecticut. The State Board of Charities in the report for 1896 recommends more diversified work for the inmates of the State School for boys, and approves the erection of separate wards for the insane at the State Prison. The legislature of 1895 provided for a state reformatory for male offenders between the ages of sixteen and thirty. The Board of State Charities in its report for 1896 recommends that it be located "in some suburban district" where farming may have its place with other useful occupations. The total expenditure for the care of delinquents, dependents, and defectives in 1895 was: By the state, \$553,700.00; by the towns, \$813,300.00; total, \$1,367,000.00, or \$10.70 for each inhabitant.

Delaware. The Delaware Union for Public Good, led by the Chief Justice and other influential citizens, is working for the reformation of the jail system and the establishment of a state workhouse and reformatory.

District of Columbia. The Associated Charities has abandoned relief giving. The House of Representatives in 1896 voted to cut off all appropriations for sectarian institutions, but subsequently on the recommendation of a conference committee of the House and Senate these appropriations were restored with an intimation that they might be withdrawn hereafter.

Georgia. Public sentiment favors the establishment of a state reformatory. Needy Confederate soldiers and their widows are pensioned by the state.

Illinois. The legislature of 1895 passed a bill for the indeterminate sentence of criminals and the parole system. The Chicago Bureau of Charities, having worked for a year as a department of the Civic Federation, is about to organize as an independent body. Local conferences have been organized in different parts of the city. A state conference of Charities and Correction was organized at Springfield in November, 1896, and a successful meeting was held.

Indiana. The new State Soldiers' Home has been opened. The Board of State Charities now receives records of out-door relief given by the towns, which are expected to furnish statistics of great value. The four State insane hospitals are being enlarged. The Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction, published by the State Board of Corrections and Charities, is filling an important place.

Indian Territory. There is no hospital in the territory nor any school for the feeble-minded or the deaf. There is a blind asylum which is in reality an alms house for the blind. The prisons are schools of vice, but no improvement can be made until the present anomalous system of government is abolished.

Iowa. The legislature of 1896 passed an act requiring juvenile prisoners to be kept separate from others. A parole law and a law to provide for the care and control of neglected children failed to pass. A fourth hospital for the insane is being built. Eight hospitals in the state maintain training schools for nurses.

Kansas. The State Industrial Reformatory was opened in the fall of 1895. The Soldiers' Orphans Home has been modified by law to place it on a similar basis with the state public schools of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The state institutions are about to undergo

another revolution. The bane of partisan politics has greatly injured the institutions of this state. A state conference of charities and correction is contemplated.

Kentucky. Charity organization methods continue to make progress in this state. A Charity Organization Society has been organized at Lexington. The improvement in correctional, insane, and similar institutions during the past few years is almost phenomenal.

Louisiana. A Charity Organization Society has been organized at New Orleans. Much is anticipated from the influence of the special meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction which is to be held in New Orleans, March 4-7, 1897, immediately after Mardi Gras.

Maine. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union carries on the work of securing homes for homeless children by adoption. Efforts are being made to secure a reformatory prison for women.

Maryland. The legislature of 1895 authorized a loan of \$50,000 towards the erection of a new penitentiary building. The political upheaval brought about non-political appointments of unpaid city boards in Baltimore, notably the Jail Board and Trustees of the Poor. The governor of the state and the mayor of Baltimore have appointed women on the Boards of certain public institutions, such as the Baltimore Alms House, the Female House of Refuge, and the Boy's House of Refuge.

Massachusetts. A special asylum for criminal and convict insane was established in 1895. A hospital for epileptics was also authorized at Monson, on the farm lately occupied by the State Primary School which was closed in July, 1895. A hospital for tuberculous patients (practically a charity hospital) was also authorized by the legislature. Mr. F. B. Sanborn, state corresponding secretary, made the following estimate April 1st, 1896, for Massachusetts: Total number of prisoners, 7,330; paupers, (sane, wholly supported at public cost), 5,300; sick and injured poor in hospitals, 1,500; insane under public care, 6,030; idiotic and feeble-minded under public care, 1,100.

Michigan. The Home for Feeble-minded and Epileptics at La Peer will soon be ready to receive inmates. The Upper Peninsula Hospital for Insane at Newberry was opened Nov. 1, 1895. It is on the cottage plan, each cottage having a capacity of fifty patients. The new parole law is reported to be working well in the prisons. The State Board of Corrections and Charities has been trying to have labor provided for prisoners sentenced to the county jails. A law has been

passed forbidding the introduction of children, for placing in homes, from other states unless a bond for \$1,000 shall be filed for each child, conditioned that it shall not become a public charge before reaching the age of twenty-one.

Minnesota. Nearly every one of the 2,700 sufferers of the Hinckley fire of 1894, in which 400 people lost their lives, is a self-supporting citizen, no visible pauperism having resulted. The Minnesota Bulletin of Charities and Correction has done good work in familiarizing the people of the state with the condition of public institutions. The hard times have produced a decided increase in the number of paupers in the state, though it is still very low. Minnesota is doing more for the feeble-minded in proportion to her population than any other state in the Union. The school for feeble-minded at Faribault has been enlarged to a capacity of 600. The total number of prisoners in the state Dec. 31, 1895, was, 1,080; the number of destitute persons supported at public expense was 817.

Mississippi. "The Constitution of 1890 provides that no penitentiary convict shall ever be leased or hired after December 31, 1894," but "The legislature may place the convicts on the state farms and have them work thereon under state supervision exclusively." The convicts are now worked on three large farms purchased and controlled by the state. The Board of Control reports that, "The work of the year has demonstrated that convicts can be worked on lands owned by the state, and, with anything like good management, can be made to yield a profit." An institution for juvenile offenders will doubtless be established soon.

The newspapers have since announced that this system is being vigorously opposed on the ground of unjust competition with the farming interests.

Missouri. A vigorous movement is now on foot for the establishment of a State Board of Charities and the adoption of a parole law in the prisons. A State Conference of Charities and Correction was organized in St. Louis, Dec. 21, 1896.

Montana. A rapid advance in sentiment concerning the dependent, delinquent, and criminal classes is reported. Rev. J. H. Crooker, of Helena, has been efficient in promoting this sentiment.

Nebraska. The State Relief Commission, created to help the drouth sufferers, completed its work in June, 1895. The Nebraska farmers remitted to the Chicago capitalists a cash payment of 40 per cent on the entire loan which was made to assist them in securing

seed-grain. The abolition of the lease system in the state prison heralds an advance in the penological methods of the state. A State Conference of Charities has been called, at Lincoln, February 10, 1897, with a view to promoting the establishment of a State Board of Charities.

Nevada. Seventy-five per cent of the prisoners in the State Prison are reported to be tramps.

New Hampshire. The newly established State Board of Charities has custodial care of all dependent children between the ages of three and fifteen, finding homes for them in institutions or families. The deaf, blind, and feeble-minded children of New Hampshire are boarded in the institutions of other states. Two hundred and ninety-six chronic insane patients are kept in alms houses. In a population of 400,000, there are in institutions: 415 prisoners, 702 insane patients, 650 dependent children, and 1,200 paupers.

New Jersey. The new State Reformatory at Rahway is to be conducted as nearly as practicable on the Elmira plan. The State Charities Aid Association supervises the taxpayer's charities. A movement is on foot for the removal of children from alms houses. There were in institutions at the last report, 2,612 insane, 2,047 paupers and about 1,500 prisoners.

New Mexico. An effort is being planned for a State Board of Charities. The Territory makes appropriations in aid of a number of private institutions in lieu of public institutions. The Territory maintains an insane hospital with an average of sixty patients and a prison with an average of 178.

New York. The revised State Constitution made important changes in the management of public institutions. Public money is no longer paid for the care of inmates of private institutions except under rules established by the State Board of Charities. A considerable number of children were found in such institutions whose parents were willing and able to care for them. County care of the insane has been abolished, and the state has assumed the care of all insane patients. The Craig Colony for Epileptics has made an auspicious beginning of its work. Prison labor is badly demoralized in the correctional institutions of the state. The Tombs prison is to be enlarged. The state is caring for 20,216 insane patients, 27,974 dependent children, and 12,241 prisoners.

North Carolina. The system of county visitors under the Board of Public Charities works satisfactorily. Charity organization is making progress in the state. Punishment for larceny of less than \$20

has been reduced to imprisonment for one year. Under former laws children have been sent to hard labor for five years for the theft of a book or a chicken.

North Dakota. The new Soldiers' Home is in operation. Ninety per cent of the prisoners in the State Penitentiary are transients who came to the state during the harvest season. Juvenile delinquents are boarded in the South Dakota Reform School.

Ohio. County out-door relief has been abolished on the recommendation of the State Board of Charities, and all out-door relief is committed to the cities and towns. A law has been passed providing for the interchange of commodities between the several state institutions which is expected to assist in solving the prison labor problem. The new hospital for Epileptics has 600 inmates, many of whom are able to assist, so that only 35 employees are required.

Oregon. The charity and relief work of Portland is co-ordinated and assisted by the City Board of Charities. County authorities, churches, and charitable societies refer cases to "the Board" for investigation, and act upon its advice. The county gives no out-door relief to able-bodied persons except in exchange for work. The results are pronounced satisfactory.

Pennsylvania. The Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities affiliates with the National Conference of Charities and Correction and sends delegates annually. The Western Training School for the feeble-minded is nearing completion in Venango County. Pennsylvania has in institutions 6,256 insane persons, and 3,062 criminals serving sentence.

Rhode Island. The separate system is strictly maintained in county jails.

South Dakota. Another political revolution has taken place, and it is expected that the heads of all the state institutions will again be changed. The state institutions have been much hampered owing to the very limited appropriations available.

Tennessee The Board of State Charities was organized April 15, 1896, and has gone actively to work. A new state prison is soon to replace the old state prison at Nashville. The lease system having been abolished, the state has purchased a farm of 10,000 acres and coal mines in Morgan County for the employment of convicts.

Texas. Texas has 4,400 convicts and 900 insane patients. The House of Correction and Reformatory at Gatesville is reported to be doing good work.

Utah. The name of the State Reform School has been changed to The State Industrial School: the cottage plan is proposed. Utah has only four state institutions: the deaf mute institution, insane asylum, industrial school, and the penitentiary. A movement is on foot to secure the following legislation from the legislature of 1897: First, A law making provision for the care and education of the feeble-minded; second, a law to remove children from the custody of drunken and vicious parents.

Vermont. Vermont boards out feeble-minded, deaf, and blind children in the institutions of other states. The number of delinquents has increased of late years but is still much below the average in other states.

Virginia. Appropriations for charitable institutions were reduced for 1896 on account of the hard times. A building exclusively for insane epileptics is proposed at the Central Hospital for colored insane. The state maintains a home for Confederate ex-soldiers and grants a small pension to a few of these. The annual expenditure in this direction is \$140,000 annually.

Washington. Washington had in institutions at last report 410 convicts and 752 insane patients. The State Soldiers' Home had 130 inmates.

West Virginia. West Virginia has two asylums "For all conditions of unfortunates from the helplessly insane to the imbecile." These two contained at last report 1,160 patients.

Wisconsin. The contract system is giving way to the state account system in the state prison. A second agent has been appointed for the State Public School resulting in a reduction of the number of inmates from 279 to 221. An institution for feeble-minded is being erected at Chippewa Falls.

Wyoming. Two new institutions have been opened during the past year: the Wyoming General Hospital at Rock Springs and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Cheyenne.

Ontario. The Ontario Assembly held in March passed an act for the encouragement of industrial colonies for the unemployed. Through the work for neglected and dependent children the population in the Industrial School for Boys has been reduced from 200 to 150. The Ontario government has been asked to appoint a female inspector of Jails, Refuges, etc.

Much interest is manifested in the approaching meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Toronto, July 7-14.

1897, and the suggestion is made that the Conference should be called International.

Mexico. It is announced that President Diaz will appoint delegates to the Toronto meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction.

CONFERENCES OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

1. The National Conference of Charities and Correction. Twenty-fourth conference at Toronto, July 7-14, 1897; President, Alexander Johnson, of Ft. Wayne, Ind; Gen'l Secretary, H. H. Hart, of St. Paul, Minn. Special meeting at New Orleans, March 4-7, 1897, to be attended by representatives of the National Conference of Charities and Correction and delegates from the Southern states.

2. The Colorado State Conference of Charities and Corrections. Second Conference at Denver, March 21-23, 1894; President, Wm. F. Slocum, LL. D., of Colorado Springs; Secretary, John H. Gabriel, of Denver. (No meeting in 1895 or 1896.)

3. The Illinois State Conference of Charities and Correction, at Springfield, November 12-13. President, Arthur Reynolds, M. D., of Chicago; Secretary, Geo. F. Miner, of Springfield. Second conference at Springfield in November, 1897; President, Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of Chicago; Secretary, Mrs. John Lutz, of Lincoln.

4. The Indiana State Conference of Charities and Correction. Sixth annual conference at Evansville, October — 1897; President, Supt. T. J. Charlton, of Plainfield; Secretary, Miss Mary T. Wilson, of Evansville.

5. The Michigan Conference of County Agents and Convention of the Board of Corrections and Charities. Fifteenth annual meeting at Reed City, December 9-10, 1896; President, John W. Holcomb, of Grand Rapids; Secretary, Agent Stanley C. Griffin, of Coldwater.

6. The Minnesota State Conference of Charities and Correction. Sixth annual conference at St. Cloud, October 13-15, 1897; President, Dr. T. C. Clark, of Stillwater; Secretary, Miss Louise Mott, of Fari-bault.

7. The Missouri State Convention of Charities and Correction. First meeting at St. Louis, Dec. 10-11, 1896; President, W. H. Moore, of St. Louis; Secretary, E. C. Rowse, of St. Louis. Next meeting at St. Louis, in October, 1897.

8. The Nebraska State Conference of Charities and Correction. First meeting at Lincoln, Feb. 10, 1897; Secretary, Rev. A. W. Clark, 327 Chamber of Commerce, Omaha.

9. The New England Conference of Charities, Correction and Philanthropy. Second annual conference at Newport, R. I., October 10-13, 1894; President, Col. John Hare Powell, of Newport. (No meeting in 1895 or 1896.)

10. The New York Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor. Twenty-seventh annual convention at Thousand Island Park, June, 1897; President, Henry Esser, of Westchester; Secretary, James W. Ives, of Wyoming.

11. The Ohio State Conference of Charities and Correction. Seventh annual conference at Toledo, October —, 1897; President, Capt. David Lanning, of Xenia; Secretary, Joseph P. Byers, of Columbus.

12. The Pacific Coast Conference of Charities. First conference at San Francisco, December 7-11, 1886; Second conference, November, 1887. (No meeting since.)

13. The Pennsylvania Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities. Twenty-third annual meeting at Scranton, October—, 1897; President, Dr. James W. Walk, of Philadelphia; Secretary, W. P. Hunker, of Allegheny; Corresponding Secretary, Robt. D. McGonnigle, of Pittsburg.

14. The Utah Conference of Charities and Correction. First conference at Salt Lake City, February 2, 1893. (No meeting since.)

15. The Wisconsin State Conference of Charities and Correction. (Organized in 1881.) Eighth conference at Madison, Feb. 2-4, 1897; President, W. H. Graebner, of Milwaukee; Secretary, Lynn S. Pease, of Wauwatosa.

ORGANIZATIONS KINDRED TO THE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

1. The American Social Science Association: General meeting of 1896, at Saratoga, Aug. 31, Sept. 4; President, F. J. Kingsbury, LL. D., of Waterbury, Conn.; General Secretary, F. B. Sanborn, of Concord, Mass.

2. The National Prison Association. Next annual conference at Austin, Texas, October 16-20, 1897; President, General R. Brinkerhoff,

of Mansfield, Ohio; Secretary, Rev. John L. Milligan, of Allegheny, Pa.; Financial Secretary, Joseph P. Byers, of Columbus, Ohio.

3. The American Medico-Psychological Association. Next meeting in Baltimore, May 11-14, 1897; President, T. O. Powell, M. D., of Milledgeville, Ga.; Secretary, Henry M. Hurd, M. D., of Baltimore.

4. The Association of Assistant Physicians of Hospitals for the Insane. Fifth semi-annual meeting at Mendota, Wis., May 1, 1897; President, Geo. A. Post, M. D., of Mendota; Secretary, Irwin H. Neff, M. D., of Pontiac, Mich.

5. The Association of Medical Officers of American Institutions for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Persons. Next meeting at Orillia, Ont., July 15-16, 1897; President, M. W. Barr, M. D., of Elwyn, Pa.; Secretary, A. C. Rogers, M. D., of Faribault, Minn.

6. The Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf. Convention at Flint, Mich., July 2-8, 1895. Next convention in Spring of 1897, time and place not fixed; President, E. M. Gallaudet, LL. D., of Washington, D. C.; Secretary, Supt. S. T. Walker, of Jacksonville, Ill.

7. The Association of Instructors of the Blind. Biennial meeting at Pittsburg, July 14-16, 1896; President, Supt. J. J. Dow, of Faribault, Minn. Next biennial meeting in July or August, 1898, probably at Chautauqua or Asbury Park; President, Supt. F. D. Morrison, of Baltimore, Md.; Chairman of Executive Committee, Supt. Wm. B. Wait, of New York.

8. The Illinois State Association of Supervisors, County Commissioners and County Clerks. Annual convention at Ottawa, Feb. 16-18, 1897; President, Hon. C. S. Hearn, of Quincy; Secretary, John H. Piper, of Springfield.

9. The Indiana Association of Township Trustees. Last meeting at Indianapolis, Jan. 14, 1897.

10. Michigan Superintendents of the Poor and Union Association. Annual convention at Coldwater, September, 1897; President, G. W. Teeple, Pinckney; Secretary, G. W. Robertson, Mt. Clemens.

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Colorado.....	Dr. Minnie C T. Love, Denver.
Connecticut.....	Chas. P. Kellogg, Waterbury.
Delaware.....	Mrs. Emalea Warner, Wilmington.
District of Columbia.....	Henry B. F. Macfarland, Washington.
Florida.....	Dr. J. W. Trammel, Chattahoochie.
Georgia.....	John F. Barclay, Atlanta.
Idaho.....	F. B. Gault, Moscow.
Illinois.....	F. C. Dodds, Springfield
Indiana.....	Amos W. Butler, Indianapolis.
Indian Territory.....	Edwin H. Rishel, Atoka.
Iowa.....	Maj. W. S. R. Burnette, Des Moines.
Kansas.....	Geo. A. Clark, Junction City.
Kentucky.....	W. T. Rolph, Louisville.
Louisiana.....	Michel Heymann, New Orleans.
Maine.....	Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Portland.
Maryland.....	Miss Kate M. McLane, 1101 N. Charles St., Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	John D. Wells, State House, Boston.
Michigan.....	Dr. James A. Post, Detroit.
Minnesota.....	George G. Cowie, State Capitol, St. Paul
Mississippi.....	Col. J. L. Power, Jackson.
Missouri.....	Miss Mary E. Perry, St. Louis.
Montana.....	Mrs. Laura E. Howey, Helena.
Nebraska.....	Rev. A. W. Clark, Omaha.
Nevada.....	Mrs. John Wagner, Carson.
New Hampshire.....	Mrs. I. N. Blodgett, Franklin.
New Jersey.....	Hugh F. Fox, Bayonne.
New Mexico.....	Rev. Mary J. Borden, Albuquerque.
New York.....	Homer Folks, New York City.
North Carolina.....	C. B. Denson, Raleigh.
North Dakota.....	Mrs. S. P. Sargeant, Moselle.
Ohio.....	Jos. P. Byers, Columbus.
Oklahoma.....	Mrs. R. W. Ramsay, Guthrie.
Oregon.....	W. R. Walpole, 213 4th Street, Portland.
Pennsylvania.....	Dr. Jas. W. Walk, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island.....	Rev. Jas. H. Nutting, Howard.
South Carolina.....	Mrs. M. A. Rhett, Sec. Asso. Char., Charleston.
South Dakota.....	W. B. Sherrard, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee.....	Matt Hoke, Nashville.
Texas.....	Rev. W. L. Kennedy, Huntsville.
Utah.....	Miss Grace M. Paddock, Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	Rev. J. Edward Wright, Montpelier.
Virginia.....	W. F. Drewry, M. D., Petersburg.
Washington.....	Thos. P. Westendorf, Chehalis.
West Virginia.....	Prof. Thos. C. Miller, Morgantown.
Wisconsin.....	Jas. E. Heg, Lake Geneva.
Wyoming.....	Miss Estelle Reel, Cheyenne.
Ontario.....	Dr. A. M. Rosebrugh, 62 Queen Street, Toronto.
Manitoba and W. Canada.....	Dr. David Young, Selkirk.

LIST OF CONFERENCES OF CHARITIES AND

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Meet- ing	DATE.
1. The National Conference of Charities and Correction.....	25th	May 18-25, 1898
2. Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction.....	1st	May, 1898..... <i>a</i>
3. Colorado State Conference of Charities and Corrections.....	5th	Jan. 8, 1899.....
4. Delaware State Conference of Charities and Institutions.....	6th	April, 21-22, 1898
5. Illinois State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	3rd	Nov., 1898.....
6. Indiana State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	7th	Nov., 1898.....
7. Iowa State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	2nd	Mar., 1899.....
8. Maryland Conference of Charities and Correction.....	2nd	Nov., 1898.....
9. Michigan Conference of County Agents and Convention of the Board of Corrections and Charities.....	17th	Dec. 7-8, 1898.....
10. Michigan Superintendents of the Poor and Union Association.....	25th	Sept., 1898.....
11. Minnesota State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	6th	Nov., 1898.....
12. Missouri State Convention of Charities and Correction.....	2nd	.....<i>a</i>
13. Nebraska State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	2nd	Sept., 1898.....
14. New York Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor.....	28th	June, 14-16, 1898
15. Ohio State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	8th	Oct., 1898.....
16. Pennsylvania Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities...	24th	Oct., 1898.....
17. Southern Conference of Charities and Correction.....	1st	.....<i>a</i>
18. Wisconsin State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	10th	.....1898 <i>a</i>

KINDRED

1. American Humane Association.....	22nd	.....<i>a</i>
2. American Medico-Psychological Association.....		May, 1898.....
3. American Social Science Association.....		.....
4. Association of Assistant Physicians of Hospitals for Insane.....	6th	May, 1898.....
5. Association of Medical Officers of American Institutions for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded.....	22nd	May, 1898.....
6. Association of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses.....	5th	Feb., 1899.....
7. Boys and Girls National Home and Employment Association.....	9th	Fall of 1898.....
8. Civic Philanthropic Conference.....	2nd	.....1898 <i>a</i>
9. Illinois Association of Supervisors, Co. Com'rs and Co. Clerks.....		Feb., 1898.....
10. Indiana Association of Township Trustees.....		Dec. 28-29, 1898..
11. Mohonk Indian Conference.....	16th	Oct., 12, 1898....
12. National Conference of Day Nurseries.....	3rd	April, 20-21, 1898
13. National Prison Association.....	23rd	Oct., 1898.....
14. Prison Chaplains' Association.....		Oct., 1898.....
15. Prison Wardens' Association.....		Oct., 1898.....

a. Time not fixed. *b.* Place not yet fixed.

CORRECTION AND KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS.

PLACE OF MEETING.	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.
New York.....	Hon. Wm. R. Stewart, New York.....	H. H. Hart, 115 Monroe St., Chicago.
b.....		A.M. Rosebough, 62 Queen St. E., Toronto
Denver.....	Judge O. E. Le Fevre Denver.....	C. L. Stonaker, Denver.....
Wilmington.....		Mrs. E. P. Warner, Wilmington.....
Kankakee.....	Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Chicago.....	Mrs. J. W. Patton, Springfield.....
Indianapolis.....	Miss Mary T. Wilson, Evansville.....	C. S. Grout, Indianapolis.....
Burlington.....	W. W. Baldwin, Burlington.....	Miss Charlotta Goff, Des Moines.....
.....		Clarence H. Forrest, 10 Hopkins Pl., Bal.
Bay City.....	Agt. John W. McMath, Bay City.....	Agt. Charles E. Robinson, Lawrence...
Flint.....	G. W. Teeple, Livingston County.....	H. A. Chapin, Van Buren County.....
Stillwater.....	Supt. Galen A. Merrill, Owatonna.....	H. M. Palm, Worthington.....
St. Louis.....	W. H. Moore, St. Louis.....	E. C. Rowse, St. Louis.....
Omaha.....	Gov. Silas A. Holcomb.....	Rev. A. W. Clark, Omaha.....
Niagara Falls.....	C. V. Lodge, Rochester, N. Y.....	James W. Ives, Java Village.....
Mansfield.....	Hon. M. D. Follett, Marietta.....	Joseph P. Byers, Columbus.....
Harrisburg.....	John F. Seragg, Scranton.....	W. P. Hunker, Allegheny.....
Nashville.....	Dr. A. L. Phillips, Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	W. T. Rolph, Louisville.....
Madison.....	Hon. Wm. P. Lyon, Madison.....	Lynn S. Pease, Milwaukee.....

ORGANIZATIONS.

b.....	John G. Shortall, Chicago.....	Rev. F. H. Rowley, D. D., Fall River, Mass
.....	R. M. Bucke, M. D., London, Ont.....	C. B. Burr, M. D., Flint, Mich.....
New Haven, Conn.	Hon. S. E. Baldwin.....	Fredk. S. Root, New Haven, Conn.....
Kankakee, Ill.....	Geo. A. Post, M. D., Mendota, Wis.....	S. F. Mellen, M. D., Willard, N. Y.....
Vineland, N. J.....	Geo. Brown, M. D., Barre, Mass.....	A. C. Rogers, M. D., Faribault, Minn..
Chicago.....	Miss McIsaac.....	Miss L. L. Dock, 265 Henry St., N. Y.
Indianapolis.....	A. Hogeland, Lincoln, Neb.....	Rev. J. H. Bradford, Wash. D. C.....
Battle Creek, Mich.		S. Sherin, 39 Stanley Terrace, Chicago.
Rock Island.....	J. W. Wilson, Kumudy.....	John H. Piper, Springfield.....
	W. A. Byrket, Knightstown.....	B. F. Johnson, Fowler.....
Lake Mohonk, N. Y.	Merrill E. Gates, LL. D., Amherst.....	Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, Boston.....
Chicago.....	Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge.....	Mrs. H. M. Laughlin, 74 Carver St. Bost'n
Indianapolis.....	Z. R. Brockway, Elmira, N. Y.....	Rev. John L. Milligan, Allegheny, Pa.
Indianapolis.....	Rev. Wm. J. Batt, Concord Jct., Mass.	Rev. Rab, Nashville, Tenn.....
Indianapolis.....	Henry Wolfer, Stillwater, Minn.....	T. B. Patton, Huntington, Pa.....



Photo by George P. Hall & Son.]

GRACE CHURCH.

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THE NATIONAL Bulletin of Charities Correction.

A CHRONICLE OF THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES
AND CORRECTION AND KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS.

VOLUME II.

MAY 1898.

NUMBER 3.

TO THOSE NOT MEMBERS.

This number of the NATIONAL BULLETIN OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION is sent to many who are not members.

You are invited to become a member of the Conference, if not already a member. There are no limitations to membership, and attendance on the Conference is not a condition. The membership fee of \$2.50 includes the volume of Proceedings of 500 pages, octavo, cloth bound, price \$1.50; and the NATIONAL BULLETIN OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION for one year, price \$1.00.

The Conference has now about 1200 members, representing most of the states of the Union and the Canadian Provinces.

The membership of the Conference for the years named was as follows: 1893, 330; 1894, 350; 1895, 992; 1896, 1186; 1897, 1180. The membership includes officers and trustees of charitable and correctional institutions; officers and members of charitable societies; members of social settlements; professors of colleges and universities; clergymen, and philanthropists generally.

Enclosed will be found a blank for remittance.

OUR QUARTER-CENTENNIAL.

The Twenty-fifth Conference of Charities and Correction will be held in the City of New York, commencing on Wednesday, May 18, 1898, and continuing until Wednesday, May 25. The president of the Conference is the Hon. Wm. R. Stewart who is also president of the New York State Board of Charities. A list of the officers and committees will be found on pages i. to iii. and on page 58 and 59.

The first meeting of the Conference was held in New York twenty-five years ago; and the Conference, greatly increased in membership and influence, now returns to celebrate its quarter centennial. Sessions will

be held twice daily in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 23d Street and Fourth Avenue. On Sunday, May 22d, no meeting will be held except in the evening when the annual Conference sermon will be preached at Grace Church, by the Rev. Wm. R. Huntington D. D.

New York is a great laboratory of charitable work. Its hundreds of institutions and societies illustrate every phase of charitable, philanthropic and reformatory effort. In order to afford opportunity for the study of those institutions in which members of the Conference are especially interested, the afternoons will be left entirely free; the sessions of the Con-



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING, TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE. HEADQUARTERS OF THE CONFERENCE.

ference will be held in the forenoons and at night, and every possible facility will be afforded for such study.

WHO ARE INVITED?

To this Conference are invited all who have an active interest in practical philanthropic work. Papers on selected topics will be presented by their authors, and will be followed by friendly discussion open to all who are present.

APPOINTMENT OF DELEGATES.

It is requested that delegates be appointed by governors of states, mayors and county authorities; also by all institutions and societies en-

gaged in charitable, philanthropic, reformatory or correctional work. Please send the names of such delegates to the General Secretary, Mr. H. H. Hart, 115 Monroe St., Chicago.

RAILROAD RATES.

The railroad companies will grant the usual return rate of one-third fare from all points in the United States east of St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis and New Orleans. Delegates from points farther west should correspond with the General Secretary, Mr. H. H. Hart, 115 Monroe St., Chicago.

CERTIFICATES MUST BE OBTAINED IN ADVANCE.

N. B. These rates are available for all persons in attendance on the conference, whether members or not, but the reduced railroad rates are offered upon the following conditions: First, that in every case a certificate shall be obtained at the starting point, in due form, from the ticket agent when the ticket is purchased, showing fare paid and route traveled; second, that at least one hundred certificates shall be presented at the conference.

The railroad companies desire that emphasis be laid upon the following points: a. Ask for a certificate when you buy ticket at starting point; b. Apply for same at least 30 minutes before departure; c. If your ticket agent has no certificates, buy ticket to nearest important station and obtain certificate there; d. Certificates must be endorsed by the Transportation Secretary at New York, Mr. Kellogg; e. No refund of fare will be made on account of failure to obtain certificate; f. For additional information as to transportation apply to your local ticket agent, who will give it or obtain it. If he fails, write to the General Secretary of the conference.

NOT TRANSFERABLE.

Certificates and return tickets are not transferable and the conference is obliged to guarantee to redeem at full fare any return tickets procured by persons in attendance at the conference that may afterwards be found in the hands of scalpers. Tickets will be good, going, from May 14-21, returning, until May 27.

PLACES OF MEETING.

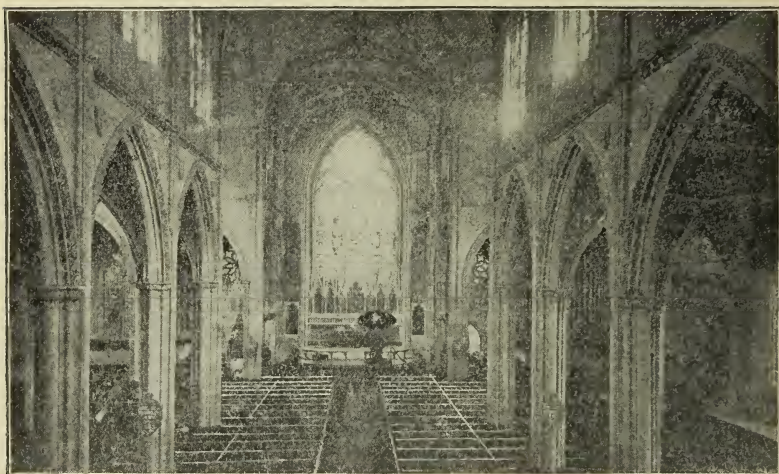
The opening meeting on Wednesday evening, May 18, will be held in Carnegie Hall, 58th St. and 7th Ave. The Conference sermon, on Sunday evening, May 22, will be preached in Grace Church, Corner Broadway and Tenth. All other general sessions of the Conference, both mornings and evenings, will be held in the commodious hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 23d Street and Fourth Avenue.

Most of the section meetings will be held in convenient rooms in the Young Men's Christian Association building. The meetings of the sections on Organization of Charity will be held in the beautiful hall in the United Charities Building, 105 E. 22nd St.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CONFERENCE.

The General Headquarters of the Conference with the offices of the General Secretary and the Secretary of the Local Committee will be at the Young Men's Christian Association Building, 23d Street and Fourth Avenue.

The headquarters of the section on Organization of Charities will be at the rooms of the Charity Organization Society in the United Chari-



INTERIOR OF GRACE CHURCH.

ties Building, 105 E. 22d Street, within a block of the Young Men's Christian Association Building.

HOTELS.

The hotel headquarters will be at the Park Avenue Hotel. The following hotels in the neighborhood of Association Hall, 23d Street and 4th Avenue, have made concessions in favor of delegates and members of the Conference.

Park Avenue Hotel, 4th Avenue and 32d Street. Official Headquarters. Nine blocks from Association Hall. Direct communication by electric cars. American plan. \$3.00 per day, each person.

Hotel Bartholdi, 23d Street and Broadway. One Block from Association Hall. American plan. \$2.50 per day, each person. European plan. \$1.00 per day, and upward.

Clarendon Hotel, 18th Street and 4th Avenue. Five blocks from Association Hall. Direct communication by electric cars. American plan. \$2.50 per day, each person.

Asbland House, 24th Street and 4th Avenue. American plan. \$2.50

der day, each person. European plan. \$1.00 per day.

Miller's Hotel, 26th Street, between Broadway and 6th Avenue. Five blocks from Association Hall. American plan. \$2.00 per day, each person.

Rooms on the European plan may be had at the Everett House, 17th Street and 4th Avenue, or at the New Amsterdam, 21st Street and 4th Avenue, at \$1.00 per day.



THE UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING, ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET. HEADQUARTERS OF THE SECTION ON ORGANIZING CHARITY.

THE LOCAL COMMITTEE.

The citizens of New York who invited the Conference to celebrate its quarter centennial in their city have determined to do their share to make the meeting worthy of the occasion, and worthy of the City of Greater New York.

A local committee of one hundred citizens of the enlarged City of New York distinguished for their philanthropic activity has been appointed by Hon. William Rhinelander Stewart, President of the Conference. This committee organized in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on

February 10th, by electing Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Chairman, Judge Joseph F. Daly, Vice Chairman, and Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer. The meeting was large and enthusiastic and received very favorable press notices. Mr. Walter S. Ufford has been engaged as secretary to the committee. Mr. Ufford will give his time to the work, as far as necessary, from now until the close of the conference. The names of the members of the committee of One Hundred are here printed in full;

Stephen Baker.
 Otto T. Bannard.
 David A. Boody.
 Edward C. Bridgman.
 Frederic Bronson.
 Joseph H. Choate.
 John Clafin.
 Edward Cooper.
 Alonzo B. Cornell.
 Robert C. Cornell.
 Archbishop Corrigan.
 John D. Crimmins.
 R. Fulton Cutting.
 Joseph F. Daly.
 Robert W. de Forest.
 Carl H. DeSilver.
 William E. Dodge.
 James E. Dougherty.
 Charles S. Fairchild.
 John P. Faure.
 William Hildreth Field.
 Jeremiah Fitzpatrick.
 Roswell P. Flower.
 James R. Floyd.
 Elbridge T. Gerry.
 Theodore Kane Gibbs.
 Franklin H. Giddings.
 Richard Watson Gilder.
 John Greenough.
 William G. Hamilton.
 Henry Hentz.
 Abram S. Hewitt.
 Robert J. Hoguet.
 Henry E. Howland.
 Myer S. Isaacs.
 Darwin R. James.
 D. Willis James.
 Morris K. Jesup.
 Augustus D. Juilliard.

Darius Ogden Mills.
 Robert Shaw Minturn.
 J. Pierpont Morgan.
 Levi P. Morton.
 Thomas M. Mulry.
 John Notman.
 Alexander E. Orr.
 William Church Osborn.
 John E. Parsons.
 George Foster Peabody.
 Charles E. Pellew.
 Bishop Potter.
 Whitelaw Reid.
 Frederick W. Rhinelander.
 John Harsen Rhoades.
 Henry Rice.
 George L. Rives.
 J. Hampden Robb.
 George B. Robinson.
 John D. Rockefeller.
 James A. Roosevelt.
 Archibald D. Russell.
 Charles Howland Russell.
 B. Aymar Sands.
 William C. Schermerhorn.
 William Jay Schieffelin.
 Charles A. Schieren.
 Jacob H. Schiff.
 Carl Schurz.
 Gustav H. Schwab.
 Isaac N. Seligman.
 W. Watts Sherman.
 William D. Sloane.
 Stephen Smith.
 James Speyer.
 Lispenard Stewart.
 Isidor Straus.
 William L. Strong.
 Myles Tierney.

John W. Keller.
 Hugh Kelly.
 John S. Kennedy.
 Edward H. Kidder.
 Loomis L. Langdon.
 Woodbury G. Langdon.
 Charlton T. Lewis.
 Edward H. Litchfield.
 Seth Low.
 Alfred E. Marling.
 George Macculloch Miller.

J. Kennedy Todd.
 Isaac Wallach.
 William T. Wardwell.
 H. Walter Webb.
 Evert Jansen Wendell.
 Everett P. Wheeler.
 George G. Wheelock.
 Alfred T. White.
 Horace White.
 Mornay Williams.
 Andrew C. Zabriskie.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

EXECUTIVE.

Joseph H. Choate.
 John D. Crimmins.
 Joseph F. Daly.
 Robert W. de Forest.
 Abram S. Hewitt.
 Henry E. Howland.

Alexander E. Orr.
 William Church Osborn.
 Henry Rice.
 Charles A. Schieren.
 William L. Strong.
 George G. Wheelock.

FINANCE.

Stephen Baker.
 Charles S. Fairchild.
 John Greenough.

Robert J. Hoguet.
 George Foster Peabody.
 Jacob H. Schiff.

J. Kennedy Tod.

RECEPTION.

David A. Boody.
 Edward Cooper.
 Alonzo B. Cornell.
 Carll H. DeSilver.
 James E. Dougherty.
 William Hildreth Field.
 Jeremiah Fitzpatrick.
 Elbridge T. Garry.
 Myer S. Isaacs.
 D. Willis James.
 Augustus D. Juilliard.
 Hugh Kelly.
 Edward H. Kidder.
 Loomis L. Langdon.

Edward H. Litchfield.
 Seth Low.
 Levi P. Morton.
 John Notman.
 Whitelaw Reid.
 George L. Rives.
 John D. Rockefeller.
 B. Aymar Sands.
 Carl Schurz.
 Isaac N. Seligman.
 W. Watts Sherman.
 William D. Sloane.
 Lisenard Stewart.
 Myles Tierney.

Alfred T. White.

PRESS.

Franklin H. Giddings.	John W. Keller.
Richard Watson Gilder.	Charlton T. Lewis.
	Horace White.

CHURCH SERVICE.

Frederic Bronson.	William G. Hamilton.
Theo. Kane Gibbs.	Charles Howland Russell.
	William C. Schermerhorn.

HOTELS.

John P. Faure.	George L. Rives.
	William J. Schieffelin.

TRANSPORTATION.

Augustus D. Julliard.	William J. Schieffelin.
	H. Walter Webb.

HALLS.

Otto T. Bannard.	Robert W. deForest.
Robert C. Cornell.	Alfred E. Marling.
	Archibald D. Russell.

BADGES.

Woodbury G. Langdon.	George Macculloch Miller.
	Andrew C. Zabriskie.

VISITS TO CHARITIES.

James R. Floyd.	Stephen Smith.
Thomas M. Mulry.	Isaac Wallach.
	Mornay Williams.

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF LOCAL OFFICE.

Nathanial S. Rosenau, <i>Chairman</i> .	James O. Fanning.
C. Loring Brace.	Homer Folks.
James P. Campbell.	Robert W. Heberd.
Edward T. Devine.	William M. Tolman.

Walter S. Ufford, *Local Secretary*.

HEADQUARTERS.

Room 215, United Charities Building, 105 East 22d Street.

Communications addressed to the Local Committee or the Board of Managers, and requests for general information, programs, or membership blanks, should be sent to the above headquarters.

THE CONSUMERS' LEAGUES MASS MEETING.

The Consumers' Leagues of Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and New York, will hold a mass meeting on Tuesday evening, May 17, at 8 o'clock, at the hall of the Presbyterian Building, 20th St. and Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Distinguished economists will defend the soundness of the theory upon which the Leagues are proceeding, and philanthropists and others interested in the welfare of the working people, will appeal to the public to support this movement, which aims to secure fair industrial conditions for those who toil.

THE PROGRAM.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee January 28, 1898, it was voted that the papers to be read in the general sessions be limited to not exceeding 2400 words.

It was recommended that where practicable reports of committees be not read, but that they be put into type in advance of the meeting at the expense of the Conference and distributed at the meeting. In order that there may be time to have the reports printed the chairmen of the committees are requested to send their reports to the General Secretary not later than April 15.

Three forenoons are to be devoted mainly to section meetings. The programs of the section meetings have not yet been fully completed.

The program as outlined below is subject to changes by the joint action of the president of the Conference and the chairmen of the committees.

OUTLINE OF THE PROGRAM. (SUBJECT TO CORRECTION.)

Wednesday, May 18, 1898. 8 p. m.

WEDNESDAY EVENING MAY, 10.

At 8 o'clock. CARNEGIE HALL, 58th Street and 7th Avenue.

OPENING OF THE QUARTER-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE CONFERENCE.

1. *Calling of the Conference to order.* President WILLIAM R. STEWART.
2. *Address of Welcome to Delegates, Members and Visitors.* Hon. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Chairman of Local Committee of One Hundred.
3. *Addresses by Public Officials.* Invitations have been extended to President MCKINLEY, Vice-President HOBART, Governor BLACK and Mayor VAN WYCK to attend and address the Conference.
4. *Addresses.* Archbishop CORRIGAN and Bishop POTTER.
5. *Responses on behalf of the Conference by representative members.*

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 19.

At 10 o'clock. ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d Street and 4th Avenue.

GENERAL SESSION.

1. *Business Meeting.*
2. *President's Annual Address.* Hon. WILLIAM R. STEWART, President of the New York State Board of Charities.

ABUSE OF MEDICAL CHARITIES.

1. *Report of Committee. (Historical Sketch of Medical Charities.)* STEPHEN SMITH, M. D., Chairman, Commissioner of New York State Board of Charities.

2. *The Use and Abuse of Medical Charities in the Care and Treatment of the Sick Poor.* HENRY M. HURD, M. D., Supt. Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.

3. *The Use and Abuse of Medical Charities in their Relation to Medical Education.* Professor AUSTIN FLINT, Professor of Physiology, Bellevue Medical College, New York.

4. *The Use and Abuse of Medical Charities in their Relation to the Work of Religious Societies and Churches.* Rev. DAVID H. GREER, D. D., Rector of St. Bartholomew's Prot. Epis. Church, New York.

IMMIGRATION AND INTER-STATE MIGRATION.

1. *Report of Committee.* Hon. RICHARD GUENTHER, Chairman.

2. *The Relation of Immigration to Insanity in Europe and America.* Mr. F. B. SANBORN, Concord, Mass.

3. *The Workings of the New Minnesota Law with Reference to Alien and Non-Resident Dependents.* Mr. W. A. GATES, St. Paul, Minn., Agent Minnesota State Board Corrections and Charities.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Visits to New York Institutions under Escort of Committee on Visits or Resident Members.

THURSDAY EVENING.

At 8 o'clock.

GENERAL SESSION.

MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY CHARITIES (INCLUDING PUBLIC OUT-DOOR RELIEF).

1. *Report of Committee.* Mr. HOMER FOLKS, Chairman, Secretary State Charities Aid Association.

2. *Discussion by:* Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Mayor of Boston; Hon. JOHN W. KELLER, President Department Public Charities, City of New York; Hon. JOSEPH H. CHOATE President State Charities Aid Association.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 20,

At 10 o'clock.

Short Business Session, followed by Sectional Meetings.

SECTION MEETINGS.

At 10:30 o'clock.

SECTION I.—COMMITTEE ON THE DUTY OF THE STATE TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN. Mrs. E. E. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.

The Care of Deformed and Crippled Children. Dr. NEWTON M. SCHAFFER.

Discussion by Mrs. H. M. LAUGHLIN.

General Discussion.

SECTION II.—COMMITTEE ON THE DUTY OF THE STATE TO DELINQUENT CHILDREN. Supt. PETER CALDWELL, Chairman.

What are Proper Incentives to Reform? Mr. T. J. CHARLTON, Superintendent State Reform School, Indiana.

The Boy and Girl Out on Parole. Miss Grace JOHNSON, State Agent Training School, Minnesota.

General Discussion.

SECTION III.—COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION OF CHARITY. Mr. JOHN M. GLENN, Chairman.

Friendly Visiting, its scope and possibilities.

General Discussion.

SECTION IV.—COMMITTEE ON INSANITY. W. G. STEARNS, M. D., Chairman; RICHARD DEWEY, M. D. Presiding.

After-Care of Indigent Persons discharged recovered from Institutions for the Insane. HENRY R. STEDMAN, M. D., Massachusetts.

Five-Minute Discussions by: PETER M. WISE, M. D., President State Commission in Lunacy, New York; FRED H. WINES, LL.D., Secretary State Board of Charities, Illinois; HENRY M. HURD, M. D., Superintendent Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. HASTINGS H. HART, Chicago, Ill.; RICHARD DEWEY, M. D., Superintendent Milwaukee Sanitarium, Wauwatosa, Wis.; Gen. ROELIFF BRINKERHOFF, Mansfield, Ohio.; Hon. ROBERT TREAT PAINE, Boston; GEO. W. CUTLET, Newport, R. I.

General Discussion.

SECTION V.—COMMITTEE ON MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY CHARITIES. Mr. HOMER FOLKS, Chairman.

What I have learned about Public Out-door Relief and Poorhouse Management in fourteen years' experience as Superintendent of the Poor. Mr. J. R. WASHBURN, Superintendent of the Poor of Jefferson County.

General Discussion.

SECTION VI.—COMMITTEE ON ABUSE OF MEDICAL CHARITIES. STEPHEN SMITH, M. D., Chairman

Remedial Measures.

Discussion by: Mr. ROBERT W. HEBBERD, Secretary State Board of Charities; D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA, M. D., Professor Post Graduate Medical College, New York; Mr. JAMES G. CANNON, President Good Samaritan Dispensary; FRED. HOLME WIGGIN, M. D., Vice-President American Medical Association; Mrs. LUCY S. BAINBRIDGE, Superintendent Woman's Branch New York City Mission and Tract Society, and others.

General Discussion.

SECTION VII. COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND STATE MIGRATION.

The subject is Discussion of Papers Presented at the Thursday Morning Session.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

VISITS TO INSTITUTIONS.

FRIDAY EVENING.

At 8 o'clock.

GENERAL SESSION.

POLITICS IN CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

1. *Report of Committee.* Prof. CHARLES R. HENDERSON, Chairman.
 2. *Discussion by:* Prof. FRANK FETTER, Bloomington, Ind.; Mr. J. G. THORP, Cambridge, Mass.
- Address.* Hon. CARL SCHURZ, New York.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 21.

At 10 o'clock.

Short Business Session.

SECTION MEETINGS.

At 10:30 o'clock.

SECTION I.—COMMITTEE ON THE DUTY OF THE STATE TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN. Mrs. E. E. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.

Duty of the State to Dependent Children. Prof. BYRON C. MATHEWS.

Discussion by: Mr. HUGH F. FOX, Commissioner on Dependent Children, State of New Jersey.

General Discussion.

SECTION II.—COMMITTEE ON THE DUTY OF THE STATE TO DELINQUENT CHILDREN. Supt. PETER CALDWELL, Chairman.

What Methods of Instruction or Agencies employed will best induce right habits of thinking on the part of the Pupils of our Schools. Mr. W. C. KILVINGTON, Superintendent Tennessee Industrial School.

Care and Training of Delinquents outside of Institutions. MRS. E. G. EVANS, Sec'y Board of Trustees, Lyman School for boys, Westboro, Mass.

General Discussion.

SECTION III.—COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION OF CHARITY. Mr. JOHN M. GLENN, Chairman.

Relief Societies, their functions and relations to other Charitable Agencies.

General Discussion.

SECTION IV.—COMMITTEE ON INSANITY. W. G. STEARNS, M. D.
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The Professional Work in Hospitals for the Insane. EDWARD COWLES, M. D., Medical Superintendent McLean Hospital, Waverly, Mass.

Discussion: a. *In Clinical Work*, ADOLPH MEYER, M. D., Worcester, Mass. b. *In Laboratory Pathology*, IRA B. VAN GIESON, M. D., New York, N. Y. c. *In Laboratory Psychology*, Prof. W. O. KROHN, Ph. D., Hospital, Illinois. d. *In Europe*, Albert MOLL, M. D., University of Berlin, Germany.

General Discussion.

SECTION V.—COMMITTEE ON MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY CHARITIES.

Topic: *What Should be the Field of Public Charity in a Large City.*
By JEFFREY R. BRACKETT, Ph. D., Trustee of the Poor, Baltimore, M. D.

SATURDAY EVENING.

At 8 o'clock.

GENERAL SESSION.

INSANITY.

1. *Advanced Professional Work in Hospitals for the Insane.* EDWARD COWLES, M. D., Medical Supt. McLean Hospital, Waverly, Mass.

Discussion by Hon. PETER M. WISE, M. D., President State Commission in Lunacy, New York.

2. *The Care of the Insane as a Function of the State.* Hon. DANIEL H. HASTINGS, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Discussion by: J. C. CORBUS, M. D., Pres. Illinois Board of State Commissioners of Public Charity, Mendota, Ill.

General Discussion.

SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 22.

At 8 o'clock.

CONFERENCE SERVICE IN GRACE CHURCH, 10TH STREET AND BROADWAY.

Sermon. The Rev. WILLIAM R. HUNTINGTON, D. D., Rector.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 23.

At 10 o'clock.

Short Business Session.

SECTION MEETINGS.

COMMITTEE ON INSANITY. W. G. STEARNS, M. D., Chairman.
Round Table.

SECTION I.—COMMITTEE ON THE DUTY OF THE STATE TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN. Mrs. E. E. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.
Program to be announced.

SECTION II.—COMMITTEE ON THE DUTY OF THE STATE TO DELINQUENT CHILDREN. Supt. PETER CALDWELL, Chairman.

Justifiable Paroles. Mr. C. M. HARRISON, Supt. Newark City Home, New Jersey.

The Placing out of Juvenile Delinquents in Homes, and their Proper Supervision. Rev. T. F. HICKEY, Rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Rochester.

General Discussion.

SECTION III.—COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION OF CHARITY. Mr. JOHN M. GLENN, Chairman.

Charitable Employment Agencies, their methods and limitations.

SECTION V.—COMMITTEE ON MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY CHARITIES. Mr. HOMER FOLKS, Chairman.

Is it practicable to Classify Inmates of Almshouses on the Basis of Character or Conduct? Mrs. R. C. LINCOLN, Member and Secretary of the Board of Pauper Institutions Trustees, Boston, Mass.

General Discussion.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

VISITS TO INSTITUTIONS.

MONDAY EVENING,

At 8 o'clock.

GENERAL SESSION.

General meeting of the Committee on the *Duty to the State to Dependent Children.* Mrs. E. E. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.

1. *Report of Committee.*

2. *Interference of a Municipality in Behalf of its Wards.* ERNEST BICKNELL, Chicago. *Discussion led by* Mr. THOMAS M. MULRY, New York.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 24.

At 10 o'clock.

GENERAL SESSION.

DUTY OF THE STATE TO DELINQUENT CHILDREN. .

1. *Report of Committee.* M. PETER CALDWELL, Chairman, Supt. Louisville Industrial School of Reform.

2. *The Proper Care and Training of Juvenile Delinquents; Their Classification, Education, Moral and Industrial Training.* Mr. James ALLISON, Cincinnati, Superintendent House of Refuge.

3. *Home Training, and Why We Need Reform Schools.* Mr. C. W. AINSWORTH, South Dakota, Superintendent State Industrial School.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

VISITS TO INSTITUTIONS.

TUESDAY EVENING,

At 8 o'clock.

GENERAL SESSION.

ORGANIZATION OF CHARITY.

1. *Report of Committee.* Mr. JOHN M. GLENN, Chairman, Manager Charity Organization Society, Baltimore.
2. *The Churches in Charity Work.* Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, Lynn, Mass.
3. *Great Advances in Charities and Corrections.* DANIEL C. GILMAN, LL.D., President Johns Hopkins University and of the Charity Organization Society in Baltimore.
4. *Discussion.*

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 25,

At 10 o'clock.

GENERAL SESSION.

PREVENTION OF FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS, FROM A LEGAL AND MORAL STANDPOINT.

1. *Report of Committee.* JAMES C. CARSON, M. D., Chairman, Supt. Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.
2. *The Prevention of Feeble-Mindedness From a Legal and Moral Standpoint.* GEORGE H. KNIGHT, M. D., Lakeville, Conn., Supt. Conn. School for Imbeciles.
3. *The Remedial, Economic and Ethical Value of Labor for the Defective and Dependent Classes.* WILLIAM T. SPRATLING, M. D., Sonyea, N. Y., Supt. Craig Colony for Epileptics.

LAWS OF SETTLEMENT AND THE RIGHT TO PUBLIC RELIEF.

1. *Report of Committee.* FRED. H. WINES, LL.D., Chairman, Sec-Board of Public Charities.
2. *The Advantages of Strict Settlement Laws.* Mr. F. B. SANBORN, Concord, Mass.

WHAT IS THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The National Conference of Charities and Correction was organized in 1874, and has met annually since that time. It is composed not only of representatives of charitable and correctional institutions and societies, but also of other men and women who are interested in the broad field of charity in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and has at the present time nearly 1,200 members.

The meetings of the Conference are very enjoyable. They bring together a large body of people who are earnestly interested in good works, and who constitute a pleasant and congenial fellowship. The Conference continues for a week. General meetings are held daily, and section meetings are also held for the discussion of special subjects, such as Charity Organization, Dependent Children, Insanity, Juvenile Reformation, Prison Reform, Hospitals, Municipal and County Charities, and College Settlements.

The Conference has no tests of membership. It offers a free forum to all who are interested in these branches of Sociology. It formulates no platform, and usually adopts only resolutions of thanks. It publishes its discussions in the annual volume of Proceedings, each writer being responsible for his own opinions, and the volume of Proceedings comprises the latest and freshest thoughts upon the subjects under consideration.

The annual membership fee of \$2.50 is applied as follows: a. To the publication of the Proceedings, which cost in 1895, delivered, \$1.20 per copy; b, to the publication of the National Bulletin of Charities and Correction; c, to the expenses of the Conference, postage, printing, clerk hire, investigations, and other items.

NEW MEMBERS.

New members are welcomed at any time. Each member joining during 1898 will receive the Proceedings of the New York Conference and the National Bulletin for one year. Attendance on the meetings is not a condition of membership; but members attending obtain reduced fares, reduced hotel rates, and other advantages.

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Proceedings of 1895 (the New Haven Conference) were of special value. We have still a limited supply of this volume, which we will furnish, express prepaid, to our members only, at half price (75 cents per copy), until further notice. Those wishing to avail themselves of this offer should order immediately.

SETS OF PROCEEDINGS.

There are frequent inquiries for sets of the Proceedings. The first Conference was held in 1874. The volumes of Proceedings prior to 1881 are out of print, except that of 1874. The volumes for 1874, 1881 and succeeding years will be furnished at \$1.50 each, or in quantities of five or more at \$1.25 each, bound in cloth.

Those who cannot afford to purchase the entire set would do well to begin with 1893. The volume for 1893 is the most important volume yet published. It contains a historical summary of the work of Charities and Correction in the United States for twenty years, with an index of the preceding volumes. Its value is indicated by the fact that in addition to 1450 copies originally sold, more than 400 copies of the Proceedings of 1893 have been sold since January 1, 1895.

TO OUR MEMBERS.

The membership fee of \$2.50 for 1898 is now payable. It will be a convenience if remittances are made promptly as the expenses of the Conference of 1898 have already commenced. A blank for remittance will be found enclosed. Members of the Conference will be continued on the roll and the BULLETIN will be sent to them, unless instructions are received to the contrary. Members finding it necessary, for any reason, to cancel their membership, will please notify the general secretary. Membership cards have been sent to those who have already remitted.

BACK VOLUMES OF PROCEEDINGS WANTED.

We have numerous applications for the volumes of Proceedings from 1875 to 1880 inclusive, which are now, unfortunately, out of print. We shall take pleasure in exchanging volume for volume the Proceedings of later years for the volumes mentioned, and will pay the cost of postage in making the exchange. Those having these earlier volumes to spare will confer a great favor by attending to this request.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE CONFERENCE OF 1897.

The membership of the National Conference of Charities and Correction for 1897 is 1,180, as compared with 1,199 in 1896, 992 in 1885, 350 in 1894, and 330 in 1893.

Every state in the Union is represented except Florida, Nevada, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming. The representation by states is as follows: Alabama, 5; Alaska, 1; Arizona, none; Arkansas, 1; California, 15; Colorado, 16; Connecticut, 52; Delaware, 3; District of Columbia, 17; Florida, none; Georgia, 3; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 69; Indiana, 39; Indian Territory, none; Iowa, 19; Kansas, 7; Kentucky, 12; Louisiana, 31; Maine, 4; Maryland, 27; Massachusetts, 156; Michigan, 75; Minnesota, 89; Mississippi, 4; Missouri, 20; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 11; Nevada, none; New Hampshire, 7; New Jersey, 41; New Mexico, none; New York, 169; North Carolina, 1; North Dakota, 2; Ohio, 59; Oklahoma, none; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 52; Rhode Island, 23; South Carolina, 2; South Dakota, 4; Tennessee, 10; Texas, 2; Utah, none; Vermont, 7; Virginia, 6; Washington, 1; West Virginia, none; Wisconsin, 48; Wyoming, none; Ontario, 58; Manitoba and W. Canada, 1; Foreign, 6.

The states having ten or more members each are: (1) New York, 169; (2) Massachusetts, 156; (3) Minnesota, 89; (4) Michigan, 75; (5) Illinois, 69; (6) Ohio, 59; (7) Ontario, 58; (8) Connecticut, 52; (9) Penn-

sylvania, 52; (10) Wisconsin, 48; (11) New Jersey, 41; (12) Indiana, 39; (13) Louisiana, 31; (14) Maryland, 27; (15) Rhode Island, 23; (16) Missouri, 20; (17) Iowa, 19; (18) District of Columbia, 17; (19) Colorado, 16; (20) California, 15; (21) Kentucky, 12; (22) Nebraska, 11; (23) Tennessee, 10.

Reducing this membership to ratios, showing the number of members of the Conference out of each million of inhabitants, the order is changed, as follows: (1) District of Columbia, 73.9; (2) Connecticut, 69.7; (3) Minnesota, 68.3; (4) Rhode Island, 66.6; (5) Massachusetts, 62.4; (6) Colorado, 38.2; (7) Michigan, 35.8; (8) Wisconsin, 28.5; (9) Louisiana, 27.7; (10) Ontario, 27.3; (11) Maryland, 25.9; (12) New York, 25.9; (13) New Jersey, 24.5; (14) Illinois, 18.0; (15) Indiana, 17.8; (16) Ohio, 16.1; (17) California, 12.3; (18) Nebraska, 10.4; (19) Pennsylvania, 9.9; (20) Iowa, 9.2; (21) Missouri, 7.5; (22) Kentucky, 6.5; (23) Tennessee, 5.7.

The number of members from each of the cities having 5 or more members each, is as follows: (1) New York, 98; (2) Boston, 62; (3) Chicago, 40; (4) Toronto, 40; (5) New Orleans, 29; (6) Baltimore, 25; (7) St. Paul, 22; (8) Minneapolis, 21; (9) Philadelphia, 21; (10) Washington, 17; (11) Detroit, 17; (12) Cincinnati, 17; (13) New Haven, 16; (14) Grand Rapids, 16; (15) Indianapolis, 15; (16) Buffalo, 14; (17) Providence, 12; (18) Milwaukee, 12; (19) Hartford, 11; (20) St. Louis, 10; (21) Denver, 9; (22) Cambridge, Mass. 9; (23) Newark, 9; (24) Cleveland, 9; (25) Pittsburg, 9; (26) Albany, 8; (27) Brookline, Mass., 7; (28) Springfield, Mass., 7; (29) Lansing, Mich., 7; (30) Red Wing, Minn., 7; (31) Brooklyn, 7; (32) Rochester, N. Y., 7; (33) Madison, Wis., 7; (34) Springfield, Ill., 6; (35) Faribault, Minn., 6; (36) Kansas City, 6; (37) Scranton, Pa., 6; (38) Nashville, 6; (39) San Francisco, 5; (40) Terre Haute, Ind., 5; (41) Louisville, 5; (42) Fall River, Mass., 5; (43) Lowell, Mass., 5; (44) Malden, Mass., 5; (45) Somerville, Mass., 5; (46) Duluth, Minn., 5; (47) Stillwater, Minn., 5; (48) Omaha, 5; (49) Syracuse, N. Y., 5; (50) Columbus, 5; (51) Dayton, O., 5; (52) Memphis, Tenn., 5.

These 52 cities furnish 717 of the 1,180 members of the Conference, or 60.8 per cent. In 1896, only 40 cities had as many as five members each.

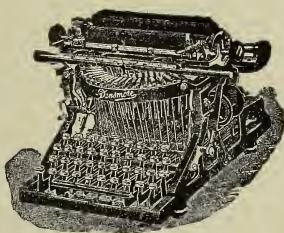
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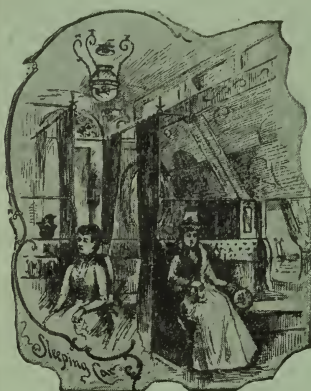
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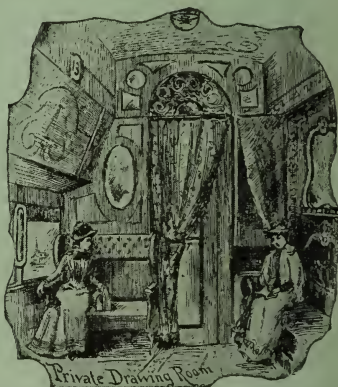
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Oregon	W. R. Walpole, 213 4th St., Portland.
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Rhode Island	Prof. Henry B. Gardner, Providence.
South Carolina	Archdeacon Edmund E. Joyner, Columbia.
South Dakota	W. B. Sherrard, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee	W. C. Kilvington, Nashville.
Texas	Rev. R. P. Buckner, D.D., Dallas.
Utah	Miss Grace M. Paddock, Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Rev. J. Edward Wright, Montpelier.
Virginia	W. F. Drewry, M.D., Petersburg.
Washington	Thos. P. Westendorf, Chehalis.
West Virginia	Prof. Thos. C. Miller, Morgantown.
Wisconsin	Jas. E. Heg, Lake Geneva.
Wyoming	J. B. Sheldon, Cheyenne.
Ontario	Dr. A. M. Rosebrugh, 62 Queen St., Toronto.
Manitoba and W. Canada	Dr. David Young, Selkirk.

LIST OF CONFERENCES OF CHARITIES AND

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Meeting	DATE
1. National Conference of Charities and Correction.....	28th	May, 1901.....
2. California State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	1st	Jan. 4-7, 1901....
3. Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction.....	4th	June, 1901.....
4. Colorado State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	7th	Oct., 1901.....
5. Delaware State Conference of Charities and Institutions.....	4th	.....
6. Illinois State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	6th	Oct., 1901.....
7. Indiana State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	9th	Dec., 1901.....
8. Iowa State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	3rd	Mar., 12-14, 1901..
9. Kansas Association of Charities and Correction.....	1st	Nov., 30, 1900....
10. Maryland Conference of Charities and Correction.....	3rd	.....
11. Michigan Conference of County Agents, and Convention of the } Board of Correction and Charities..... }	18th	Dec., 1900.....
12. Minnesota State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	10th	Oct., 7-9, 1901... .
13. Missouri State Convention of Charities and Correction.....	15th	Jan., 10-11, 1901..
14. Nebraska State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	4th	Feb., 7, 1901.....
15. New Hampshire State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	2nd	Feb., 13, 1901.....
16. New York State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	1st	Nov., 20-22, 1900..
17. Ohio State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	11th	Oct., 8-11, 1901...
18. Pennsylvania Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities.....	27th	Oct., 8, 1901.....
19. Virginia Society of Charities and Correction.....	1st	June, 1901..... a
20. Wisconsin State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	10th	June, 1901.....

KINDRED

1. American Humane Association.....	24th	Oct., 15-17, 1901..
2. American Medico-Psychological Association.....	.....	June, 11-14, 1901.
3. American Social Science Association.....	37th	April, 15-20, 1901.
4. American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses..	7th	Sept., 1901.....
5. Association of Assistant Physicians of Hospitals for Insane.....	8th	Sept., 1901.....
6. Association of Medical Officers of American Institutions for Idiotic } and Feeble-Minded..... }	25th	May, 1901.....
7. Illinois Association of Supervisors, County Com'rs and County Clerks..	.....	Feb., 12-14, 1901..
8. Indiana Association of Township Trustees.....	.....	Dec., 27-23, 1899..
9. Mohonk Indian Conference.....	.....	Oct., 1901.....
10. National Childrens' Home Society.....	18th	May, 1901.....
11. National Conference of Day Nurseries.....	4th	April, 1902.....
12. National Congress of Mothers.....	5th	May, 21-24, 1901..
13. National Conference of Jewish Charities.....	2nd	a 1902....
14. National Prison Association.....	24th	Sept., 1901.....
15. National Prison Chaplains' Association.....	15th	Sept., 1901.....
16. New York Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor.....	31st	June, 11, 1901....
17. Prison Wardens' Association.....	.....	Sept., 1901.....

a. Time not fixed.

b. Place not yet fixed.

CORRECTION AND KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS.

PLACE OF MEETING.	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.
Washington	John M. Glenn, Baltimore.....	H. H. Hart, 79 Dearborn St., Chicago...
Oakland	Horace Davis, San Francisco.....	Katharine C. Felton, Oakland.....
Toronto	W. L. Herriman, Lindsay.....	A. M. Rosebrugh, 62 Queen St. E., Toronto.
Colorado Springs...	Hon. James H. Baker, Boulder.....	C. L. Stonaker, Denver.....
Wilmington	A. D. Warner, Wilmington.....	Charles Warner, Wilmington
Lincoln	T. D. Hurley, Unity Bldg., Chicago....	Mrs. Henry T. Rainey, Carrollton.....
New Albany.....	W. C. Ball, Terre Haute.....	A. T. Hert, Jeffersonville.....
Red Oak.....	Prof. Isaac A. Loos, Iowa City.....	Miss Charlotta Goff, Des Moines.....
Topeka.....	Prof. F. W. Blackmar, Lawrence.....	Dr. C. R. Dixon, Lawrence.....
Baltimore.....	Joshua W. Hering, Westminster.....	Rev. Louis F. Zinkhan, Baltimore.....
Grand Rapids.....	Harvey J. Hollister, Grand Rapids.....	Mrs. Edw. L. Knapp.....
Owatonna	James J. Dow, Faribault	Miss Grace Johnston, Red Wing.....
St. Louis.....	Lyman D. Drake, Booneville.....	Joseph M. Hanson, Kansas City.....
Omaha	Guy C. Barton, Omaha	Rev. A. W. Clark, Omaha
Concord.....	Hon. Henry E. Burnham, Manchester..	Dr. J. M. Gile, Hanover.....
Albany.....	Hon. Wm. Letchworth, Portage.....	Robert W. Hebbard, Albany.....
Lima.....	W. J. Breed, Cincinnati.....	Joseph P. Byers, Columbus.....
Altoona.....	Louis Tisch, Wilkesbarre.....	W. P. Hunker, Allegheny.....
Staunton.....	J. A. Tredway, Pittsylvania.....	Dr. Wm. F. Drewry, Petersburg.....
Madison.....	Hon. W. P. Lyon, Madison	Frederick Wilkins, Viroqua.....

ORGANIZATIONS.

Buffalo, N. Y.....	Hon. James M. Brown, Toledo, Ohio. .	Rev. F. H. Rowley, Brookline, Mass....
Milwaukee, Wis....	P. M. Wise, M. D., New York.....	C. B. Burr, M. D., Flint, Mich.....
Washington	F. J. Kingsburg, Waterbury, Conn	Rev. F. S. Root, 129 E. 15th St., N. Y....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	Emma J. Keating, Erie Co. Hosp.....	Miss L. L. Dock, 295 Henry St., N. Y....
Kalamazoo, Mich..	E. L. Emrich, Wooster.....	Irwin H. Neff, Pontiac, Mich
Baltimore, Md.....	W. A. Polglase, M. D., Lapeer, Mich....	A. C. Rogers, M. D., Faribault, Minn...
Joliet	G. W. Hobson, Danville	Henry Riniker, Edwardsville.....
Indianapolis	B. F. Johnson, Fowler.....	S. B. Enswinger, Danville.....
Lake Mohonk, N. Y.	Merrill E. Gates, LL.D.....	Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, 135 E. 15th, N. Y.
St. Joseph, Mich...	Charles R. Henderson, DD., Chicago...	H. H. Hart, 79 Dearborn St., Chicago...
New York.....	Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge.....	N. B. W. Galway, 105 E. 22nd St., N. Y.
Des Moines, Ia....	Mrs. T. W. Birney, Washington, D. C....	Mrs. E. R. Weeks, Kansas City, Mo....
Cincinnati.....	Max Senior, Cincinnati.....	Miss Hannah Marks, Cincinnati.....
Kansas City.....	Joseph F. Scott, Concord, Mass.....	Rev. John L. Milligan, Allegheny, Pa...
Kansas City.....	Rev. Wm. J. Batt, Concord Jnct., Mass.	Rev. D. R. Imbrie, Hoboken Pa
Buffalo.....	D. C. Grandier, Angelica, N. Y.....	M. G. Frisbie, Homer, N. Y
Kansas City.....	Otis Fuller, Ionia, Mich.....	N. F. Boucher, Bismark, N. D

THE NATIONAL BULLETIN

—OF—

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A CHRONICLE OF THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF
CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, AND KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS.

VOLUME IV.

NOVEMBER, 1900.

NUMBER 4.

The State Conferences of Charities.

ONE of the most valuable results of the National Conference of Charities and Correction has been the development of the State conferences of charities. The oldest of these is the Pennsylvania Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities, which is nearly as old as the National Conference of Charities and Correction, having held its Twenty-Sixth meeting in 1900. It is only within a few years, however, that the scope of this association has been broadened so as to cover the general field of charities. Formerly, it was an organization like the similar associations of county officers in New York, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois, which are devoted particularly to the discussion of the problems arising in connection with the caring for the poor by public authorities.

Nineteen state conferences of charities exist, namely: in California, Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Wisconsin and the Province of Ontario. Most of the state conferences have had small beginnings, originating in a little knot of interested people, and growing from year to year. The Ohio Conference has assumed large proportions, having an annual attendance of about 300 people. The Indiana Conference numbers perhaps 150, and several others number 100 or more delegates.

Most of the state conferences of charities and correction follow closely the policy of the National Conference. The meetings are devoted to the discussion of the problems of charities and correction. In most cases no platforms are adopted and the discussion is left to produce its own effect. In several of the states important legislation has been effected through the

influence of the state conference of charities and correction, for example: "The Juvenile Court Law" of Illinois, resulted largely from the Illinois Conference of 1898, which was devoted entirely to the discussion of the care of dependent and neglected children. The Ohio Conference exerted a direct influence in recodifying the poor laws of that state. The fact that the state conferences seldom attempt to influence legislation directly, gives added weight to their influence when they do make such effort. The Pennsylvania Conference has not hesitated to recommend legislation freely, and has exercised considerable influence in that direction.

Most of the state conferences hold no section meetings, but bring the entire membership together at each session. The Indiana Conference devotes one session to section meetings called "round tables," and the Michigan Conference has held some section meetings. There is a decided advantage in having all the subjects discussed by the whole conference. People who are engaged in specific lines of charity need the broadening influence of other lines of work. It is sometimes amusing to observe the surprise of people who discover for the first time how interesting and valuable is the work which is being done by others.

To those who are not familiar with the work of conferences of charities, it is often a matter of wonder to discover the influence which these informal meetings exert. For example, the Iowa Conference of Charities and Correction which has held only three annual sessions, has already come to be recognized as a prominent force in the state of Iowa. The influence of the conference is due, in part at least, to the following considerations: (a.) The conference enlists the co-operation of the most intelligent students and workers in philanthropy—members of boards of public charities, trustees and directors of charitable organizations, superintendents and other officers of public institutions, clergymen, representatives of women's clubs, etc.; (b.) The conference leads to effective co-operation between the representatives of the different lines of charity who have heretofore worked separately, instead of co-operating; (c.) There is created a consensus of opinion in regard to the more important questions which come before the conference. The public press circulates it, and an effective public sentiment is created; (d.) The conference becomes a continuous force growing in strength from year to year; (e.) The conference comes to be recognized as an impartial and disinterested body, untrammelled by sectarianism or partisanship, seeking the best interests of the unfortunate, without selfish motives.

The state conferences of charities have become missionary bodies, carrying inspiration to all sections of the state in which they are established. The state conferences of Minnesota, Illinois and Indiana, have adopted the policy of meeting from year to year in the smaller cities of the state, usually those in which state charitable or correctional institutions are located. In this way, the members of the conference have opportunities to visit the public institutions of the state as well as the local charitable

institutions. Each city in which the meeting is held received a permanent impulse along the line of modern methods of charity, resulting often in marked improvements in their local charities. Experience proves that the local effect of the conference is much greater in small cities than in the larger ones for the reason that it is possible to rouse the whole community, and for the added reason that there are fewer counter attractions. It is usually possible to secure an attendance of from 500 to 2,000 for the principal evening meeting of the conference.

Those state conferences are most successful and valuable in which opportunity is given for free discussion. The reading of long papers without the opportunity for discussion invariably diminishes the interest in the conference. Often the most valuable part of the conference is the spontaneous discussion of people who are actively engaged in charitable work, or the information which is elicited by questions from the audience.

The highest mission of a conference of charities is its educational influence. The conference tends to create a sound public sentiment which sustains good legislation and fosters wise efforts for improvement. A marked example is seen in the contribution made by the Indiana State Conference toward the elimination of partisan politics as an influence in the state institutions. The Colorado State Conference has exercised a marked influence in sustaining the good work of the state board of corrections and charities of that state.

The New Hampshire State Conference undertook an elaborate investigation into the condition of dependent children of that state, resulting in a very valuable report which was published in the Proceedings of the Second Conference of New Hampshire.

Most of the state conferences of charities are very simple in their organization, and very broad in their scope, offering a free platform to all who have intelligent ideas, whether they agree with the ideas of the officers or not. Several conferences have been organized by state boards of charities, but in such cases, the board of charities have not attempted control of the conference, but has left it when organized, to manage its own affairs. The state conferences of charities are noticeably free from partisan or sectarian control, and their influence is greatly promoted by this fact.

New conferences have been organized during the past year in California, Kansas, Missouri, New York and Virginia, and it is probable that additional conferences will be organized during the coming year in several states.

The state conferences do not supersede the National Conference. Those who are interested in state conferences are most active in the promotion of the National Conference. One of the advantages of the state conferences is the bringing together people of diverse experiences and of different points of view. This advantage is still more marked in the national gathering.

It has often been noted by those who are in the habit of attending both the national and the state conferences, that the proceedings in the convention are only a part of the conference. Perhaps the most valuable opportunities come in the personal association of the members in the hotel lobbies and dining rooms. Many a knotty problem of institutional administration or of charity organization has been solved by personal consultation with some experienced member of the conference.

Thus far, there has been no sign of decadence, either in the spirit or in the interest of the state conference of charities. It is true and perhaps unavoidable that a great deal of old straw is threshed out in each one of the conferences, but the older members of the conference endure with patience, discussions with which they have been long familiar, for the sake of the newer members who come in each year; but on the other hand, every member of the conference finds at each meeting new and enlightening views at work.

The General Secretary of the National Conference of Charities and Correction is frequently called upon for information and advice with reference to the organization of new conferences, which is cheerfully furnished on application.

The value of such conferences is indicated by the fact that no state conference that has held more than one session has been abandoned, with the possible exception of the Wisconsin conference, which has held no meeting for the past three years. It is still desirable that every state which is still unorganized, should establish such a conference.

The State Conferences of Charities.

THE MINNESOTA STATE CONFERENCE.

BY SECRETARY JAS. F. JACKSON, ST. PAUL.

The Ninth Minnesota State Conference of Charities and Correction was held at Winona, Oct. 1st to 3rd, 1900, Hon. Wm. W. Folwell, LL.D., presiding. The local arrangements were complete. Winona's interest in these subjects gave two of the best evening audiences which have ever welcomed the Minnesota Conference, and the morning audiences were satisfactory. Probably because of the distance from the Twin Cities, and the location in a corner of the State, the outside attendance was less than the average.

This is the first time for many years that the Governor was present and participated in a Conference. The Governor made it clear that, although Minnesota may be proud of the position accorded its charitable and correctional institutions, its people must make continuous, earnest and united efforts to complete and perfect the system of correctional and charitable institutions. Her position will not otherwise be maintained, because of the advances being made by many States in the care and protection of its members.

No topic was of more general interest than the report of the Committee on the care of epileptics. This Committee consisted of Wm W. Folwell, LL.D., State Board of Charities; Hon. C. E. Faulkner, late president of the National Conference of Charities and Correction; Attorney-General W. B. Douglas; Dr. T. C. Clark of Stillwater; Dr. C. Eugene Riggs, chairman of the Lunacy Commission; and Dr. A. C. Rogers, superintendent of the Minnesota School for the Feeble Minded. The Committee stated that they had definite information concerning 772 epileptics in their homes, 32 in the St. Paul City Hospital and 312 in State institutions making a total of 1116. They expressed the belief that this is less than half the number of epileptics in the State. The report shows that at present Minnesota is caring for 145 of these epileptics in the hospitals for the insane, and 167 at the School for the Feeble Minded.

The epileptic children of the State are being cared for and trained at the School for the Feeble Minded, as far as the capacity of the institution will permit, along the lines that are in harmony with "colony" ideas. Changes are under way by which separate care may be given to four-fifths of the epileptics who are now in the School. The Committee strongly recommends State institutional care of epileptics on the colony plan and urges the advantages of having a small number in each of the carefully classified groups with means of training adapted to the

varied requirements, special emphasis to be placed on out door occupations. In conclusion, the report says: "It is the opinion of your committee that the coming legislature should be urged to take steps looking towards a more generous provision for the State's epileptics, according to the colony idea, at the earliest possible date consistent with a well-matured plan." In an earnest speech, Dr. Riggs commended the position of the Committee and advanced reasons for its adoption, he presented a comprehensive view of the development of the methods of caring for epileptics illustrated by practice at various colonies and institutions. He spoke especially of Bielefeld as the outgrowth of a divine altruism from which has arisen the different colonies in Europe and America.

Perhaps no paper was anticipated with greater interest on the part of visitors than that on "Small State Asylums" presented by the superintendent of the First State Asylum. The establishment of Asylums was the result of a compromise in the Legislature between the advocates of the establishment of a Fourth State Hospital and the advocates of the establishment of county asylums under strict State supervision. As a result, the first State asylum was located at Anoka and the second State asylum at Hastings. The plans provide for a plain two-story brick building and are the same at both places. Each asylum is located on a farm of something over 640 acres. There are no resident physicians and the visiting physicians have found it necessary to administer as little medicine as would be necessary with the same number of men of corresponding ages outside an institution. The superintendent says: "At the outset two night watchmen were kept busy, but now one scarcely knows how to occupy his time. The secret is that the men have plenty of healthful, agreeable occupation, regular habits, plenty of well prepared, wholesome food, and as much diversion as the circumstances will permit. They seem as contented as it is possible for insane men to be; with rare exceptions, they sleep well and are healthy."

"It has been my pleasure to become personally acquainted with every man, though I found it no small task in addition to my duties as the purchasing agent, superintendent of the development of the plant, the giving close heed to the help, the general management of the farm, and attending to all the various duties which devolve upon the superintendent of a small institution. But by experience, I found that the inmates like to know and personally deal with the superintendent, and in turn I found that a study of their peculiarities from day to day, combined with as much knowledge as I could obtain of their past lives, enabled me to give each man the treatment best adapted to divert his thoughts, obtain congenial occupation and make life as comfortable as possible for him. Although the men are occupied and are encouraged to be as useful as may be, I do not permit the attendants to force from them any unwilling service, but I am constrained to say that not a few patients devote themselves so wholly to their work as to become more

valuable than the average man whom I have employed to perform similar service on my own farm."

"A few of the men have so fully improved as to return to their homes, a number more could safely return if at their homes they could have as favorable conditions as exist at the asylum; that is, regularity of habits, congenial employment, and the kind treatment which the employees seem glad to extend to them."

It was made clearly evident that the success of these asylums rests on the fact that the number of inmates is sufficiently small to enable the superintendent to give personal attention to each, and that opportunities are afforded for every one to have plenty of congenial outdoor occupation.

The other subjects presented were, "The Economics of Population," President Folwell; "The Importation of Dependent Children," Supt. G. A. Merrill; "The Reformation of First Offenders," Supt. F. L. Randall; "The Purpose of the State Prison," Warden C. McC. Reeve; "Poorhouse Management," Mrs. J. L. Hendry; "Poorhouse Construction," (illustrated by stereoptican views) Jas. F. Jackson; "Workings of the Probation Law in Minnesota," The Probation Officers; "The Education of the Charitable Impulse and the Organization of Charitable Endeavor," Miss Alberta D. Garber; "The Migration of Paupers," Agent W. A. Gates.

Supt. Randall proposed the unique idea that prisoners arrested for crimes punishable by sentence in the State Reformatory might plead guilty and immediately enter upon the service of the sentence at the Reformatory whence he would be returned to the county for trial and sentence. The purpose is to avoid the demoralization of the jail and give the prisoner the earliest opportunity to be under reformatory influence.

The program was presented without a break from the commencement to the close of the Conference. Discussions were not allowed to linger along and "wink out." On the contrary the President was obliged to close most discussions in order not to encroach on the time of the succeeding subject. The interest in the discussions indicated that the papers were presentations of practical problems.

The next meeting will be held at Owatonna, November 1901, James J. Dow, L. H. D., Faribault, president; and Miss Grace Johnston, secretary.

THE NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE.

(Condensed from "Charities.")

At the opening session of the State Conference of Charities and Correction, the Senate Chamber at Albany was crowded by an audience, representative of the various interests which the conference is intended to embrace. There were workers in public and private charitable agencies, reform bodies and correctional institutions. There were professional workers and volunteers, state and city officials, and private citizens, the Governor of New York, the President of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, the President and members of the State Board of Charities, the Secretary and members of the Lunacy Commission, and the Mayor of Albany.

Hon. W. R. Stewart, Chairman of the Provisional Committee, detailed the steps by which the conference was organized and gracefully introduced the speakers at the opening session, reaching a climax of appreciative eulogy in the warm tribute with which he introduced the President of the Conference, Hon. W. P. Letchworth. Mr. Stewart said that although the State Board of Charities had initiated this conference it was not with the desire or intention that the conference should hereafter have any official connection with the board.

Gov. Roosevelt dwelt upon the value of the aid given to public officials by those who work at civic and social problems as a labor of love. Referring to the correctional side of the conference, the Governor emphasized the mischief resulting from such sentimentality as prompts a community to allow criminals to escape just punishment. With equal emphasis the Governor congratulated the societies engaged in charitable work which keep themselves free from harmful forms of philanthropy, the effect of which is to pauperize and degrade.

Hon. Bird S. Coler sent a brief paper containing suggestive statistics of the finances of public charities in New York city, and asking for suggestions regarding the further improvement of the system of granting subsidies to private charities. On this subject Mr. John M. Glenn of Baltimore, President of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, made some pertinent suggestions based on recent experiences of the Maryland Legislature. Mr. Glenn also pointed out the advantages of conferences of this kind, and extended a cordial invitation to the national conference in Washington next May.

The Wednesday morning session was devoted to "The Care and Relief of Needy Families in Their Own Homes." A paper, "The Need and Value of Settlement Work," was read by James B. Reynolds, head worker of the University Settlement, New York.

Mr. Reynolds said that settlement work is susceptible of three divisions: First, social investigation; Second, the provision of various kinds

of opportunity in the settlement house; and, Third, co-operative work with and for the community in which the settlement is located. The settlement, from the point of view of general social conditions, has become a necessity.

The discussion of Mr. Reynold's paper was opened by Mr. J. Graham Phelps Stokes, of New York, who spoke upon "The Relation of Settlement Work to the Evils of Poverty."

A paper on "The Breaking Up of Families," was presented by Mr. Edward T. Devine, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of the city of New York.

Mr. Devine spoke at length of the removal of the aged and sick from their homes to charitable institutions, and the proper care of such dependents.

Referring to the removal of children because of destitution, ungovernable conduct, and improper guardianship, he said:

1. Children should remain with their parents if the latter are of good character and have sufficient income for their support.

2. Good parents who with reasonable assistance can support their children at home should, as a rule, receive such assistance. The experience of the Charity Organization Society of the city of New York demonstrates, beyond possible controversy, the fact that there are many such families and that assistance for them can be provided.

3. If children are removed because their parents are morally unfit guardians for them, this removal should be absolute.

4. If children are removed because of their own incorrigible conduct the expense of their maintenance in a disciplinary institution should be borne by their parents, and the period of their detention should be as short as is consistent with the objects in view when commitment is made.

5. Orphans, abandoned children, when the whereabouts of the parents are unknown, and others who for exceptional reason may be treated without regard to their parents or other relatives, may be cared for by whatever method is best for themselves.

6. Children of destitute parents, for whom no adequate private assistance is forthcoming, should be cared for without transfer of legal guardianship from the parents.

The afternoon session, Wednesday, was devoted to the consideration of "The Institutional Care of Destitute Adults." The report of the committee was presented by Mr. Byron M. Child, Superintendent of State and Alien Poor. The report considered the growth of philanthropy in this state. It showed an increase of annual expenditures for all purposes from about \$6,000,000 in 1870, to nearly \$30,000,000 in 1899. Besides the almshouses and other public charities having such inmates under care, there are now about one hundred and ten institutions under private control which receive destitute adults. These institutions in

1895, cared for 4,786 persons, while the public almshouses had 14,758 inmates. In 1899, 82,974 persons received relief in almshouses, and 6,853 in the other state institutions.

Indigence in this country usually springs from one of two causes—improvidence or overwhelming misfortune.

The various homes for destitute adults draw the larger proportion of the inmates from the improvident class.

The expenditure for maintenance of the destitute ought to be kept within the narrowest limits consistent with proper care. Those able to work, but unwilling, and others of vicious character who may seek a home in the almshouse should be refused admission.

In the administration of institutions for the care of destitute adults the points essential to success were stated to be, among others :

First, Competent officials are of the first importance; Second, Good buildings, and attention to the vital matters of ventilation, sunlight, and general sanitation; Third, Discipline for inmates; Fourth, Classification has worked many changes for the better; Fifth, When voluntary dependency among the able-bodied becomes incorrigible, it should be deemed a form of radical depravity, capable of transmission, to prevent which the aid of the surgeon should be invoked.

Dr. J. T. Duryea, superintendent of the Kings County Almshouse and Hospital, read a paper on "Classification." He said :

Careful classification tends to bring each individual condition within the observation of those interested, and the more thoroughly this is accomplished, the fewer dependents there will be, because many adult dependents could be made self-supporting if their conditions received individual thought and direction.

A classification to be of reliable result must be so defined that the understanding and practical application of it will be universal.

A proper classification more nearly guarantees proper care for the various classes of dependents than anything else, and it provides a means of more justly comparing the work of the various institutions.

Thursday morning a paper on "The Duty of the State Toward Its Idiotic and Feeble-Minded," was read by Dr. John F. Fitzgerald, superintendent of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome. It may be briefly summarized as follows :

In the month of July, 1851, an act was passed by the legislature establishing the New York State Asylum for Idiots. The belief that idiots were capable of being improved was then officially recognized for the first time in this state.

Instead of the New York State Idiot Asylum we have now the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children; the New York State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women at Newark; and the Rome State Custodial Asylum and the Craig Colony for Epileptics, so that

much progress has been made in securing enlightened treatment and care for these defective classes.

October 1, 1899, there were 1,154 idiotic and feeble-minded people confined in the city, town and almshouse institutions.

When the feeble-minded child has received the training of the educational institution, he should be transferred to a custodial institution. But the institutions at Newark and Rome are already filled to their capacity. He said that this condition would be rectified when our legislators appreciate the economy of lessening the sources of degeneracy.

Hon. Peter M. Wise, President State Commission in Lunacy, spoke on "Five Years' Co-operative Experience of the State Hospitals for the Insane—Can it be Extended to Other Charitable Institutions?" Mr. Wise spoke in part as follows:

It is now five years since the state, transferring the asylums of New York and Kings Counties to the lunacy system, under the provisions of the "State Care Act," gathered under its care and support all the institutions maintained for the dependent insane.

The per capita cost for the insane in the state institutions has been reduced under state care more than \$50 a year. The aggregate saving which has been largely affected by the present well developed system of New York's lunacy department, amounts to \$663,520 annually.

To secure economies as well as improvement in quality of supplies and service, the commission, early adopted the communistic plan of division of labor. At one of the state hospitals there were established a coffee plant for roasting and grinding and a spice grinding plant. Coffee is now purchased and imported and ground and distributed to all the hospitals from this central plant. In this direction alone a saving of \$24,000 per annum in expenditure has been effected. With the exception of one employed person supervising the process, the labor is performed by patients. The printing for the entire system is done at two hospitals, with well equipped offices, using patients as compositors. An advantage almost equal to reduced cost and improved quality, is the employment which these various industries provide for patients. Perhaps the feature of the co-operative system which has given the best economic results has been the joint contracts for standard supplies. Before the inauguration of this system the per capita cost for tea was forty-five cents and for the past year it was thirty-nine cents. Similar economies have been effected in other lines.

Mr. Wise then referred to the food studies which have engaged the department and the state hospitals for the past few years under the guidance of Prof. W. O. Atwater.

A higher standard of treatment for the insane has been reached in the past five years, coincident with a decreased force of employes.

Perhaps the richest fruit of mutual labor in this department has grown from co-operative efforts to improve the service, and more

especially that of personal attendance upon the insane. The scientific work of the hospitals has felt the impetus of this co-operative effort, and is practically united by a central institute which guides and directs scientific inquiry to a common and united purpose.

And why can not co-operation be extended to all other institutions maintained for the defective and the wayward?

The final session of the conference, Thursday afternoon, was devoted to the consideration of "The Treatment of the Criminal."

The report of the committee on this subject, presented by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Thomas Sturgis, of New York city, president board of managers New York State Reformatory, Elmira, was in part as follows:

The treatment of the criminal should begin with the obliterating or at least the ameliorating of those conditions from which criminality springs and of which it is born.

Speaking of prisons Mr. Sturgis said:

In a general way it is recognized that each class of prisons is intended for a distinct class of offenders; that the industrial schools are for vicious boys, and the state prisons for matured felons. But as we study the facts closely, we find that the supposed distinction in gradation of crime is more in name than in fact, and that other distinctions even more important are not regarded at all.

Our object is to point out the precedent conditions which are essential, in our judgment, to the adoption of a true system of treatment in any and all penal institutions. These conditions are:

1. Centralization of prisons of every kind, other than those of temporary detention only, under state control.

2. That all prisons shall be taken out of politics, and that they shall be administered by men who are making this profession a scientific study and a life work.

3. A classification of all criminals and a division of them among institutions according to such analysis.

4. The specializing of such institutions to the end that each may receive only that class or classes to the treatment of which its situation, its staff, and its system are deliberately adapted.

5. That as experience shows that such classification can be but inadequately made by the courts, from lack of time and absence of expert testimony, provision should be made for such analysis by the head of the institution to which the prisoner is first sent, and subsequent transfer in accordance with such analysis shall be legalized both as to the power of the transferring officer and that of the prison to which the transfer is made.

6. The adoption of the principle that reformation and not punishment is the end sought by imprisonment, with such application of the indeterminate sentence and the parole system as the class and condition

of the prisoner and the character of the management may justify.

The time has gone by when we seek to punish the criminal simply. Punishment as a deterrent has failed. We now seek to reform if we can and to seclude for the protection of society if we cannot.

Finally, whatever the system in any prison, it should contain, high above everything else, the element of hope. This should never be abandoned while life lasts if the mental powers are normal. Omit this and you take away the strongest inspiration to reform and substitute despair. Include it and you give to the guardian of the prisoner his strongest weapon, and to the prisoner himself a gleam of light in the surrounding darkness, shining from the open door through which, if he wills it, he may once again pass to finish his life experience under the conditions of freedom.

"The Prison System of the State of New York: How it can Be Improved," was the subject of the paper presented by Secretary George McLaughlin, of the State Commission of Prisons, Albany. His address was in part as follows:

The total prison population of the State, including all prisoners in custody October 1, was in 1895, 12,661; 1898, 11,091; and in 1899, 10,350; showing a decrease in population during the year preceding October 1, 1899, of 741; and a decrease since October 1, 1895, of 2,311. Of the 10,350 inmates of prisons and reformatories in this state October 1, 1899, there were only 1,197 women; 342 of this number were in the workhouse on Blackwell's Island, New York City.

The task of finding employment for the convicts of this state within the limitations imposed by the constitution and by the legislature, has occupied a great deal of the time of the commission during the five years of its existence. New industries had to be established, and, as the men were without experience, a considerable percentage of the first output was found by the consumers to be more or less defective and unsatisfactory. This difficulty has been largely overcome by time and experience.

The second serious obstacle was found to be in the unwillingness of officials and institutions to purchase and use prison-made goods. This unwillingness is now less pronounced than at any former time, especially among state officers and state institutions, but is still very general among local officials.

Turning to the reforms needed in prisons, Secretary McLaughlin said that every prison from a jail up should be in some measure a reformatory, and suggested the following improvements:

1. In order to furnish the convicts with employment under the present Constitution further legislative restrictions should cease, and officers and institutions should comply with the law in good faith.

2. The state should furnish the prisons with new and modern buildings, especially at Sing Sing and Auburn.

3. We may expect to see the lock-step and the present prison stripes superseded among prisoners of the higher grades.

4. When prisoners whose education has been utterly neglected are received there, should be compulsory education in the common English branches.

5. An efficient parole law should be adopted applicable to the state prison.

6. The state should watch over a man after his discharge from prison, aiding him in finding employment, and in the meantime should render him assistance if necessary.

7. It has been wisely suggested that even life prisoners should be under a system of parole, probably a special law. On September 30, 1899, there were in the three state prisons 177 convicts serving a life sentence. Many of these were not habitual criminals, but were convicted of murder in the second degree, while more or less intoxicated or in the heat of passion under more or less provocation. Some of these convicts have been in prison twenty, thirty, and forty years.

The speaker briefly referred to present conditions at Elmira Reformatory and to the Houses of Refuge for Women. He also spoke of the difficulty of finding employment for inmates of penitentiaries.

According to all accepted teachings of modern penologists there ought not to be any county penitentiaries; they should be made into State institutions. The state should retain the custody of its convicted criminals.

In conclusion the speaker favored removal of the industrial schools for juvenile offenders from their present location in cities to farms in the country. He also spoke of the need of a state reformatory for boys convicted of misdemeanors. The only option which the court has in sentencing such a prisoner is to commit him to a county jail or a penitentiary. This serious omission in the prison system of this state should be supplied at an early date.

The conference closed with a paper entitled "Houses of Refuge for Women, their Management, Purposes and Possibilities," by Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, member of the board of managers, New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford. Mrs. Lowell said: "The two houses of refuge for women in this state were the first institutions of the kind in the world, so far as I know. The original law providing for the establishment of the Hudson Home of Refuge for Women, passed in 1861, was the direct outcome of the report of Dr. Hoyt, secretary of the State Board of Charities."

"It seemed a very natural thing to propose that the state should provide some place where vagrant girls could be protected from degradation, prevented from degrading others, and above all prevented from bringing forth children. Three years of persistent labor secured the passage of a law appropriating \$100,000 for the establishment of the first house of refuge for women."

"At present the sole purpose of these institutions is to reform the inmates and to return them to the world as normal, decent women. Every one of these young women needs training and education, physical, mental, industrial, moral, spiritual. A reformatory should retain its inmates long enough to really cure them and form habits of good living."

"The 'possibilities' of any state institution must of necessity be limited, and there is no question that it will be a great misfortune if these reformatories come to be used as convenient receptacles for any and every girl who is troublesome in her neighborhood, or hard to manage in her family. We need in this country small private homes for girls who have become disgusted with a life of sin, and who seek a refuge from it. And for those who cannot be saved by any of these means we need places of permanent detention."

'But after all it is not by means of such institutions, as I have spoken of, that we may diminish the number of unhappy women who need 'reformation.' The life of the wage earner must be made less hard."

NEW YORK CONVENTION OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

The Thirtieth Annual Convention of Superintendents of the Poor of the State of New York was held in Rome, New York, June 12-13, 1900. 113 delegates were enrolled, of whom the majority were connected with the public care of the poor, but the convention included representatives of the state boards of charities, children's institutions, charity organization societies, state institutions, etc. The president of the convention was Mr. David W. Hitchcock, Superintendent and Warden of the State Almshouse at Poughkeepsie. Following is an outline of the program: "The Practical Working of Charity," by John W. Kellar, Commissioner of Charities, New York; "Inspection of Almshouses by the State Board of Charities," by Byron M. Child, Superintendent of County Poor; "Sanatoria for Consumptives," by Dr. E. V. Stoddard, of Albany; "Duty of the State toward Consumptives and Inebriates," by C. V. Lodge, of Monroe; "Outside Relief," by A. W. Weber, of Otsego; "Qualifications of Superintendents of the Poor," by L. A. Page, of Ontario; "The Rights of Dependent Children," by Hon. George Blair, of New York; "Curfew Law," by E. A. Barber, of Yates; "Poor Houses of Fifty Years Ago and of To-day," by R. S. Wisner, of Ontario; "Influence of Long Contact on the Sympathies of Charity Officials," by M. T. Stocking, of St. Lawrence.

The discussion on the care of consumptives was exceedingly interesting. The proposed sanitarium for consumptives in the Adirondacks was seriously criticised and the establishment of local sanitariums was advocated. The care of dependent children was very fully discussed. Representatives of the state charities had a session, and the Children's Aid Society of New York advocated the system of placing children in families, while representatives of children's homes and similar institutions advocated industrial training in institutions.

One of the most interesting and important features of these conventions was the reports from the several counties.

Professor F. B. Sanborn of Concord, Mass., was an honorary member of the Conference. In speaking on the subject of outdoor relief, Mr. Sanborn said: "I wish to impress upon all persons in the administration of charity that you must localize as much as possible; you must not bring the poor and the insane and the prisoners into great masses; you must separate them. The only way in which you can best administer to the public charity is first to localize, and then to classify very minutely. The reason why we are taking these classes out of almshouses is because there is a much better place for them, so as you go on you will find the classes which must be kept in almshouses increasing in number, because the almshouse treatment in ordinary cases will not apply to this special class or that special class.

The newly organized state conference of charities will not take the place of the convention of superintendents of the poor, but will tend to limit its discussions probably to the special work which is carried on by superintendents of the poor.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE CONFERENCE.

The Twenty-Sixth Annual Convention of Directors of Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania met in Wilkesbarre, October 9-11, 1900. Mr. Louis Tisch of Wilkesbarre was the president of the Conference. More than 100 delegates were enrolled.

In his address of welcome, Mayor F. Nickols of Wilkesbarre gave a summary of the state subsidies to private institutions. After stating that the reports of the State Board of Charities gave the aggregate investments in homes \$61,000,000, in dispensaries \$223,000 and in hospitals \$21,000,000, total \$82,223,000; he said that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania had contributed through appropriations to private institutions of this class, \$20,109,000: \$590,000 to hospitals and \$14,200,000 to homes. He said that the state has now given financial aid to 83 hospitals and 50 homes. Secretary Cadwalader Biddle of the Board of Charities gave a historical sketch of the state board and the development of the public institutions. Mr. E. F. Long of Norristown, read a paper on "The Responsibility of the State to its Dependent Wards;" Mr. J. W. Baker of Delaware set forth the advantages of the present dependent children's law; Miss Elizabeth Kerr represented the Children's Aid Society of Philadelphia. The society has 754 children under its care. Dr. Charles B. Maberry, Superintendent of the Luzerne County Asylum, read a paper advocating a system of care for insane patients after they are discharged from the hospital or asylum. Col. H. M. Boyd, of the Board of Charities read a paper on the prevention and care of pauperism; he said the fundamental cause of pauperism is degeneracy, the only hopeful treatment is with the ancestor. He advocated laws for the control of marriage. Miss H. W. Palmer read a paper on child labor in factories, advocating corrective laws.

The convention adopted resolutions endorsing the county system of caring for the insane, and recommending the change of the institution at Wernersville for chronic insane and epileptics.

A committee was appointed to secure the passage of a general poor law. The next conference will meet at Altoona. The president is Mr. P. H. Bridenbaugh of Blair County.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONFERENCE.

The Virginia Society of Charities and Correction held its First Meeting at the Southwestern Hospital at Marion, Virginia, August 21, 1900. The organization was effected by the presence of the hospital superintendents and the hospital superintendents of the state. Twenty-four members were enrolled. The membership is to extend to every town and county in the state. Among the objects of the Association is the joining together by representation into one body all charitable associations, hospitals, charity schools, etc., in the State, and obtaining statistical tables of all such institutions, the promotion of the cause of charity and philanthropy and the visitation of jails, prisons, poorhouses, charity hospitals and schools. A committee was appointed to obtain a charter and another to solicit members. The officers of the society for the first year are: President, Judge James L. Tredway, of Pittsylvania; Vice-President, Robert Gilliam, of Petersburg; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. William F. Drewry, of Petersburg.



THE NATIONAL PRISON ASSOCIATION.

The Bulletin is indebted to Rev. William H. Locke, Chaplain of the Ohio State Reformatory at Mansfield, for the following review of the recent meeting of the National Prison Association.

The annual congress of the National Prison Association for the year 1900, which met in Cleveland, September 22 to 26 inclusive, was another evidence of the steady progress in importance of these annual gatherings. The attendance was large and representative. Delegates from the southern states were not as numerous as other years, but the presence of eminent workers from Canada and Mexico gave to the Association at Cleveland something of an international character.

The address of Governor Nash, welcoming the delegates to the State of Ohio, and that of Mayor Farley on behalf of the citizens of Cleveland, and the response of Professor Henderson, of the University of Chicago, formed an agreeable social function. The annual address of President Wright of Pennsylvania, and the sermon of Rev. Dr. Pickard, of the Epworth Memorial M. E. Church, before the Congress, received many words of high commendation.

The Wardens of Prisons, and the Superintendents of Reformatories had the right of way on Monday morning. President Garvin's address, and the paper of H. F. Hatch, of Michigan, on "Prison Discipline," are deemed of such importance that they will be found in full in this issue of the Bulletin. "Civil Service in Prisons" presented by Superintendent Scott, of the Massachusetts Reformatory, was a plea for better prison government based on better officials, whose tenure of office must depend upon merit alone. "The Food Problem in Prisons" called forth a wide discussion. Each chief officer was asked to make a report as to the diet and cost of food in prisons. The average cost was about nine cents per day for each prisoner. Superintendent Sefton, of the Ohio State Reformatory, presented several wise and useful suggestions now in use at the Mansfield institution.

In the evening the Hon. S. J. Barrows, member of the International Congress, spoke of the Prison Congress, held at Brussels, and gave interesting details of the reforms and improvements brought about through the influence of the Commission. Mr. Barrows was followed by the Hon. C. V. Collin, Superintendent of New York prisons, with a fine address on "Education as an Element of Reform among Criminals." The speaker argued that as ignorance is the prolific mother of crime, education comes to be indispensable in the suppression of crime.

Perhaps the most surprising paper presented to the Congress for the facts and figures it contained was by the Hon. Eugene Smith, of New York, on "The Cost of Crime." The figures were indeed startling. Adding up all of the items of expense chargeable to crime, the speaker pro-

duced the enormous sum of \$600,000,000 per year, which he said exceeded the value of the cotton crop or the wheat crop. Put in another form the whole wheat crop, or the whole cotton crop of the country must be laid aside to take care of our criminal population. It would seem that reformatory methods in dealing with the refractory class are our only national safety.

Another paper which fitted well into this one was on "The Increase and Decrease of Crime in Civilized Countries." The writer of the paper, the Rev. Dr. Drahms, of California, was most exhaustive in its researches; and despite the discouraging outlook reached the happy conclusion that however slow the process may be crime is not increasing, but certainly on the decrease.

The miscellaneous discussions were exceedingly earnest. The leaders of the Congress do not halt for a moment in pressing forward their reforms. They have gained the popular ear, and they know how to keep it. General Brinkerhoff told the citizens of Cleveland that they had good laws, but a most wretched enforcement of them. The Cumulative Sentence Law was passed by the Legislature to relieve the city of the intolerable nuisance of the "rounder," the man who every few days comes back to the police court from the jail or the workhouse for a new sentence. The law is a dead letter because the courts refuse to enforce it, and society is the sufferer.

It is conceded that the Chaplain's section of the Congress was never more practical and aggressive. The annual address of the Rev. Mr. Batt, of Massachusetts, and the papers presented by Chaplains Orwich, of Michigan, W. H. Locke, of the Ohio State Reformatory, and D. R. Imbrie, of Pennsylvania, and the address of Dr. Gould, pastor of the Methodist Church of Mansfield, were clear and comprehensive discussions of the prison questions of the hour as seen by the chaplains themselves.

—*The Ohio Bulletin of Charities and Correction.*

MEETING OF THE GENERAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR INSANE.

Each of the four Michigan asylums for insane has a board of six trustees. A general meeting of the boards of trustees was held at Traverse City, July 1900. Hon. H. C. Davis, president of the trustees of the Northern Michigan Asylum, presided. The program was as follows: (a.) "A Brief Review of the Year's Work at the Michigan Asylum for the Insane," Dr. Wm. M. Edwards, Kalamazoo. (b.) "Some Lessons Drawn from Inadequate Asylum Provision," Dr. E. A. Christian, Pontiac. (c.) "Our Chronic Insane," Dr. G. L. Chamberlain, Newberry. (d.) "Report on the Laboratory of the Asylums of Michigan," Dr. Theo. Klingmann Ann Arbor. (e.) "Progress in Clinical Methods," D. J. D. Munson, Traverse City.

NECROLOGY.

AMOS GRISWOLD WARNER.

Born, Elkader, Iowa, December 21, 1861. Died, Las Cruces,
New Mexico, January 18, 1900.

Early in 1887, two managers of the Charity Organization Society, the late John Glenn and Rev. Wm. F. Slocum, were invited by Dr. Adams to explain the Society's aims to the historical seminary of Johns Hopkins University. Several students took part in the conference, and one, a tall, raw-boned youth from the far West, asked such intelligent questions that, after the meeting, Mr. Glenn said to his companion, in his quick, impulsive way, "Slocum, that's our man for secretary of the Society!" A few weeks later, young Warner was elected to the position. Immediately the managers, who had been working under heavy disadvantages, seemed to take new courage; a very successful campaign of education and many new forms of activity were undertaken. President Gilman and Mr. Glenn invited prominent charitable specialists from many places to take part in a two days' charity conference; the meetings were largely attended, and Dr. Warner edited and published the proceedings. Every advantage was taken of the public interest thus awakened. The new secretary kept the daily papers supplied with articles on various phases of charity organization work; public meetings in the districts were organized; and, for the first time in any American university, a charity agent became one of the corps of university instructors, conducting lectures, class work and visits to charitable institutions. Looking back over the record of those busy months, one sees how many branches of the Society's work that have borne good fruit since, had their beginning in Dr. Warner's brief administration.

The personal characteristics of the man were unusual. His simplicity and unpretentiousness led many who met him only casually, in those early formative days, to undervalue him; in fact, it was predicted that he would be too unconventional for Baltimore's conservative public. But he won friends here among all sorts of people, as a man of his kindness and ready wit was sure to do, for Baltimore dearly loves these human qualities. He was a student, keen for the facts and ready to see their scientific bearing, but instinctively our workers trusted the statistical conclusions of a man who was ready, in an emergency, to nurse a sick pauper through the night, or carry a poor woman's bundles and baby to the railway station, or build a fire for a district agent when the janitress failed her.

In 1891, President Harrison appointed him First Superintendent of Charities for the District of Columbia, a new office created by Congress.

During his two years in Washington, his Baltimore friends were often

able to see him and talk over the very difficult problems of reorganization with which his mind was occupied. The Government subsidy system had created many unnecessary charities, and the task of weaning these charities from public grants and of diverting such money to more necessary charitable uses was one requiring tact and courage. Dr. Warner greatly reduced the tramp nuisance, which had been artificially increased in Washington by a multiplicity of subsidized "missions." He established in their stead a municipal woodyard. The children's charities had been so liberally subsidized by government that dependent children were in great demand. To correct this evil, the new superintendent succeeded in placing the control of admissions and discharges in a Board of Children's Guardians, appointed by Congress.

When there was a change of administration in 1893, Dr. Warner resigned his government position to accept the chair of Economics and Social Science at Leland Stanford Junior University. It was there that he wrote "American Charities."

The last five years of Dr. Warner's life were spent in a losing but courageous fight with disease. Several times he took up his teaching again, only to be forced to relinquish it. The letters that came at less frequent intervals were full of his old quaint humor and shrewd observation, but the story of the long journeys with his wife and little children in search of health and strength was a sad one. His working years had been so few and their promise so great! It was characteristic of the man that the hard experience in no wise embittered him, and that he could write near the end: "The more I travel around in odd corners of the world, the more I am surprised at the general kindness of people and impressed with the idea that this old world is a tolerably warm-hearted contrivance, after all."—*Charities Record*.

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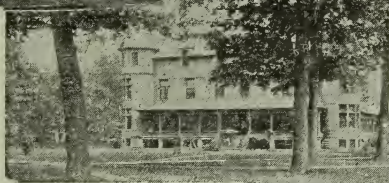
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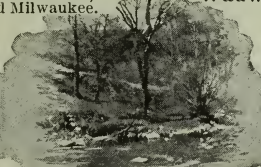
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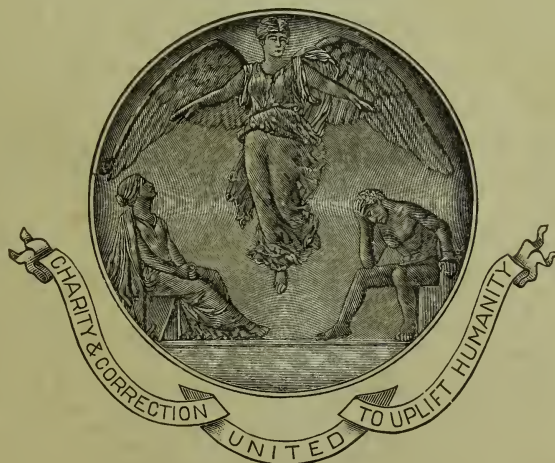
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TO OUR MEMBERS.

The Twenty-eighth National Conference of Charities and Correction will meet in Washington, May 9-15, 1901.

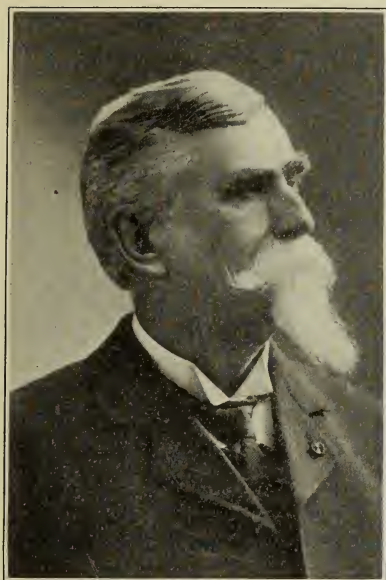
Membership fees have already been received (April 15, 1901) from 500 members. The membership fee can be paid at Washington if more convenient, but it will diminish the clerical work at the Conference if they can be sent in in advance. Members who for any reason consider it necessary to withdraw, are requested to notify the General Secretary, in order that their names may be removed from the list. Happily, very few have thus far withdrawn their names. Members of 1900 will be continued on the roll, and the Bulletin will be sent them, unless instructions are received to the contrary.

If not already a member of the Conference you are invited to become one, whether you expect to attend or not. The annual membership fee, including the volume of proceedings and quarterly "Bulletin," is \$2.50. Address H. H. Hart, 79 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill,



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B. T. JANNEY,

CHAIRMAN LOCAL COMMITTEE.

The Local Committee at Washington is prosecuting its work with great efficiency. The secretary of the committee, Mr. John W. Douglass, 472 Louisiana Ave., will take pleasure in answering inquiries with reference to accommodations, etc. The one hundred members of the committee will exert themselves in every way to secure the convenience and pleasure of the delegates.

Many delegates have already been appointed by governors of states, mayors of cities, public institutions, charity organization societies, etc. The indications point to a large gathering, but the hotel accommodations of Washington are ample, and overcrowding will be unnecessary.

The formal meetings of the Conference, and the less formal

conversational meetings of the various sections are only a part of the advantages. The personal contact in hotel corridors and at the dining table afford opportunities for most helpful conferences, especially for those who are new members.

HOTELS.

Headquarters of the Conference. IN order to facilitate personal contact, the Conference headquarters have been established at the Ebbitt House, corner 14th and F. streets. The hotel offers a rate of \$3.00 per day, single or double rooms (American plan); rooms on the sixth floor, \$2.50 per day. Rooms with a bath \$1.00 extra. It is expected that the Ebbitt House will be able to accommodate a large portion of the delegates.

Rates are offered by several excellent hotels as follows:

The Cochran, 14th and K streets, \$3.50 per day each, two in a room, or \$4.00 each, one in a room.

The Riggs House, 15th and G streets, N. W., \$3.00 per day and upward, according to the rooms. This is a reduction of \$1.00 per day.

The National Hotel, 6th street and Pennsylvania ave., N. W. (Same management as the Riggs House, \$2.00 per day and upward.) This is a reduction of 50c. per day.

Hotel Vendome, 3rd street and Pennsylvania ave., N. W., special rate, \$1.75 per day and upward, American plan; 75c. per day and upward, European plan.

La Fetra's Hotel and Cafe, 11th and G streets, N. W., rooms with board, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per day; or \$7.00 to \$12.00 per week.

Hotel St. Louis, 14th and H streets, N. W., \$1.75 to \$2.00 per day; \$10.00 per week each, two in a room; or \$12.50 singly; capacity 50 to 100.

St. James Hotel, 5th street and Pennsylvania ave., (European plan) rooms \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day for each person, two or more persons in a room.



JOHN W. DOUGLASS,
SECRETARY LOCAL COMMITTEE.

Hotel rooms may be engaged by direct correspondence with the hotels, or through Mr. JOHN W. DOUGLASS, SECRETARY OF THE LOCAL COMMITTEE, 472 LOUISIANA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C. In ordering rooms do not neglect to specify the price which you wish to pay.

PLACE OF MEETING.

The sessions of the Conference will be held at the Columbian University, corner 15th and H. Sts., N. W., and Foundry Methodist Church, G. and 14th streets, N. W. The University has placed at the service of the Conference convenient halls, both for the general sessions of the Conference and for the various section meetings. The Church and

University are within three squares of the Ebbitt House.

Visitor's Fee. WHILE it is desired that all persons who attend the Conference shall become members, the privileges of the Conference are not restricted to members. All are welcome. Those persons not members of the Conference who desire to obtain reduced railroad fares or hotel rates are enrolled as "Visitors" on payment of one dollar. This payment does not include the Volume of Proceedings or the "Bulletin." The names of "Visitors" are not printed in the Volume of Proceedings.

RAILROAD RATES.

The usual reduced rates of a fare and a third will be made by the railroad companies, east of the Mississippi; also from Missouri river points.

Delegates from further West and Southwest will please correspond with the General Secretary. The railroad companies desire to have special attention called to the following directions:—

- 1.—Tickets at full fare for the going journey may be secured within three days (exclusive of Sunday) prior to and during the first three days of the meeting. The advertised dates of the meeting are from May 9 to 15, consequently you can obtain your ticket not earlier than May 6 nor later than May 11. Be sure that, when purchasing your going ticket, you request a certificate. *Do not make the mistake of asking for a "receipt."*
- 2.—Present yourself at the railroad station for ticket and certificate at least 30 minutes before departure of train.
- 3.—Certificates are not kept at all stations. If you inquire at your station you will find out whether certificates and through tickets can be obtained to place of meeting. If not, agent will inform you at what station they can be obtained. You can purchase a local ticket thence, and there take up a certificate and through ticket.
- 4.—On your arrival at the meeting, present your certificate to Mr. John W. Douglass at the office of the Conference.
- 5.—It has been arranged that the special agent of the Trunk Line Association will be in attendance to validate certificates on May 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15. You are advised of this, because if you arrive at the meeting and leave for home again prior to the special agent's arrival, you cannot have the benefit of the reduction, on the home journey. Similarly, if you buy your ticket later than May 11, you cannot have your certificate validated for the reduction returning.
- 6.—So as to prevent disappointment, it must be understood that the reduction on return journey is not guaranteed, but is contingent on an attendance of not less than 100 persons holding certificates obtained from ticket agents at starting points, showing payment of full first-class fare of not less than 75 cents on going journey; provided, however, that if the certificates presented fall short of the required minimum and it shall appear that round trip tickets are held in lieu of certificates they shall be reckoned in arriving at the minimum.
- 7.—If the necessary minimum is in attendance, and your certificate is duly validated, you will be entitled up to May 16 to a continuous passage ticket to your destination by the route over which you make the going journey, at one-third the limited fare.

WASHINGTON.

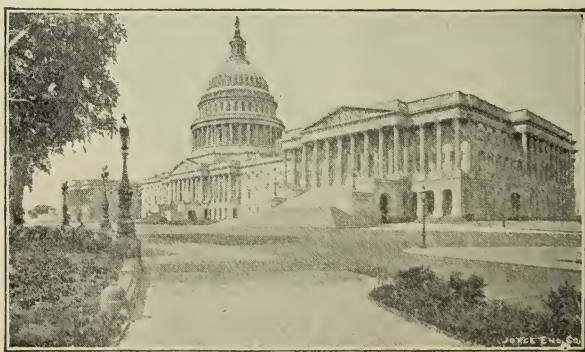
Ever since the National Conference met in Washington in 1885 the eyes of its members have turned longingly toward the National Capital. Washington is interesting, not only as the seat of the National Government and the most beautiful city in America, but also as a center of important and interesting institutions. Here is the great Government Hospital for the Insane, Gallaudet College for the Deaf, the National Soldiers' Home, and other interesting charities. The Board of Childrens' Guardians for the District of Columbia presents a unique and instructive system of caring for dependent children.

On the other hand, Washington is not without its awful warnings. Here the subsidy system of maintaining private charities has flourished in the past, and clings tenaciously to its perquisites. Here are institutions which have suffered from the meddling influence of the spoils politician. But on the whole, there is a wholesome upward tendency, as indicated by the recent establishment of the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia.

The administration of the city is unique, since the residents do not exercise the right of franchise, which is enjoyed by citizens in all other parts of the country; but the efficiency of the city administration is seen in the wonderful development of the city in its public buildings, its streets, its parks and its street railway system.

The government buildings and the spots of historic interest in and about Washington make it unnecessary to provide for the entertainment of the members of the Conference; nevertheless, the Local Committee is planning for special courtesies.

Among the special attractions of the city are the new Congressional Library, the National Capitol, the Washington Navy Yard, where the manufacture of great guns is being conducted, the United States Fish Commission Building with its interesting hatcheries, the marvelous collections in the National Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, the Army Medical Museum, and the United States Patent Office: the Treasury Department; the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the Washington Monument. An excursion to Mt. Vernon will be arranged.



THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

PROGRAM
—OF THE—
TWENTY-EIGHTH
National Conference of Charities and Correction,

WASHINGTON, MAY 9-15, 1901.

GENERAL PROGRAM. *

The Meetings of the Conference will be held at the Foundry Methodist Church,
Fourteenth and G. Streets, N. W., and at the Columbian University,
Fourteenth and H. Streets, N. W.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 9, 1901.

OPENING MEETING.

FOUNDRY METHODIST CHURCH.

MUSIC.

PRAYER.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME, by Hon. HENRY B. F.
MACFARLAND, President of Board of Commis-
sioners of the District of Columbia.

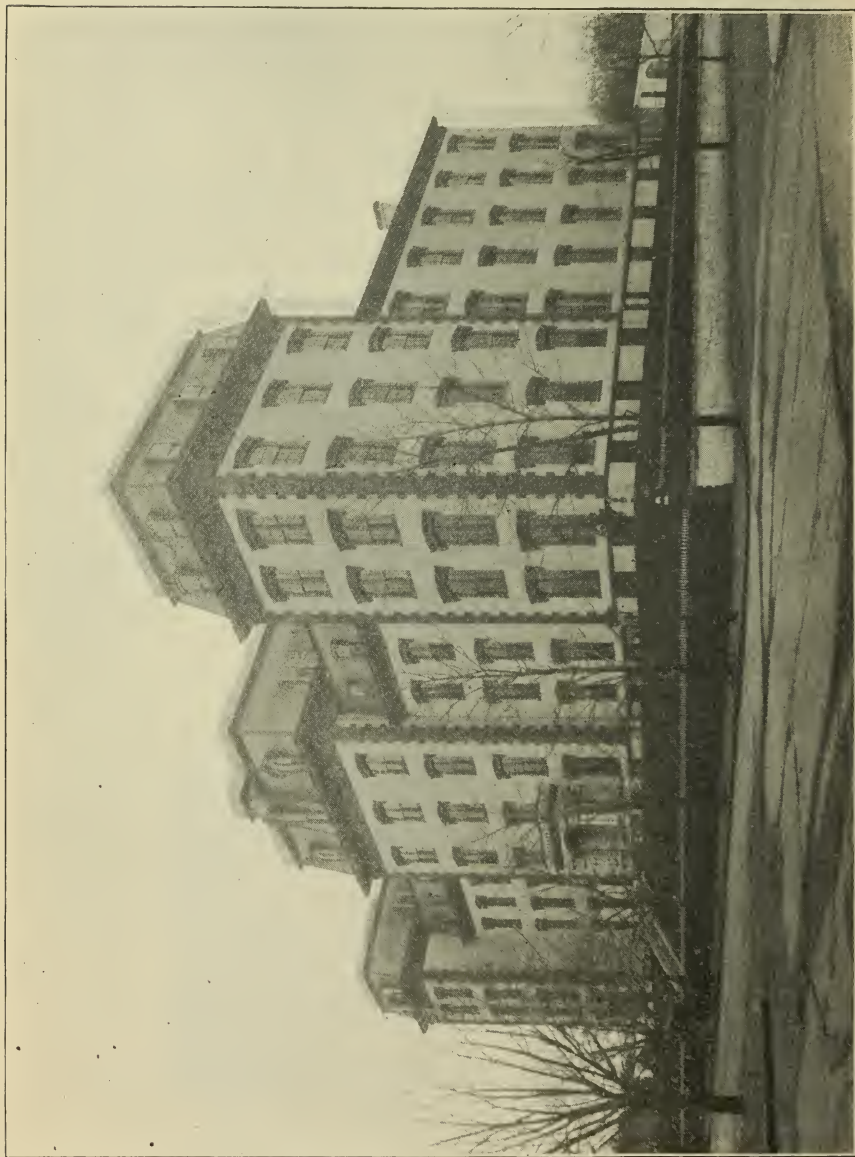
ADDRESS OF WELCOME, by Hon. LYMAN J. GAGE,
Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the
President of the United States.

INTRODUCTION of the President of the Conference.

RESPONSE, "The Heart of the Problem," by REV.
S. G. SMITH, D.D., St. Paul, Minn.

ADDRESS, by JACOB RIIS of New York.

* The Program as printed is subject to revision. The Official Program
will be distributed in convenient form at Washington.



PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL. 2ND AND D STREETS, S. E.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 10

GENERAL MEETING.9:30—*Business.*

Appointment of Committees on Organization and on Time and Place.

SECTION MEETINGS.10:00—Juvenile Reformatories. (Superintendents only.)
(See page 15.)

Needy Families in their Homes. (See page 16.)

12:00—Meeting of Committee on Organization.

Meeting of Committee on Time and Place.

FRIDAY EVENING.

GENERAL SESSION.*Destitute and Neglected Children.*8:00—*Report of Committee*, "Saving the Children," by AMOS W. BUTLER, Secretary of the Board of State Charities of Indiana, Chairman.

8:20—"The Neglected Child of a Neglected Community," by Professor CHARLES R. HENDERSON, D.D., of the University of Chicago.

8:45—*Discussion.* (Five minute limit.)

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11.

GENERAL SESSION.9:30—*Business.**Legislation Concerning Charities.*10:00—*Report of Committee*, "Special Field of National Legislation," by WILLIAM W. FOLWELL, LL. D., Professor of Political Science of the University of Minnesota, Chairman.10:20—*Discussion*, Led by HOMER FOLKS, New York, and ERNEST BICKNELL, Chicago. (Five minute limit.)**SECTION MEETINGS.**

11:00 to 1:00—Destitute and Neglected Children. "Boards of Guardians." (See page 14.)

Juvenile Reformatories. "Mental Capacity of Juvenile Delinquents." (See page 15.)

Division between Public and Private Charity. "Outdoor Relief." (See page 16.)

SATURDAY EVENING.

GENERAL SESSION.*The Insane.*

8:00—"Public Policy in the Treatment of the Insane during the Nineteenth Century," by GEORGE F. KEENE, M.D., Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane of Rhode Island, Chairman.

SATURDAY EVENING—(Continued.)

8:20—"What should be the Legal Requirements for the Commitment of Insane Persons to Hospitals for the Treatment of their Disease?" by ALONZO B. RICHARDSON, M.D., Superintendent of the United States Hospital for Insane, Washington, D. C.

9:00—*Discussion.* (Five minute limit.)

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 12.

10:30—Services at the Church of the Epiphany, G. Street near 14th Street, N. W.

Conference Sermon, "The Progress of Compassion," by Rev. GEORGE HODGES, D.D., Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.

(Other pulpits in Washington will be filled by a number of the most eminent preachers of this country who will preach on: "The Application of Religion to the Social Problem.")

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 13.

GENERAL SESSION.

9:30—*Business.*

Division of Work between Public and Private Charity.

10:00—*Report of Committee*, "Public Subsidies to Private Charities," by Professor FRANK A. FETTER, Department of Political Economy, Cornell University, Chairman.

10:20—"The Subsidy Problem in New York City," by Hon. BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller, New York.

10:50—*Discussion.* (Five minute limit.)

SECTION MEETINGS.

11:30 to 1:00—"Destitute and Neglected Children."	} Joint Session
"Juvenile Reformatories." (See pages 14 and 15.)	
Needy Families in their Homes.	

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

SECTION MEETING.

2:00—Juvenile Reformatories. (See page 15.)

MONDAY EVENING.

GENERAL SESSION.

Needy Families in their Homes.

8:00—"Present Opportunities for Training in Charitable Work," by JEFFREY R. BRACKETT, President of the Department of Charities and Corrections of Baltimore, Md.

MONDAY EVENING—(Continued.)

- 8:15—*Report of the Committee*, by Miss ZILPHA D. SMITH, General Secretary of the Associated Charities of Boston, Chairman.
- 8:25—"Some Problems of the Family," by Prof. JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS, of Cambridge, Mass.
- 8:50—*Discussion*. (Five minute limit.)

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 14.

GENERAL SESSION.

9:30—*Business*.

The Care of the Feeble-Minded and Epileptics.

- 10:00—*Report of the Committee*, "The Evolution of the Care of the Feeble-Minded and Epileptics during the Past Century," by WILLIAM A. POLGLASE, M. D., Superintendent of the Michigan Home for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptics, Lapeer, Mich.
- 10:20—"Legal Restrictions on the Marriage of the Unfit," by ARTHUR C. ROGERS, M. D., Superintendent of Minnesota School for Feeble-Minded, Faribault.
- 10:40—"The Classification of the Mentally Deficient," by MARGARET BANCROFT, Superintendent of the Training School for Feeble-Minded, Haddonfield, N. J.
- 11:00—*Discussion*. (Five minute limit.)

SECTION MEETINGS.

- 11:30 to 1:00—Destitute and Neglected Children. "State Supervision." (See page 15.)
- Juvenile Reformatories. (See page 15.)
- The Insane. "Dietaries." (See page 17.)

TUESDAY EVENING.

GENERAL SESSION.*Reformatories and Industrial Schools.*

- 8:00—"The Origin and Development of the Juvenile Reformatory," by E. P. WENTWORTH, Superintendent of State Reform School, Portland, Me.
- 8:25—"Girl's Reformatories and their Inherent Characteristics," by WILLIAM G. FAIRBANK, Superintendent of State Industrial School for Girls, Middletown, Conn.
- 8:45—*Discussion*. (Five minute limit.)

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 15.

GENERAL SESSION.

9:30--*Business.*

Treatment of the Criminal.

10:00--*Report of Committee*, "How the State Ought to Deal with Crime," by CHARLTON T. LEWIS, President of the New York Prison Association.

10:20--*Discussion.* (Five minute limit.)

SECTION MEETINGS.

11:00 to 1:00--Juvenile Reformatories. Paper by IRA OTTERSON. (See page 16.)

Needy Families in their Homes. "Friendly Visiting." (See page 16.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

CLOSING SESSION.

PROGRAM OF SECTION MEETINGS.

I. DESTITUTE AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

Chairman, AMOS W. BUTLER, Secretary of Board of State Charities, Indianapolis, Ind.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 10.

GENERAL SESSION.

(For Program see page 11 and 12.)

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11.

11:00--*Organization.*

11:10--"Boards of Children's Guardians," by ALEXANDER JOHNSON, formerly Secretary of the Board of State Charities of Indiana.

11:25--*Discussion*, (five minute limit) by representatives of Boards of Guardians: JOHN W. DOUGLASS, Washington, D. C.; MRS. E. E. WILLIAMSON, Elizabeth, N. J.; EVANS WOOLSEN, Indianapolis, and others.

MONDAY MORNING MAY 13.

11:30--Joint Session with Committee on Juvenile Reformatories and Industrial Schools:

"The George Junior Republic," by THOMAS M. OSBORNE, President of the Board of Managers of the Republic.

11:45--*Discussion*, (five minute limit) by THEODORE F. CHAPIN, Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys, Westboro, Mass.; CHARLES H. BRADLEY, Superintendent of Farm School, Thompson's Island, Boston; MRS. JULIA E. WORK, Superintendent of Work Orphan's Home, Plymouth, Indiana, and others.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 14.

- 11:30—"Child-Saving Work under State Supervision": (a.) With a State School, by C. D. RANDALL, Coldwater, Mich.; (b.) Without a State School, by THOS. E. ELLISON, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; and "Child-Saving Work Without State Supervision," by JOSEPH P. BYERS, Secretary of the State Board of Charities of Ohio.

11:45—*Discussion.* (Five minute limit.)

II. JUVENILE REFORMATORIES AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Chairman, EDWIN P. WENTWORTH, Superintendent of State Reform School, Portland, Maine.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 10.

10:00—*Organization.*

10:15—*Meeting for Women Superintendents only.* In charge of MRS. L. U. DEBOLT, Superintendent of State Industrial Home for Girls, Chillicothe, Mo., and MRS. ELIZABETH CLOHAN, Superintendent of State Industrial School for Girls, Salem, W. Va.

10:15—*Meeting for Men Superintendents only.* In charge of LYMAN D. DRAKE, Superintendent of State Reform School, Booneville, Mo.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11.

11:00—"Some Inquiries Concerning the Mental Capacity of Juvenile Delinquents," by FRANKLIN H. NIBECKER, Superintendent of House of Refuge, Glen Mills, Penn.

11:15—*Discussion*, (five minute limit.) Opened by MRS. LUCY M. SICKELS, Superintendent of State Industrial Home for Girls, Adrian, Mich.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 13.

11:30—Joint Session with Committee on Destitute and Neglected Children:

"The George Junior Republic," by THOMAS S. OSBORNE, President of the Republic.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 13.

2:00—"Alcohol as a Cause of Degeneracy," by MRS. OPHELIA L. AMIGH, Superintendent of State Home for Juvenile Female Offenders, Geneva, Ill.

2:15—*Discussion*, (five minute limit.) Opened by MISS ELIZABETH CLOHAN, Superintendent of State Industrial School for Girls, Salem, W. Va.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 14.

11:30—"Expansion as applied to Juvenile Reformatories," by C. DEWEY HILLES, Superintendent of Boys' Industrial School, Lancaster, Ohio.

11:45—*Discussion.* (Five minute limit.)

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 14.

GENERAL SESSION.

(For program see page 13.)

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 15.

11:00—Paper by IRA OTTERSON, Superintendent of State Reform School, Jamesburg, N. J.

11:15—*Discussion.* (Five minute limit.)

The fine Industrial Exhibit of the Missouri State Reform School will be on exhibition in Washington during the Conference, provided the exhibit is returned in season from the Paris Exposition.

III. NEEDY FAMILIES IN THEIR HOMES.

Chairman, MISS ZILPHA D. SMITH, General Secretary of the Associated Charities of Boston.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 10.

10:00—*Organization.*

10:10—"Co-operation" by MARY E. RICHMOND, General Secretary of the Society for Organizing Charity of Philadelphia.

10:25—*Discussion.* (Five minute limit.)

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 13.

11:30—"Unusual Forms of Relief," by LEE K. FRANKEL, Superintendent of the United Hebrew Charities, New York.

11:45—*Discussion.* (Five minute limit.)

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 13.

GENERAL SESSION.

(For program see page 13.)

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 15.

11:00—"Friendly Visiting." Six or eight friendly visitors from different cities will tell their experiences in visiting. (No discussion.)

IV. DIVISION OF WORK BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CHARITY.

Chairman, FRANK A. FETTER, Department of Political Economy, Cornell University.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11.

11:00—*Organization.*

11:25—"The Effects upon Private Charity of the Absence of all Public Relief," by FRANCIS H. McLEAN, General Secretary of the Charty Organization Society, Montreal.

11:50—*Discussion.* (Five minute limit.)

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 13.

GENERAL SESSION.

(For program see page 12.)

V. THE INSANE.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 11.

GENERAL SESSION.

(For program see page 11 and 12.)

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 14.

11:30—"The Dietaries of Insane Hospitals and other Institutions," by WILBUR OLIN ATWATER, Professor of Chemistry in Wesleyan University.

12.00—"Some Suggestions for Colonies and Psychopathic Hospitals for the Insane," by L. PIERCE CLARK, M.D., Craig Colony, Sonyea, N. Y.



THE CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.
15th and D Streets.

LIST OF CONFERENCES OF CHARITIES AND

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Meeting	DATE
1. National Conference of Charities and Correction.....	28th	May, 9-15, 1901....
2. California State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	2nd	..... <i>a</i>
3. Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction.....	4th	Sept., 1901.....
4. Colorado State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	7th	Oct., 1901.....
5. Delaware State Conference of Charities and Institutions.....	4th	..... <i>a</i>
6. Illinois State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	6th	Oct., 23-24, 1901...
7. Indiana State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	10th	Oct., 1901.....
8. Iowa State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	4th	April, 3-5, 1901...
9. Kansas Association of Charities and Correction.....	2nd	Nov., 1901.....
10. Maryland Conference of Charities and Correction.....	3rd	..... <i>a</i>
11. Michigan Conference of County Agents, and Convention of the } Board of Charities and Correction..... }	20th	Dec., 1901.....
12. Minnesota State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	10th	Nov., 7-9, 1901....
13. Missouri State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	2nd	Nov., 1901.....
14. Nebraska State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	5th	Feb., 5-6, 1902....
15. New Hampshire State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	3rd	..... <i>a</i>
16. New York State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	2nd	Nov., 1901.....
17. Ohio State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	11th	Oct., 8-11, 1901....
18. Pennsylvania Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities.....	28th	Oct., 15-17, 1901..
19. Virginia Conference of Charities and Correction.....	2nd	July, 1901.....
20. Wisconsin State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	10th	June, 1901.....

KINDRED

1. American Humane Association.....	24th	Oct., 15-17, 1901..
2. American Medico-Psychological Association.....	57th	June, 11-14, 1901.
3. American Social Science Association.....	37th	April, 15-20, 1901.
4. American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses..	16th	Sept., 1901.....
5. Association of Assistant Physicians of Hospitals for Insane.....	8th	Sept., 1901.....
6. Association of Medical Officers of American Institutions for Idiotic } and Feeble-Minded..... }	25th	May, 1901.....
7. Conference of Federation of Day Nurseries.....	4th	April, 1902.....
8. Illinois Association of Supervisors, County Com'rs and County Clerks..	.....	..... <i>a</i>
9. Indiana Association of Township Trustees.....	.....	..... <i>a</i>
10. Massachusetts Association of Relief Officers.....	.....	..... <i>a</i>
11. Mohonk Arbitration Conference.....	.....	May-June, 1901...
12. Mohonk Indian Conference.....	.....	Oct., 1901.....
13. National Association for Study of Epilepsy, Etc.....	1st	May, 14-15, 1901..
14. National Children's Home Society.....	18th	June, 1901.....
15. National Congress of Mothers.....	5th	May, 21-24, 1901..
16. National Conference of Jewish Charities.....	2nd	..... <i>a</i>
17. National Prison Association.....	28th	Sept. 28-Oct. 2, 1901
18. National Prison Chaplains' Association.....	15th	Sept., 1901.....
19. Ohio Convention of Infirmary Officials.....	.....	Jan., 21-22, 1902..
20. New York Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor.....	31st	June, 11, 1901....
21. Prison Wardens' Association.....	.....	Sept., 1901.....

a. Time not fixed.*b.* Place not yet fixed.

CORRECTION AND KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS.

PLACE OF MEETING.	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.
Washington	John M. Glenn, Baltimore.....	H. H. Hart, 79 Dearborn St., Chicago..... 1.
b	Horace Davis, San Francisco.....	Katharine C. Felton, Oakland..... 2.
Toronto	W. L. Herriman,, Lindsay.....	A.M.Rosebrugh,Confederation Bldg.Toronto. 3.
Colorado Springs...	Hon. James H. Baker, Boulder.....	C. L. Stonaker, Denver..... 4.
Wilmington	A. D. Warner, Wilmington.....	Charles Warner, Wilmington..... 5.
Lincoln	T. D. Hurley, Unity Bldg., Chicago.....	Mrs. Henry T. Rainey, Carrollton..... 6.
South Bend	Hon. T. E. Ellison, Ft. Wayne.....	C. S. Grout, Indianapolis..... 7.
Red Oak.....	Prof. Isaac A. Loos, Iowa City.....	Miss Charlotta Goff, Des Moines..... 8.
Topeka.....	Prof. F. W. Blackmar, Lawrence.....	Dr. C. R. Dixon, Lawrence..... 9.
Baltimore.....	Joshua W. Hering, Westminster.....	Rev. Louis F. Zinkhan, Baltimore..... 10.
Grand Rapids.....	Harvey J. Hollister, Grand Rapids.....	Mrs. Edw. L. Knapp..... 11.
Owatonna	James J. Dow, Faribault	Miss Grace Johnston, Red Wing..... 12.
Columbia.....	Hon. Chas. Nagel, St. Louis.....	C. A. Ellwood, Columbia..... 13.
Omaha.....	Guy C. Barton, Omaha	Rev. A. W. Clark, Omaha..... 14.
Concord.....	Rev. W. J. Tucker, D.D., Hanover.....	Dr. J. M. Gile, Hanover..... 15.
New York.....	Robt. W. de Forest, 143 Liberty St., N. Y. .	Robert W. Hebbard, Albany..... 16.
Lima.....	W. J. Breed, Cincinnati	Joseph P. Byers, Columbus..... 17.
Altoona	Louis Tisch, Wilkesbarre	W. P. Hunker, Allegheny..... 18.
Staunton.....	J. A. Tredway, Chatham.....	Dr. Wm. F. Drewry, Petersburg..... 19.
Madison.....	Hon. W. P. Lyon, Madison	Frederick Wilkins, Viroqua..... 20.

ORGANIZATIONS.

Buffalo, N. Y.....	Hon. James M. Brown, Toledo, Ohio. .	Rev. F. H. Rowley, Brookline, Mass..... 1.
Milwaukee, Wis.....	P. M. Wise, M. D., New York.....	C. B. Burr, M. D., Flint, Mich..... 2.
Washington	F. J. Kingsburg, Waterbury, Conn.....	Rev. F. S. Root, 129 E. 15th St., N. Y..... 3.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	Emma J. Keating, Erie Co. Hosp.....	Miss L. L. Dock, 295 Henry St., N. Y..... 4.
Kalamazoo, Mich...	E. L. Emrich, Wooster.....	Irwin H. Neff, Pontiac, Mich..... 5.
Baltimore, Md.....	W. A. Polglase, M. D., Lapeer, Mich....	A. C. Rogers, M. D., Faribault, Minn..... 6.
New York.....	Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge.....	C. W. Stewart, 23 W. 44th St., N. Y..... 7.
Danville.....	J. A. Davis, Cairo.....	Henry Riniker, Edwardsville..... 8.
Indianapolis	B. F. Johnson, Fowler.....	S. B. Enslinger, Danville..... 9.
Boston.....	Eben Beckford. Lynn.....	Otis Merriam, Chelsea..... 10.
Lake Mohonk, N. Y. .	.....	..... 11.
Lake Mohonk, N. Y. .	Merrill E. Gates, LL.D.....	Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, 135 E. 15th, N. Y.... 12.
Washington, D. C. .	Wm. P. Letchworth, LL.D. Portage, N. Y. .	Dr. Wm. Spratling, Sonyea, N. Y..... 13.
St. Joseph, Mich...	Charles R. Henderson, DD., Chicago ..	H. H. Hart, 79 Dearborn St., Chicago..... 14.
Columbus, O.....	Mrs. T. W. Birney, Washington, D. C. .	Mrs. E. R. Weeks, Kansas City, Mo..... 15.
b	Max Senior, Cincinnati.....	Miss Hannah Marks, 731 W.6th St.,Cincinnati. 16.
Kansas City.....	Joseph F. Scott, Concord, Mass.....	Rev. John L. Milligan, Allegheny, Pa..... 17.
Kansas City.....	Rev. Wm. J. Batt, Concord Jnct., Mass.	Rev. D. R. Imbrie, Hoboken Pa..... 18.
Columbus.....	Edwin Farmer, Bowling Green.....	S. T. Woodman, Painsville..... 19.
Buffalo.....	D. C. Grinder, Angelica, N. Y.....	M. G. Frisbie, Homer, N. Y..... 20.
Kansas City.....	Otis Fuller, Ionia, Mich.....	N. F. Boucher, Bismarck, N. D..... 21.

The National Conference of Charities and Correction.

ORGANIZATION OF CONFERENCE OF 1901.

President.

JOHN M. GLENN, Baltimore, Md.

Vice-Presidents.

DANIEL C. GILMAN, Baltimore, Md.

T. J. CHARLTON, Plainfield, Ind.

MICHAEL HEYMANN, New Orleans, La.

General Secretary.

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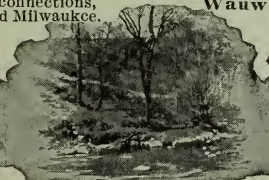
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NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Meeting	DATE
1 National Conference of Charities and Correction.....	29th	May, 1902.....
2 California State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	2nd	..... a
3 Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction.....	4th	Sept., 1901.....
4 Colorado State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	7th	Oct., 1901.....
5 Delaware State Conference of Charities and Institutions.....	4th	..... a
6 Illinois State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	6th	Oct., 23-24, 1901...
7 Indiana State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	10th	Oct., 1901.....
8 Iowa State Conference of Charities and Correction.....		
9 Kansas Association of Charities and Correction.....	2nd	Nov., 1901.....
10 Maryland Conference of Charities and Correction.....	3rd	..... a
11 Michigan Conference of County Agents, and Convention of the } Board of Charities and Correction..... }	20th	Dec., 1901.....
12 Minnesota State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	10th	Nov., 7-9, 1901...
13 Missouri State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	2nd	Nov., 1901.....
14 Nebraska State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	5th	Feb., 5-6, 1902....
15 New Hampshire State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	3rd	..... a
16 New York State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	2nd	Nov., 1901.....
17 Ohio State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	11th	Oct., 8-11, 1901....
18 Pennsylvania Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities.....	28th	Oct., 15-17, 1901..
19 Virginia Conference of Charities and Correction.....	2nd	July, 1901.....
20 Wisconsin State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	10th	June, 1901.....

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1 American Humane Association.....	24th	Oct., 15-17, 1901..
2 American Medico-Psychological Association.....	57th	June, 10-13, 1901..
3 American Social Science Association.....	37th	April, 1902.....
4 American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses...	16th	Sept., 1901.....
5 Association of Assistant Physicians of Hospitals for Insane.....	8th	Sept., 1901.....
6 Association of Medical Officers of American Institutions for Idiotic } and Feeble-Minded..... }	25th	June, 1902.....
7 Conference of Federation of Day Nurseries.....	4th	April, 1902.....
8 Illinois Association of Supervisors, County Com'rs and County Clerks...		..... a
9 Indiana Association of Township Trustees.....		..... a
10 Massachusetts Association of Relief Officers.....		..... a
11 Mohonk Arbitration Conference.....		..... a
12 Mohonk Indian Conference.....		Oct., 1901.....
13 National Association for Study of Epilepsy, Etc.....	1st	..... a
14 National Childrens' Home Society.....	18th	June, 1901.....
15 National Congress of Mothers.....	5th	May, 21-24, 1901..
16 National Conference of Jewish Charities.....	2nd	..... a
17. National Prison Association.....	28th	Sept. 28-Oct. 2, 1901
18. National Prison Chaplains' Association.....	15th	Sept., 1901.....
19. Ohio Convention of Infirmary Officials.....		Jan., 21-22, 1902..
20. New York Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor.....	31st	June, 1902.....
21. Prison Wardens' Association.....		Sept., 1901.....

a. Time not fixed.

b. Place not yet fixed.

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b	Max Senior, Cincinnati.....	Miss Hannah Marks, 731 W. 6th St., Cincinnati. 16
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STANDING COMMITTEES

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A. W. Clark, Omaha, Neb.

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JEFFREY R. BRACKETT, Baltimore, Md., Chairman.

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	Hastings H. Hart, Chicago, Ill.		

The Insane.

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THE NATIONAL BULLETIN

—OF—

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

A CHRONICLE OF THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF
CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, AND KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS.

VOLUME V.

AUGUST 1, 1901.

NUMBER 3.

The Reports From States.

IT has been our practice to publish in the BULLETIN the reports from states, submitted annually to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, partly in order to get them early into the hands of our members, and partly in order to get this valuable material into convenient form for use. In this number of the BULLETIN are presented the reports from states, submitted to the Washington Conference of Charities and Correction. These reports, as summarized by the committee on reports from states, present a very interesting survey of a very interesting year in the history of this movement.

The National Bulletin.

THE NATIONAL BULLETIN OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION has been published for five years. There has been no effort to make it a literary magazine. It has been intended simply as a means of informing the members of the National Conference of Charities and Correction with reference to the work of the National Conference, the State Conference of Charities and other kindred organizations, such as the National Prison Association, the American Humane Association, etc.

It is the belief of the editor that the NATIONAL BULLETIN OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, with its subscription list of 1,500 names might be made an invaluable magazine, if its scope was enlarged. No attempt to do this has been made in the past, for the reason that we were unwilling to trench upon the ground already occupied so admirably by the Charities Review. It will be remembered that the Charities Review was furnished to our members for a time, and was made to convey the information which has since been conveyed in the BULLETIN. When the Charities Review was enlarged, and its price was raised, this arrangement was necessarily discontinued. It would seem very desirable that the members of the Conference should all have the benefit of that admirable magazine, and it is possible that some arrangement may be made whereby this can be done.

The BULLETIN will now pass into the editorial care of Mr. Homer Folks, the new general secretary of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. Mr. Folks is admirably qualified for editorial work, and an immediate improvement in the quality of this magazine may be looked for.

The General Secretaryship. AT the January meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, the present secretary, who has held the office ever since its creation in 1894, notified the committee of his desire to retire from the secretaryship on account of the demands made upon his time and strength by his regular work as superintendent of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society. It was the desire of the president of the Conference and the members of the committee that no change should occur until after the meeting at Washington. At that meeting, Mr. Hart was not a candidate for re-election, and Mr. Holmer Folks of New York was elected to take his place October 1, 1901.

Mr. Folks is admirably qualified for the position. He has had a broad experience, first as superintendent of the Pennsylvania Children's Aid Society of Philadelphia, and later as secretary of the State Charities Aid Association of New York. He is a man of genial temper, active, industrious, and efficient. He is well acquainted with the work of the Conference, having been a member of it for the past ten years. He has the advantage of being in touch with both public and private charities, and has a very wide acquaintance.

The general secretaryship of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections is a peculiar office. A large portion of the business of the secretary consists in letting well-enough alone. The Conference is jealous of its traditional informality. It is unwilling to establish or maintain a hard and fast policy. For this reason, among others, the preparation of the program and the administration of the Conference is placed in the hands of the president, and a new president is elected each year. This wise policy introduces a fresh personality each year, and as presidents are chosen from different fields of charitable effort, the different phases of the work are ensured special attention in their turn. One year the president is the secretary of a state board of charities, the next year the president of a charity organization society, the next year a college professor, the next year the superintendent of an institution.

Formerly the secretaryship of the Conference changed frequently, but there was a strong feeling that there should be some continuity in that office. This feeling found expression in the address of President L. C. Storrs, of the Conference of 1894, who recommended the election of a general secretary who might be expected to hold the office for several years and give continuity to the correspondence, distribution of literature, etc., and who might relieve the president of a portion of the detailed correspondence which has become enormous.

So careful was the Conference that the general secretary should not become an autocrat that, for the first five years after the office was created the general secretary was not a member of the program committee, or the editing committee, or the committee on organization. In practice, how-

ever, the general secretary has assisted the president in collecting and arranging the programs as prepared by the chairmen of the several committees; but the secretary has not desired nor attempted to establish a policy or to exercise any control over the work of the several committees. The president and the executive committee have been accustomed to consult the secretary freely and to make use of his knowledge of the personnel of the Conference, the trend of public thought in this department of sociology and the local conditions in the cities where the Conference is to be held.

The members of the National Conference are strong believers in the development of state conferences of charities and a great many of them are members of such conferences. The general secretary has acted as a connecting link between the National Conference and the state conferences. He has assisted in organizing many of the state conferences, and has thrown the weight of his influence in favor of the same policy which has made the National Conference a success; namely, simplicity and informality of organization; a free platform with few papers and abundant extemporaneous discussion; avoidance of platforms and resolutions which consume time, create controversy, and carry little influence; avoidance as a rule of direct efforts to promote legislation, but the use of such efforts in extraordinary cases where there is general agreement that legislation is imperatively needed; the use of the conference as an educational force for the creation of and crystalization of a healthy public sentiment. Most of the state conferences have adhered quite steadfastly to these principles, and have grown in interest and value accordingly.

The general secretary in attending state conferences of charities and other similar meetings, has been accustomed to speak on leading topics, such as "Organization of Charities," "Prison Reform," "Juvenile Reformation," "Care of Dependent Children," "Care of Defectives," etc. Some anxiety has been expressed sometimes by members of the Conference lest the secretary in visiting the different sections of the country as a representative of the Conference might embarrass the Conference by making it responsible for views which would not command the approval of the Conference, but in seven years time there has never been a single complaint of this kind. When topics have been discussed on which there is a difference of opinion, such as the relative merits of boards of control and boards of charities, or the suppression of out-door relief, it has been the practice of the secretary to present both sides of the discussion as fairly as possible, and leave the listeners to work out those questions for themselves.

The writer believes that the time has come when the National Conference of Charities and Corrections might profitably employ the entire time of a competent man, who should attend to the details of the correspondence, the business and the editing of the Conference much more efficiently than has been possible hitherto; who should visit extensively the different states of the Union and assist them in getting the information which is needed in studying questions relative to questions of charities and correction. It is often extremely difficult for people who are unacquainted with the sources of information to get at the facts necessary to formulate

wisely a new prison law or a new law relating to dependent children, or to the establishment of a state institution or a state board. A man who is familiar with these subjects and who can command his time, can often render invaluable assistance by simply putting the facts within reach of intelligent citizens without undertaking to decide for them debated questions of policy. The statute books of every state in the Union are filled with crude and imperfect legislation due to the lack of information on the work of those who drafted them. Patriotic citizens like Gen. Brinkerhoff of Ohio, Mr. F. B. Sanborn of Massachusetts, Hon. Harvey B. Hurd and Dr. Fred H. Wines of Illinois, and Dr. S. G. Smith of Minnesota, have rendered valuable assistance at much personal sacrifice; but if a competent man were constantly available for this service, he would be in frequent demand.

The objection has been made that the National Conference would thus make itself responsible for whatever such an individual might see fit to do or say and that it would be necessary for the Conference to define its position in detail in order to properly control his actions; but if a judicious man were selected and were simply instructed that he was expected to furnish facts rather than theories, and was to restrain from taking sides on disputed questions the supposed difficulty would never materialize.

THE MILWAUKEE CONFERENCE.

The Twenty-ninth National Conference of Charities and Corrections will meet in Milwaukee in 1902. The Ninth Conference was held in Madison, Wisconsin, in 1882, so that it is now twenty years since the Conference has met in Wisconsin.

The Conference had its inception in the minds of some of the Wisconsin men, who were active in the original organization. Wisconsin has some very interesting institutions; it has had for many years a board of control system for the management of its state institutions; it has a unique system for the county asylums for the insane, which has attracted world-wide attention and has found many advocates. It has a remarkable soldiers' home at Waupaca which receives old soldiers and their wives and provides comfortable quarters for them in little cabins of two rooms each.

Members of the Conference will have opportunity to visit the Milwaukee county insane asylum, the industrial schools for boys and girls at Milwaukee and Waukesha and one or more of the small county asylums for the insane. Members of the Conference who are willing to travel farther will be greatly interested in the new state reformatory at Green Bay, and the new institution for the feeble minded and epileptics at Chippewa Falls.

A great pleasure is anticipated in the presence of Hon. Andrew E. Elmore, one of the fathers of the Conference, who has been unable to attend the Conference for the past few years on account of his increasing years, but whose presence will give great delight to all who have ever met him.

Reports from States.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REPORTS FROM STATES.

Reports have been received from all of the states and territories, except Georgia, Indian Territory, Nevada, and Tennessee.

The committee has not asked the state corresponding secretaries for any statistics this year. We believe that it would be exceedingly desirable to secure each year reliable statistics of the work in the several states, and to print it in tabular form; but this would involve an amount of labor and expense which the committee has been unable to undertake.

CONFERENCES OF CHARITIES.

The National Conference of Charities and Correction produced a marked effect in the state of Kansas. The legislature of 1901 passed a comprehensive bill relating to charities and charitable and reformatory institutions, revising the whole system of management of institutions. Sections 35 and 36 of this bill read as follows:—

“A committee of said board of trustees of charities and corrections is hereby authorized to attend the annual national conference of charities and correction, and to tax up the actual necessary expenses to said trip as a part of the expenses of their office; provided that such expenses shall not exceed four hundred dollars, to be paid by the state treasurer out of funds not otherwise appropriated.

“The said board may subscribe for copies of the Proceedings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction not exceeding two hundred dollars in any one year, and may purchase books or periodicals for their libraries to cost not to exceed twenty dollars in

any one year, and may further expend not to exceed five hundred dollars for papers and reading matter for the institutions."

State conferences of charities have been organized in New York, California, Nebraska, Missouri, and Virginia during the past year.

STATE BOARDS OF CHARITIES.

The abolition of the state boards of charities and the substitution of state boards of control was proposed in Minnesota, Illinois, and Colorado. In Illinois the change was recommended by the State Board of Public Charities. In New York it was proposed to substitute for the State Board of Charities a board to consist of one salaried official and two state officers, *ex officio*, without remuneration. The proposed legislation was rejected in each state except Minnesota, which has established a State Board of Control similar to that of Iowa. The Nebraska legislature established an advisory State Board of Charities.

CHILDREN.

In 1899, Illinois enacted a law similar to the Massachusetts probation law, but more comprehensive. Its chief feature was the establishment of a court to deal with both dependent and delinquent children. The legislatures of 1901 enacted similar laws in Wisconsin, Missouri, and Kansas. Similar laws are pending in Pennsylvania, New York, and Connecticut.

THE INSANE.

Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, and Minnesota, are perfecting the state system of caring for the insane. Pennsylvania is developing county system similar to that of Wisconsin. Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, and Virginia passed laws simplifying methods of commitment.

PENOLOGY.

Several states are extending the parole system to inmates of state prisons. Louisiana has abolished the convict lease system, and Mississippi will probably do so.

CONSUMPTIVES.

State provision for consumptives has been made in Massachusetts, and is being vigorously pressed in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Minnesota.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The new charter of Baltimore is a notable departure in the management of municipal charities, and is likely to exercise a permanent influence upon the cities of the United States. The changes in administration of relief for the poor in Ohio and Indiana are worthy of the study of legislators. They have resulted in an immense pecuniary saving, and it is believed that the effect upon the beneficiaries is much less demoralizing than under the old system.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS BY SECTIONS.

It is the practice of the Committee on Reports from States to summarize the reports by geographical sections, in order to present a comprehensive survey of the year's progress.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC STATES.

State Conferences of Charities.—The New York State Conference of Charities and Correction held its first annual meeting in November, 1900. The conference promises to be a leading factor henceforward in the work of New York. The state conference does not supersede the New York Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor, but many persons belong to both organizations. New Hampshire and Pennsylvania are the only other North Atlantic states which have state conferences.

State Boards of Charities.—The powers of the Massachusetts board, with reference to dependent and neglected children, have been further enlarged. The new governor of New York recommended the abolishment of the State Board of Charities and the substitution of a board to consist of one salaried official and two state officers, *ex officio*, without remuneration. A bill was introduced, but met with the opposition of nearly all the friends of charitable work in the state. The bill was not reported from committee in either house.

Children.—The Maine Industrial School for Girls is now controlled and supported by the state. Public sentiment in Maine favors the placing-out system. The Massachusetts legislature has authorized the court to commit "dependent" as well as "neglected" children to the State Board of Charities, unless municipal authorities intervene. Massachusetts will probably pass a bill providing for the approval of charitable homes for children by the State Board of Charities, as a condition for their incorporation. The Massachusetts Farm Colony for Feeble-minded Boys past school age now contains about seventy boys, and is steadily growing. New Hampshire has provided for a state school for feeble-minded children between the ages of three and twenty-one years. The Connecticut legislature will probably forbid the commitment of boys under nine to the State School for Boys. A manual training system has been introduced in the Connecticut School for Boys at Meriden. A bill for the establishment of the probation system is before the Connecticut legislature. In addition to the foregoing, six additional bills relating to dependent children are before the Connecticut legislature, all of which will probably be rejected. The Rhode Island Nursery Association has entirely changed its method of work from the institutional plan to the plan of boarding children under three years of age in private families. The Public Education Association provides courses of lectures for parents of poor children in poor districts. The Pennsylvania legislature will probably pass a juvenile court law similar to that of Illinois, providing for probation officers, inspection of children's institutions, special court-rooms for children's cases, etc. The revised charter of New York City facilitates the placing of destitute children in families, and guards the health and safety of children placed in institutions. A children's court is established to hear cases of destitution, neglect, incorrigibility, begging, etc. The State Hospital for Crippled Children, established by the legislature of 1900, is located at Tarrytown. Buffalo has a special law providing a probation system for juvenile offenders.

The Insane.—In Massachusetts all insane persons now cared for by cities and towns, except Boston, will be controlled and supported by the state after Jan. 1, 1904. A colony for quiet chronic insane has been provided for. In Pennsylvania the county care system prevails in fifteen counties, and seems to have gained a strong hold on charitable people.

Penology.—In Maine there is a growing sentiment in favor of a separate prison for women, to be under the charge of women. In Massachusetts the commissioners of prisons have been given supervision over the work of probation officers of such courts as they may designate (presumably courts dealing with adult cases). The commissioners are authorized to confer with justices and probation officers for the improvement and perfection of the service. The indeterminate sentence system will probably be applied by the legislature to the state prison, with maximum and minimum limits. Bills are pending before the Connecticut legislature for state reformatories for men and women. The latter bill is likely to pass. A bill for executing criminals at the state penitentiary failed in the Pennsylvania legislature. The New York legislature enacted a probation law for all criminal courts in all cities of the state, but, strange to say, refused to apply it to children. A parole law was passed, applying to state prisoners.

Consumptives.—The Massachusetts State Sanatorium at Rutland, opened in 1898, has been placed under supervision of the State Board of Charities, and will be enlarged and further developed. The Connecticut legislature is considering a bill for a state hospital for pulmonary tuberculosis. The Hartford City Hospital is also raising funds for a department for consumptives. In New York much opposition has been encountered from local interest, against the location of the proposed hospital for consumptives. The legislature of 1901 made appropriation for building, but further opposition to the location is probable. In Pennsylvania the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis is urging an appropriation of \$50,000 for a sanatorium in the highlands of the state.

Miscellaneous.—The Connecticut legislature is considering a bill providing for district almshouses. Providence has an Improved Tenement House Corporation, which has already reformed one tenement house. The Tenement House Commission of New York of 1900 recommended important changes in building laws, which were adopted by the legislature, constituting a most important advance in tenement-house reform.

NORTH CENTRAL STATES.

State Conferences of Charities.—Missouri and Kansas have established state conferences of charities and correction during the past year. The meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Topeka made a lasting impression upon the State of Kansas. The legislature of 1901 passed an act authorizing the State Board of Trustees of Charities and Corrections to send a committee to each meeting of the National Conference, at an expense not exceeding \$400; also, to subscribe for copies of the Proceedings of the Conference, not exceeding \$200 per year. Active and influential State Conferences of Charities and Correction exist in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska. The Ohio Conference numbers 300 members, and rivals the National Conference. In Wisconsin the officers of the county insane asylum have formed an organization, to meet semi-annually.

State Boards of Charities.—The Nebraska legislature of 1901 established a State Board of Charities, similar in its scope to the boards of Ohio, Indiana, and Minnesota. The legislature of Minnesota abolished the State Board of Corrections and Charities, and established a State Board of Control similar to that of Iowa. It is a state board of trustees for the state correctional and charitable institution, and succeeds to the duties of the state board of corrections and charities in supervising county and municipal institutions, deporting non-resident dependants, etc. The State Board of Public Charities of Illinois recommended to the legislature its own abolition, and the establishment of a state board of control similar to that of Iowa. A bill was introduced, but was rejected by the legislature. In Wisconsin a woman will probably be placed on the State Board of Control of Charitable and Correctional Institutions, and the employment of women as factory inspectors will probably be authorized.

Children.—The Indiana legislature has provided for county boards of children's guardians throughout the state. Heretofore only four counties have had such boards. The Soldiers' Orphans' Home will receive children of deceased soldiers or sailors of the recent war. The School for Feeble-minded will hereafter receive idiotic, epileptic, and paralytic children under fifteen. Additional room will be provided. The supervision of dependent children by the State Board of Charities has been successful, and will be increased. The Michigan

legislature will probably increase the age limit of the State Public School to fourteen years. A juvenile court law will probably pass. The placing of children in homes by private organizations will be subject to the supervision of the State Board of Charities, and homes must be approved by the county agents. In Wisconsin, infants will be received in State Public School, but must be transferred to homes within sixty days. Provision for epileptics has been made at the State Home for Feeble-minded. Minnesota will at last separate the girls' training school (reformatory) from the boys' training school. The legislature made the abandonment or neglect of a family a felony. A law was passed to regulate the care of infants in places not the home of their parents. The probation law of 1899 was amended to include persons under twenty-one years of age. North Dakota and South Dakota have made provision for institutions for feeble-minded children. Nebraska has reduced the age limit in the State Industrial Schools from eighteen to sixteen years. There are six child-saving organizations in the state, with some overlapping. The Missouri legislature passed a bill for the probation system and a juvenile court for youthful offenders. The new feeble-minded and epileptic colony, not yet opened, has already nearly 300 applications. The buildings are well planned. The architect is a woman. St. Louis has established vacation playgrounds. The Kansas legislature passed "An Act to define the Condition of Child Dependency and Ill-treatment," placing all children's societies under the control of the State Board of Charities. The name of the State Reform School was changed to Industrial School. Superintendent T. J. Charlton, of the Indiana State Reformatory, has retired because of ill-health, after twenty-one years' service. He has long been a leader in his specialty. The Illinois legislature strengthened the Juvenile Court Law, gave increased authority to the State Board of Charities in supervising children's institutions, and did away with the necessity of criminal conviction for commitment to the Girls' Reformatory. A bill to make appropriations for buildings for the epileptic colony, authorized by the bill of 1889, failed; also, a bill to provide additional accommodations for small boys at the State Reformatory, which receives adults. A bill was, however, passed establishing a State Home for Delinquent Boys. A small appropriation was made, which will probably be supplemented by private contributions.

The Insane.—The Indiana legislature amended the commitment

act so that inquests shall be held by one justice of the peace and two physicians, instead of two justices of the peace and one physician. The Minnesota legislature has established a detention hospital in connection with the city and county hospitals at St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth. The expense is borne by the state. The legislature of 1901 provided for trebling the size of the small asylums for the insane at Anoka and Hastings. These state asylums were modelled after the county asylums of Wisconsin. A new law provides that no insane person shall be kept in jail unless for exceptional reasons, by order of the Probate Court. Wisconsin has built two additional county asylums at Trempealeau and Waupaca. The Iowa legislature of 1899 placed the county insane asylums under the supervision of the State Board of Control, which has taken steps to require much more efficient administration. The Nebraska hospitals for the insane have been discreditable. Much improvement is hoped through the new State Board of Charities. The new Kansas law allows a private examination by a commission of physicians. Kansas sheriffs prevented legislation to place travelling insane patients under the care of attendants. Missouri has a new hospital for insane under construction.

Penology.—The legislature of Indiana extended the parole law to all women serving a fixed term, and created the office of prison matron in counties having a population of 50,000, to have charge of women in jail, attend courts when women are tried, escort women and girls committed to the Industrial School or prison, and to escort insane women to and from the hospital. The prison population in Indiana has not increased in the past six years. The Michigan legislature is considering a bill to adopt the Bertillon system of identification, making the information obtained accessible to judges. In Wisconsin, James E. Heg has resigned the superintendency of the State Reformatory to become superintendent of the new State Reformatory in New Jersey. The Minnesota legislature passed a law allowing life prisoners who have served thirty-five years, less good time, to be paroled. This law is intended primarily for the benefit of the Younger Brothers. The Women's Reformatory in Iowa has not been opened because the age limit fixed in the law makes it impractical. The Kansas legislature passed a parole law for the state penitentiary. This act practically legalizes the system of conditional pardons previously put in operation by Governor Stanley. In

Missouri the Bertillon system for identifying criminals has been introduced in the leading cities and in the penitentiary. The women prisoners in the state penitentiary will be removed from their desolate cramped building to a new and suitable one, costing \$50,000.

Consumptives.—The Minnesota legislature established a commission to report concerning the advisability of a state sanatorium for consumptives.

Miscellaneous.—The Indiana poor relief laws have been recodified. By wise legislation, official outdoor relief has decreased from \$630,000 in 1895 to \$210,000 in 1900, a reduction of 66 per cent. The St. Louis Provident Association has established a Legal Aid Department to protect oppressed borrowers and render other legal assistance to the poor. It has also established a Provident Penny Savings Bank. The Kansas legislature passed a comprehensive law to govern the charitable and correctional institutions of the state, containing many valuable features. A spirit of reform exists in the Kansas institutions.

SOUTHERN STATES.

State Conferences of Charities.—Virginia has organized a state conference, and a conference will probably be organized in Tennessee.

State Boards of Charities.—Congress passed a bill to create a board of charities for the District of Columbia, to supersede the superintendent of charities. The Maryland Board of State Aid and Charities, created by the legislature of 1900, has commenced its work. Florida has a Board of State Institutions, composed of the governor with the cabinet officers. This board has a general supervision of institutions.

Children.—Congress passed a bill providing for the compulsory support of children by their parents in the District of Columbia. Under the new Baltimore charter the city has absolute supervision over dependent juvenile wards. Efficient co-operation between the city and the private organizations has been established. A Children's Home Society has been organized in Virginia. In Kentucky the Children's Free Hospital Circle extends aid to sick and crippled children in the inaccessible mountain districts. Alabama has appropriated \$15,000 for the maintenance of the Boys' Reformatory incorporated two years ago. Negro children are still sent to the penitentiary with adult prisoners. New Orleans is adding new free

kindergartens. The Texas legislature appropriated \$15,000 to care for feeble-minded children in the epileptic colony. The governor wisely vetoed the bill. A strong sentiment exists in Mississippi in favor of a juvenile reformatory.

The New Orleans Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children will undertake the work of placing children in families, instead of keeping them herded in institutions. The North Carolina legislature authorized clerks of the county superior courts to indenture as apprentices vagrant and destitute children. The Oklahoma legislature passed a bill providing for the erection of a reformatory for boys, another for girls, and an institution for the deaf and dumb, which was vetoed by the governor. A Children's Home Society has been organized.

The Insane.—Maryland has done away with the requirement that lunacy must be ascertained by a jury. Acute cases are sent to the Maryland Hospital, near Catonsville, chronic cases to the Springfield Hospital, near Sykesville. Virginia opened the first hospital for "idiots, lunatics, and persons of insane and disordered minds," in 1873. The state now maintains four hospitals for the insane, and has none in jails, poorhouses, or private institutions. A new law provides for commissions to determine the question of insanity, composed of a judge or magistrate and two practising physicians. Alabama is to open a hospital for negro insane in the old fort at Mt. Vernon. Hundreds of insane are kept in county jails, poorhouses, and private homes, under pitiable conditions.

Penology.—The Virginia penitentiary makes an annual profit to the state of \$50,000. The average cell space per man is about 175 cubic feet. The legislature has appointed a commission to examine the prison and recommend reformatory methods. The governor has instituted a system of conditional pardons which works well. The West Virginia penitentiary is a source of pecuniary profit to the state, but reformatory methods are reported to prevail. The convicts of Florida are leased to one firm at \$21,000 per year. The present legislature will probably legislate for more direct control of convicts and more humane methods. One Alabama prison contains 50 inmates convicted of stealing a ride on a train, another contains 70 convicted of carrying pocket pistols. The Louisiana convict lease expired Jan. 1, 1901. The convicts are now employed under state care. Texas has a special farm with favorable sanitary conditions for tuberculous con-

victs, which is self-sustaining. Mississippi has purchased a tract of 12,000 acres for a state prison farm, with the expectation of abolishing the lease system. New Orleans will soon have a jail with modern improvements, steam heat, plenty of pure air and water, to supersede an "old, dilapidated, unsanitary shanty, which lodges from two to three hundred prisoners, as well as the insane."

Miscellaneous.—Baltimore is making great improvements in the care of public dependants, under the supervision provided for by the new charter. In the past the city has made contracts with private institutions for the care of dependants. The appropriations for reformatories for children has lately been cut down. Virginia provides for 270 needy Confederate veterans at an annual expense of \$36,000. The state disbursed last year \$125,000 to disabled veterans, widows, and orphans outside the home. The West Virginia State Home for Incurables is being enlarged. Mississippi will probably provide a home for disabled and indigent confederate soldiers.

WESTERN STATES.

State Conferences of Charities.—California held its first State Conference of Charities and Correction at Oakland, in January, 1901. Colorado has maintained a conference for several years. No other state conferences exist in the western states.

State Boards of Charities.—The powers of the Colorado State Board have been enlarged to include supervision of private charitable societies and organizations receiving support from contributions of the general public. The board is authorized to issue licenses without fee, or to refuse the same, to such societies. A bill for a state board of charities was strongly pressed in California, but was finally defeated. The state of Washington has established a state board of control, with three members, each receiving \$2,000 per year and expenses, to devote their entire time to the management of the two insane hospitals, penitentiary, reform school, the soldiers' home and the school for defective youth.

Children.—In Colorado, societies and institutions for dependent children which solicit public support have been placed under the supervision of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, and must procure a license (without fee) from said board. The legislature has authorized any public or private institution, in or out of the state, to

care for feeble-minded children at county expense, pending the establishment of a state institution for feeble-minded children. The recent legislature provided for parental schools in cities of 25,000, to be conducted by the board of education, the children to be subject to parole. The Colorado Humane Society was made a state institution, with an annual appropriation of \$6,000. In Utah a Home Finding Society has been organized. The state maintains a Reform School and a School for the Deaf and Blind. The legislatures of New Mexico and Arizona each passed a bill for the establishment of a reform school for boys. The Oregon legislature passed an act granting \$50 per annum for each orphan child under fourteen, cared for in an institution containing more than five children, unless otherwise paid for. The Boys' and Girls' Aid Society receives \$6,000 from the state, with additional allowance from counties for delinquent children.

The Insane.—Idaho cared for 258 different insane people at a cost of \$70,000. The Montana insane are kept at Warm Springs. The directors receive sixty-five cents per day for each patient.

Penology.—The Colorado legislature passed a bill reviving the death penalty, which, however, had not been signed by the governor when the report was made.

Miscellaneous.—The county commissioners at Portland, Ore., abolished outdoor relief in September, 1901, referring all applicants to the city board of charities, a voluntary organization. Wyoming has secured the Big Horn Hot Springs near Thermopolis to be forever set aside for the treatment and care of diseases and for sanitary and charitable purposes. The legislature has authorized a special tax levy to meet the appropriation.

REPORTS OF STATE CORRESPONDING
SECRETARIES.

ALABAMA.

BY JULIA S. TUTWILER, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The biennial session of the legislature of Alabama from November, 1900, to March, 1901, passed one measure of importance to the association, and failed to pass another perhaps still more important.

1. Two years ago the legislature, at the solicitation of Mrs. R. D. Johnston, wife of Gen. R. D. Johnston, incorporated a boys' reformatory by the name of the Industrial School for White Boys of Alabama. They also gave \$5,000 toward the necessary buildings. By unceasing effort, Mrs. Johnston collected additional funds enough to purchase a beautiful site, a farm of seventy acres, and to build a large and commodious school-farm house. She was also fortunate enough to find a manager experienced in such work and full of faith in its success. Thus the work was begun two years ago; but no income had been provided, and applications were crowding it from every quarter. Humane judges were anxious to send youthful criminals to some other place than those universities for the training of expert criminals which the state maintains at the mines. By the parole law of the state legislature, the governor can release youthful criminals. At his discretion he may make such a release conditional on the criminal's spending a certain length of time at the reformatory. Mrs. Johnston, by special request, addressed the last legislature in regard to the needs of the reformatory, and obtained a grant of \$15,000 for two years. There is no doubt that the next legislature will renew this grant or perhaps make it larger.

2. The important measure defeated in the legislature, after a most earnest fight, was entitled the "Compulsory Education Act." Its name worked much against the bill. The people of Alabama dislike to do anything on *compulsion*. The real purpose of the bill was to regulate child labor in our factories before it reaches the enormous proportions which made it so difficult for England to check its horrors. A beautiful, intelligent, and eloquent English woman was

employed by the labor organization of the United States to come to Alabama and frame and champion the bill. Her advocacy was aided by the indorsement of the educational associations of the state, by various organizations of women, by churches, and by many private persons of thoughtful intelligence. But the cotton-mill owners of the state were against it, and engaged talent of various kinds — editors, lawyers, and even some ministers — on their side. They represented, and truly, that they had provided for their operatives houses far better than the country cracker usually inhabits. Some of the factory owners have also provided free schools, public libraries, halls for recreation, and other civilizing facilities. They say the fact that he can get pay for the work of every member of the family is a great inducement to the cracker to come to the factory town. The friends of the bill fail to see the benevolence of establishing schools for a few children while others are working all day, and some all night. The bill was lost, although eloquent women on the floor of the house urged its claims by appeals to every feeling of humanity and patriotism.

3. The overcrowded condition of the State Insane Hospital at Tuscaloosa has long been a subject of distress to thoughtful citizens. They have grieved still more over the fact that hundreds of the insane have not been able to gain admittance at all, and are kept in county jails, poorhouses, and private homes, under the most pitiable conditions. Much has been done to relieve this state of things by an act which gave the old fort at Mt. Vernon to the insane hospital. Geronimo and his men were formerly kept here, and there are ample grounds and numerous buildings. These are handsome and substantial, and there are eighteen hundred acres of land attached. The negro insane will be removed to this place.

4. Our poorhouses are not a credit to the state, to state their condition as mildly as possible. Dr. James Searcy, superintendent of the insane whites, has been urging upon the governor the propriety of appointing a commission of scientific experts to visit the jails and poorhouses of the state and report upon them. Dr. Searcy says that such a report will horrify every humane citizen in the state. The county officials do not seem to understand that the poorhouse is the county hospital, in most cases the only one it has, and should be governed by the same hygienic rules which control other hospitals.

5. Our jails need very much stockaded yards, in which prisoners could get exercise and fresh air. A workingman, accustomed to a life in the open air, suffers greatly in health when confined, often for months, in enforced idleness. A board of health sufficiently salaried to allow its members to spend their whole time in the inspection of the state and county institutions would be a great advantage to the state. But short-sighted economy prevents its establishment.

6. And now I must repeat the lament with which I have so often wearied your ears. Negro children are still sent to the same places with adult criminals, and no efforts are made for their reformation. They go to prison bad boys: they leave it "half devil and half beast." Lately at the state prison I found thirty boys shut up in a room together for a whole of Sunday, with not even an adult "trusty" in charge of them. Many of their offences were of so slight a nature that this forced contact with murderers and burglars seems a greater crime than any that the boys have committed. In one prison are fifty inmates for stealing a ride on a train, in another are seventy for carrying pocket pistols. These offences should be punished, but not by educating the offender in higher grades of crime until he is an accomplished graduate. How can we hope that brutal assaults will cease while we are thus making brutes of human beings? It is impossible to obtain a legislative grant for these children as long as the educational fund is so limited. But I believe it would be possible to put these boys on a farm and make them earn their own living if some Christian or humanitarian organization would provide the necessary instruction and supervision. There will be no trouble about getting land for the experiment. A hundred-acre-farm is ready at any time. The boys themselves should build their houses, just such log houses as they have been accustomed to live in. If the founder of the George Junior Republic or some man similarly-minded, would only take hold of the work, I believe it could be made a success. I have corresponded with the Salvation Army on the subject, but hitherto without avail.

ALASKA.

BY REV. SHELDON JACKSON, D.D., CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

There has been no change in Alaska matters except the governor has made a contract with the asylums on the Pacific Coast for the care of the Alaska insane. Last summer and fall the grip, pneumonia, and measles caused the death, in many places, of one-third to one-half of the Eskimo people in the region of Behring Sea and the parts adjacent. This left a large number of orphan children, many of whom have been taken in, and are being cared for by the missionaries residing in that section of Alaska.

The prisons in Alaska are United States prisons, and the methods now pursued are contrary to all that has been proved best in prison discipline. The law permits the attorney-general to prescribe rules and regulations for the working of the prisoners, but up to this writing none have been made.

ARIZONA.

BY HON. C. H. AKERS, TERRITORIAL SECRETARY.

The only institution of the kind you mention in Arizona is the Territorial Reform School established by the legislature just adjourned. The act passed by said legislature provided for a tax to raise money to establish a reform school at Benson, but it will probably be several years before it is in actual operation.

ARKANSAS.

BY GEORGE THORNBURG, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

There has been no important charitable or correctional legislation during the year. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows have established a home at Batesville, Ark.

Destitutes.—In poorhouses, 300; destitute children, 500; sick and injured, 300.

Defectives.—Blind, 200; deaf, 250; feeble-minded, 50.

The Insane.— In state institutions, 600 ; in county asylums, 70 ; in poorhouses, 25.

The Missionary Baptists have a state children's home at Monticello, Ark., with some 25 or 30 inmates. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has incorporated an orphans' home, to be located at Little Rock. The state has an ex-Confederate Soldiers' Home, with 100 inmates, located at Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.

BY KATHARINE C. FELTON, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Lack of interest among intelligent people has stood in the way of improvement in our charitable institutions. The Prison Commission, for example, has repeatedly appealed to the legislature to provide more ample prison accommodations, so that each convict might be given a separate cell ; but the appeal has been unheeded under a false notion of economy, and the commission has been powerless because it lacked the backing of an effective enlightened public sentiment.

It was with the object in view of creating a greater interest in the charities of the State that the Associated Charities of Oakland took the initiative in organizing a state conference of charities and corrections, which held its first session in Oakland, January 4 to 7, inclusive.

As Californians are, as a rule, debarred by distance from attending the National Conference, the policy was inaugurated of sending to the East for some eminent specialist. The conference was fortunate in securing at this, its first session, Mr. H. H. Hart, of Chicago.

Many of the charitable interests of the state were represented at the conference ; but the superintendents of state institutions came rather to lecture to local audiences than to confer with other charity workers, and, as a rule, did not stay for any session except that at which the work of their own institution was presented. On the whole, however, the conference was a success, in that it was a step in the right direction. Through its efforts a bill to establish a state board of charities was introduced into the legislature, but failed to pass. Its failure was due to three causes : (1) the opposition of the governor, who desired a state board of control ; (2) the hostility of

some of the subsidized institutions, which feared that the establishment of such a board would lead to the reduction of state aid to private institutions; (3) the inability of the conference to send some one to attend the sessions of the legislature in the interest of the bill.

No very important laws affecting charitable interests were enacted by the last legislature.

The following bills of minor importance were passed: (1) to create the position of county matron in counties of the first, second, and third class; (2) to create the position of city matron in cities of the first, second, third, and third and a half classes; (3) to provide for the return to the county where residence has been acquired of those who become dependent within three months of their coming into another county; (4) a bill to prohibit minors under fourteen years from working in any factory, workshop, or mercantile establishment was amended, so that the age limit was reduced to twelve years; (5) a bill to amend the present compulsory school law by giving counties and cities the power to establish truant schools and employ truant officers was defeated.

There was no legislation of importance concerning the state institutions, and no radical change has been made in their management.

The judiciary committee reported in favor of the establishment of a state board of control, but advised that the matter be postponed until the next session of the legislature.

In the absence of any effective public opinion the danger seems great that such a board would govern the institutions in the interest of partisan politics.

During the last year the women's clubs have been taking a more active interest in civics, and the Associated Charities of San Francisco is now widening the scope of its work. An effort is also being made to induce the children's institutions around the Bay to co-operate in the employment of a trained agent, whose duty it shall be to visit regularly the children placed in family homes throughout the state.

COLORADO.

BY C. L. STONAKER, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The State Board of Charities and Correction, having advisory powers only over all charities and correctional institutions supported wholly or in part by state, county, or municipal funds, has existed for ten years, during which time it has steadily interested the general public in the betterment of all such institutions and has been of material value in creating and maintaining a healthy public sentiment. During the ten years it has gradually but surely divorced political influence from the local management of all such institutions, and in many ways has brought modern ideas to bear upon the many questions relating to the care of dependants who are inmates of the several institutions.

The board recommended to the biennial session of 1901 of the General Assembly two measures which were accepted without question and have become laws. One relates to private charitable societies and organizations receiving support from contributions of the general public. The State Board of Charities and Correction is authorized to issue licenses without fee to all societies which report annually to the board, giving data upon blanks prepared by the board. Licenses can be refused to any society or organization. The board is further empowered under the law to receive complaints regarding private charities; and it can make investigations, sending for persons and papers and administering oaths. Such investigations shall be public, and due notice of all complaints must be sent to the society or corporation or individual against whom complaint is lodged. There are no penalties attached to this law other than the penalty which may ensue from opposition to requests of the board. In brief, it is the purpose of this law to give proper publicity, so that the generous public supporting by private contributions any such society may know the character and standing of the society and whether it receives the sanction and support of the State Board.

The other measure passed by the General Assembly provides for the commitment of feeble-minded children to any private or state institution in this or other states by the recommendation of the county court to the board of county commissioners, the county defraying the expense of such commitment, care, and custody out of

the poor fund. The purpose of this measure is to secure needed relief to poor families having the burden of the care of a feeble-minded person until the state shall be in a financial position to establish a state home for feeble-minded. This is a temporary expedient, and is not permanent in any other feature except, possibly, the county support of such feeble-minded persons. It may be that the State Board of Charities and Correction will recommend county support when a state institution shall be created.

The recent legislature passed a law providing for parental or truancy schools in cities having a population of twenty-five thousand or more. These schools are to be created and conducted by the board of education as a part of the public school system. Commitments are for an indeterminate term for truancy and insubordination, and children committed to such school are subject to parole by action of the board of education or the managers of such parental schools.

The legislature made the Colorado Humane Society, heretofore a private organization, a state bureau for the protection of children and dumb animals. The purpose of this bureau is to enforce the laws relating to cruelty to children and abuses of dumb animals; and an appropriation of \$6,000 for the biennial period was granted to make the work effective. This society has local agents in all communities of the state, having the authority to cause arrests and prosecute offenders in the courts. In connection with the care of dependent and neglected children, who are supported after commitment by the state in a state home until they are placed out in private homes, this newly created state bureau renders valuable aid in bringing the attention of county officials to deserving cases.

Four years ago the death penalty was abolished in this state, and, because murders continued without any material variation, a strong sentiment has been arrayed, seeking to restore the death penalty, which resulted in the introduction of several bills; and, after a spirited contest in the legislature, a bill was passed, the main provisions of which are that the jury in murder trials may, upon a verdict of guilty, name the penalty to be life imprisonment or death. Prisoners convicted who are under the age of eighteen years are not subject to the death penalty. Cases wherein circumstantial evidence results in conviction are not subject to the death penalty. At this writing it is not known whether the governor will sign the bill.

There is a growing, healthy public sentiment relative to the different features of public charitable and correctional work, including the construction and management of jails and the establishment of county hospitals in lieu of almshouses.

The indeterminate sentence and parole law enacted two years ago has been administered very satisfactorily, the parole of convicts from the prison being carefully guarded against abuses by means of efficient rules adopted by the governor.

The women's clubs of the state, and the State Federation of Women's Clubs, continue to do excellent work in creating a healthy public sentiment and in the advocacy of measures looking to social betterment.

CONNECTICUT.

BY CHARLES P. KELLOGG, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

In legislation enacted or attempted during the current meeting of the Connecticut legislature in the fields of charities and correction the following matters may be mentioned :—

A bill providing for the adoption of the indeterminate sentence for commitments to the state prison was handed down from the legislature of 1899, and has been heard before the legislative committee. It is probable that the measure will be favorably reported with maximum and minimum limits, however, for different classes of offences.

A bill is under consideration for the probation of persons convicted of minor offences and for the appointment of probation officers on lines similar to the system in Massachusetts. No report has yet been made on this matter.

A plan is under consideration to re-establish whipping as a penalty for certain offences, such as assaults, wife-beating, etc., and for the punishment of juvenile offenders under sixteen years of age. It is doubtful what report will be made on this measure.

Bills have been presented to provide for a state reformatory for men and women. The bill providing for the Women's Reformatory may receive favorable consideration, but it is doubtful if a large institution will be recommended at this time.

Further measures in regard to the criminal classes include the following :—

A bill that life prisoners may be paroled, after serving twenty years, was rejected.

A bill that capital punishment be by means of electrocution, and not by hanging, was rejected.

A bill that minors convicted of murder in the first degree should not be punished by death, but by imprisonment for life, was rejected.

A bill that persons convicted of jail offences may be paroled and placed under the supervision of the town selectmen has been introduced, but it is doubtful if it will receive favorable consideration.

A bill providing for the employment of persons convicted of jail offences on the public highways has been introduced, but no report has yet been made.

A bill was introduced providing that the wife, or any person dependent upon a prisoner committed to jail, should receive fifty cents per day of his wages. It is not likely that this bill will be favorably considered in its present form, as many of the prisoners in jails do not earn fifty cents a day.

A bill was introduced providing that no boy under nine years of age should be committed to the State School for Boys except upon conviction of a felony. It is hoped that this measure will be favorably reported, as there are a number of small boys seven and eight years of age committed to the school for trifling offences.

In regard to the defective classes : —

A bill was introduced to provide for the establishment of a state hospital for pulmonary tuberculosis. The City Hospital of Hartford is also raising funds to establish a separate institution for this purpose ; and it is probable that one, if not both, of these establishments will materialize.

In regard to the dependent classes an effort has been made to transfer the cost of support of dependent and neglected children in the county temporary homes from the state, where it now rests, to the towns from which the children are committed. This measure will probably be rejected.

A bill has been introduced providing for the commitment of dependent and neglected children by the courts to any suitable person or institution for such time as the court may determine, thus giving a fixed sentence instead of guardianship up till eighteen years, as obtains at present. This measure is not likely to receive favorable report.

An effort has been made to provide for the commitment of children to a certain Roman Catholic asylum in New Haven upon the same basis as commitments to county temporary homes, the state paying all the bills. It is not probable that this attempted favoritism to a sectarian institution will be carried.

A bill has been introduced to permit the courts to discharge at any time a child who has been committed to the county temporary home. At present the courts have this power only when application therefor is made within one year after the commitment. After that time this power rests with the board of management; and it is hoped that no change will be made in the present system, which works well.

A bill has been introduced which, in effect, provides that towns may board their dependent poor outside of the town to which they belong. The present law requires that paupers be boarded in the home town. It is to be hoped that something may be accomplished along this line, so that a number of small towns, of which each one alone cannot support a suitable almshouse, may combine in the establishment of district almshouses.

A bill has been introduced providing that selectmen, at the annual town meeting, shall disclose the name of each person to whom money has been paid and the amount thereof. It is not likely that this will be favorably reported, although such custom now exists in a number of the towns.

The only new charitable institution established within the past year has been a public hospital in the town of Winchester, called the Litchfield County Hospital of Winchester. It is a complete establishment with all modern appliances and will accommodate about forty patients.

New buildings have been added to the state prison, providing a congregate dining-room, new cell block, and new department for women.

At the Hospital for the Insane at Middletown the large congregate dining-room is approaching completion, and, when finished, will have a seating capacity for 1,500 persons.

At the School for Boys at Meriden a start has at last been made in manual training, and three classes of twenty boys each are receiving instruction in a form of sloyd work under an experienced teacher.

At the School for Feeble-minded at Lakeville a new building has been erected to provide school-rooms, assembly hall, and quarters for teachers.

DELAWARE.

BY MRS. EMALEA P. WARNER, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The following important measures were passed at this last session of the legislature:—

Loan of \$75,000 for Newcastle County Workhouse, which is now about complete and a model institution. Appropriations: to Delaware Hospital for Insane, \$124,000 biennially; Girls' Industrial School, \$3,000 annually; Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, \$900 annually; to support deaf, dumb, blind, or imbecile children in other state institutions, \$7,500; for soldiers' burial, \$625; for improving colored schools, \$6,000; for State College for Colored Students, \$6,000; for Delaware College new building, \$25,000.

Loan bills authorizing Wilmington High School to borrow \$150,000; Wilmington Park Commission, \$80,000; also bill providing that levy courts of each county shall pay respectively \$100 annually to the Ferris Industrial School for each ward committed there; the Audubon Society bill for the protection of birds, etc.; a new and more just method of apportioning school funds; and a State Library Law, the last-named having been secured through the efforts of the Delaware State Federation of Women's Clubs.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

BY HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

During the past year Congress has enacted more important legislation affecting the charities of the District of Columbia than has been the case for many years before. The bill to create a Board of Charities was passed; and the president appointed July 1, 1900, as members of the board, five of our very best citizens; the members of the board to serve without compensation. The board has chosen as its secretary Mr. George S. Wilson, who for over five years had been the general secretary of the Associated Charities. The board

is given general supervision of all charities in the District "supported in whole or in part by appropriations of Congress." It is required to report annually to Congress, and to prepare the estimates of future appropriations for charitable purposes. As a result of the board's first report to Congress, several important items of legislation have been secured.

An appropriation of \$100,000 was carried in the bill approved June 6, 1900, for the purchase of a site for a municipal hospital; and the commissioners of the District of Columbia have purchased a site of thirty-three acres, while Congress at its last session appropriated \$5,000 with which to prepare plans for hospital buildings.

\$25,000 was appropriated for the purchase of a site for a new almshouse, which will provide for the separation of the almshouse from the workhouse, while \$150,000 is now available for the erection of a new workhouse for males. The appropriation bill provided, also, for the making of contracts by the Board of Charities for the care of patients with three hospitals, which had heretofore received lump sum appropriations. A bill was passed providing for the compulsory support of children by their parents, and prohibiting the sending of children under seventeen years of age—charged with or convicted of minor offences—to the workhouse or jail, and providing for the commitment of such offenders to the Board of Children's Guardians on probation.

In the field of private charity Mr. Charles F. Weller, of Chicago, has been secured as general secretary of the Associated Charities. A new organization known as the Instructive Visiting Nurses' Association is doing important work in providing proper attention by trained nurses for the very poor who are sick in their homes.

FLORIDA.

BY REV. JOHN A. HUGHES, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

There is no board of charities in the state of Florida. The Commissioners of the State Board on State Institutions has a general supervision of any institutions. This board is composed of the cabinet officers, the governor acting as chairman. There is a State Asylum for the Insane at Chattahoochee, an Institute for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind at St. Augustine, and about a year ago there was

established at Mariana a Juvenile Reformatory School. There are several private charitable institutions in the state,—the Daniel Memorial Orphanage at Jacksonville, the Schumacher Society, in the same city, for the protection of children. A few of the counties of the state have poor farms. The one question relating to the general subject of correction is that of convicts. These have been leased out to one firm for the sum of \$21,000. This year the legislature will probably pass a bill whereby the state will have more direct control and oversight of the convicts, and also get a larger share of the profits arising from convict labor. There is a widespread interest in securing better treatment for the convicts and holding the lessees to more strict account.

GEORGIA.

No report.

IDAHO.

BY REV. JONATHAN EDWARDS, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

There has been no marked progress in organized charities during recent years, and no special charitable and correctional legislation. Liberal appropriations have been made by the legislatures for the maintenance of the three state institutions.

Penitentiary.—According to the last printed report, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1900, the expenditures for general expenses were \$64,000; for buildings and improvements, \$26,000; estimated value of property, \$225,000; number of state prisoners, 146; number of United States prisoners, 10; total, 156.

Insane Asylum.—The report for 1900 has the amount for current expenses, \$69,583; on improvements, \$5,000; total number treated, 258; number discharged, 43. A two-story brick ward, 100 × 40, was completed, giving room for 50 patients. The other improvements are a laundry building, stalls for horses, and brick granaries.

Soldiers' Home.—State appropriation, \$5,000; national government, \$6,870. The home was consumed by fire last year, and the infantry quarters of Boise barracks have been occupied. A hospital was erected, 40 × 40. Total number on roll, 95.

The North-western Home Finding Society, with headquarters at Spokane, Wash., makes Northern Idaho a part of its field of operations. Several local circles have been organized, at Moscow, Wallace, and Wardner.

The Florence Crittenden Rescue Home of Spokane, Wash., has a Purity Circle at Wardner. Women's clubs have been organized in the larger towns and cities, some of which — especially the New Century Club at Wardner — have a philanthropic feature.

The state officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have been active in work of reform and in establishing public libraries.

ILLINOIS.

BY JOHN T. PETERS, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

During the session of the Forty-second General Assembly, just closed, there was but very little legislation with regard to the state charitable institutions and the treatment and control of the dependent and neglected classes. The only enactment of any importance was the creation of the Illinois State Home for Delinquent Boys, which will take effect July 1, 1901. Under the act "to regulate the treatment and control of dependent, neglected, and delinquent children," approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899, there is no suitable place to which delinquent boys, within the meaning of this act, may be committed. The Home for Delinquent Boys, when established and fully equipped, will cure this defect in the original law.

The act in question calls for the appointment by the governor of three commissioners to select a site, which by the terms of the act, must be donated for this purpose, and shall consist of not less than three hundred and twenty acres of land. When the site is selected, the governor is required to appoint seven trustees to manage the home, which will be under the general supervision of the State Board of Charities. The bill as originally introduced called for an appropriation of \$75,000 for the necessary buildings and equipment. This amount, however, was reduced to \$25,000 for buildings, \$5,000 for furniture and the necessary tools, etc., and \$5,000 for maintenance until the next session of the General Assembly.

It is with great regret that I report the failure of the bill for the establishment of the Illinois State Colony for Epileptics to pass the

legislature. The legislature of 1899 enacted a law empowering the State Commissioners of Public Charities to select a site for this purpose, obtain an option thereon, and report the draft of a bill for the establishment and control of such colony to the General Assembly. Acting upon this order and authority, the State Commissioners of Public Charities selected a site for the colony in Jersey County on the banks of the Mississippi River, which, in their opinion, fully met all the requirements of such a colony. The site selected contains 1,600 acres of land especially adapted for the purposes of an epileptic colony. A bill was prepared and introduced in the legislature; but it failed of passage, owing to the lateness of the day on which favorable action on it could be secured by the committee to which it was referred for consideration. It finally received favorable action by the committee, but got no further in the House of Representatives than the order of second reading.

A bill for the establishment of a State Board of Control, to consist of three members, and to supersede the present Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities and the boards of trustees of the several state charitable institutions, including therein strong provisions for the exercise of the merit system in all of our state charitable institutions, was also introduced in the legislature; but it, too, failed to pass. It received a favorable recommendation by the committee, but was lost in the closing days of the General Assembly.

During the last year there have been no changes in the policy of the management of the state charitable institutions, and I have nothing to report upon this subject. The legislature passed a bill making kidnapping a penitentiary offence, and another exempting kidnappers from the provisions of the parole law. Bequests for charitable, educational, or religious purposes were exempted from the inheritance tax. The abandonment of wife or children or refusal to provide for one's family was made a misdemeanor.

In the summer and fall of 1900 the State Board of Charities made a careful and critical inspection of every jail and almshouse in the state, noting particularly their sanitary condition and taking a census of the prisoners and inmates confined therein. The following summary, showing the classification of the prisoners and inmates, cost of feeding same for the year, etc., may be of interest to the Conference:—

The number of prisoners actually present in the county prisons

of the 102 counties of the state at the various dates of inspection was 1,110. Of this number 797 were awaiting trial, 272 were serving jail sentences, 28 were awaiting removal to higher prisons, 3 were awaiting execution, 2 were confined for debt, 2 were insane, 6 were city prisoners, and 28 were children under sixteen years of age, — 24 boys and 4 girls.

The movement of population shows that the number of prisoners present Jan. 1, 1899, was 1,338; admitted during the year, 14,267; discharged during the same period, 14,234; died during the same period, 14; remaining Jan. 1, 1900, 1,357. The number of insane in jail during the year was 117.

The cost of feeding prisoners for the year was \$144,038.12; other expenses, \$45,034.57; repairs, improvements, etc., \$52,148.95; total for the year, \$241,221.64.

At the various dates of inspection the total number of pauper inmates in the various county almshouses of the state was 8,989. Of this number, 3,100 were insane, 397 idiotic, 38 deaf-mutes, 113 blind, 335 epileptic, 207 children under sixteen years of age, and 4,799 not classified, the majority of whom were old and decrepit.

The movement of population of the almshouses shows that the number of inmates present Jan. 1, 1899, was 7,916; admitted during the year, 28,223; discharged during the same period, 25,600; died, 2,499; remaining Jan. 1, 1900, 8,040.

The total pauper expense for one year was \$1,650,268.62, classified as follows: maintenance at almshouses, \$744,653.91; salaries of superintendents, \$57,847.50; salaries of matrons, \$3,210; salaries of county physicians, \$27,212; buildings, improvements, etc., \$56,899.96; outdoor relief, \$760,445.25.

The indications now are that the State Hospital for the Incurable Insane at Peoria will be completed and ready for the reception of inmates within the next few months. This institution will greatly relieve the overcrowded and congested condition of the other state hospitals for the insane, and also the county almshouses of the state, in the latter of which it is impossible, with the limited means at the command of the authorities, to properly provide for the unfortunate insane.

INDIANA.

BY AMOS W. BUTLER, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Some important amendments to old laws and a few additional measures were enacted by the legislature which adjourned in March, 1901. The law of 1897, prohibiting the retention of children between the ages of three and seventeen years in county poor asylums longer than ten days, was amended by changing the limit to sixty days. A new law for the creation of County Boards of Children's Guardians was passed, and its provisions extended to all the counties of the state. The law heretofore in force applied to but four counties. Under one provision of the new statute, children are allowed to remain with their parents, except in emergencies, until after the court decides whether they shall be committed to the custody of the Board of Guardians. By an amendment to the law establishing the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home the benefits of that institution are extended to children of deceased soldiers or sailors of the United States in the war with Spain or in the Philippine Islands. Appropriations amounting to \$110,000, for the purpose of erecting new buildings at the School for Feeble-minded Youth, will enable the management to accept many outstanding applications, and also to carry out an important new law which provides for the admission to this institution of feeble-minded women from sixteen to forty-five years of age. The law governing this school was amended to provide for the admission of idiotic, epileptic, and paralytic children under the age of sixteen, under the same regulations that feeble-minded children are now admitted.

The legislature of 1899 extended the benefits of the parole law to women thereafter committed to the woman's prison; and in 1901 an amendment passed, including all women who may now be serving a fixed term of imprisonment. Another measure creates the office of prison matron in counties containing a population of 50,000 or over. This officer is to have charge of the female department of the jail, is to be in attendance in all courts when women are tried, and is to accompany girls and women committed to the Industrial School for Girls and Woman's Prison and those who are sent to or returned from any state hospital for the insane. An act passed in 1895, regulating the sale in Indiana of goods manufactured by

convicts in other states, and providing that such goods should be labelled "convict-made," was amended by the last legislature to apply to goods manufactured in Indiana prisons, as well as those in other states.

The only increased provision for the care of the insane is for one cottage at the Eastern Hospital. The appropriation, amounting to \$31,000, is available April 1, 1902; and the building may be expected to be completed the succeeding fall. This will perhaps accommodate 60 women. The General Assembly amended the law regulating insanity inquests by providing that such inquests shall be held by one justice of the peace and two physicians instead of by two justices and one physician, as heretofore.

Two measures referring to county and township charities were enacted. One is a codification of the poor relief laws: the other provides that counties having boards of county charities shall make an annual appropriation of \$50 for their expenses.

During the past year the Methodist Episcopal Church has established a Deaconess Hospital in Indianapolis. An addition, with a capacity of 100, was erected at the City Hospital of Indianapolis. Among the county institutions, three new jails and four poor asylums have been erected.

In the field of associated charities the work has been more efficient, and organizations have been strengthened. In Indianapolis the sentiment in favor of social settlements has increased materially, and one new Neighborhood House has been established.

The supervision of all dependent children who are public wards devolves upon the Board of State Charities since the enactment of the dependent children law of 1897. This board's agents also place children directly in family homes. For the past two years two agents have been employed. The last legislature increased the appropriation; and another agent, a woman, will be added to the force. The number of children in the county orphans' homes Oct. 31, 1900, was 1,623. 58 counties had no children in their poor asylums on that date. In the remaining 34 county poor asylums there were 49 children. All but 5 of these were physically or mentally defective or infants. While the number of dependent children who are public wards has not been reduced in the past three years, the average time these children remain inmates of orphans' homes has been reduced from 36 months to 20.6 months, a reduction of over 42

per cent. The activity of the four Boards of Children's Guardians has shown good results.

The successive laws in the past six years regarding official outdoor relief have resulted in a great decrease in the amount of aid given. In 1895 the value of outdoor relief given by the overseers of the poor and the medical relief amounted to \$630,168.79. The value of the outdoor and medical relief given for the year ending Aug. 31, 1900, was \$209,936.22. This is a decrease of \$420,212.57, or a reduction of 66 per cent.

The total population in the state hospitals for insane is 3,566,—an increase of 261 over that of a year ago. This increase is possible by reason of the additional buildings completed at each institution within the past year. The population of the School for Feeble-minded Youth on Jan. 31, 1901, was 740,—an increase of 97 over one year ago. The capacity of the institution was increased by the completion of new buildings within the year. The total population of the correctional institutions Jan. 31, 1901, was 2,472,—a decrease of six from one year ago. There has been practically no increase in the population of these institutions in the past six years. In 1895 their aggregate population was 2,448. Considerable improvements have been made at the state prison; and the new cell house, containing 600 cells, at the Reformatory, is approaching completion. The superintendent of the Reform School for Boys, Professor T. J. Charlton, after twenty-one years of faithful and efficient service, resigned, and retired from active work April 1, 1901.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

No report.

IOWA.

BY HON. L. G. KINNE, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The last legislature passed a law placing all county and private institutions where insane persons are kept under the supervision of the Board of Control of State Institutions. The board for itself, or some one it may appoint, is required to visit all these institutions at least twice a year, to make rules and regulations concerning the

keeping of insane patients, and to see that they are complied with. In the event of non-compliance of any county or private institution the board has authority to remove the patients to the state hospitals or to another county or private institution which may have complied with the rules.

The first visitation was made by members of the board. The second visitation is now being made by the physicians connected with our state hospitals.

The rules have been promulgated; and the result is that several institutions have turned their patients over to the state, and they have been transferred to the state hospitals.

The second visitation is not yet completed, so that we do not know to what extent the county institutions may be complying with the rules. These rules are calculated to cause the insane to be better cared for, and to throw safeguards around their care, to require night watches at institutions where necessary, and the proper number of attendants, fire escapes, medical attendants, etc. The law is a great step in advance.

The Women's Reformatory, spoken of in my last report, has not been opened because of the fact that the age limit fixed in the law makes it impractical to open it. The matter will be reported to the next legislature, which meets next winter, for its action.

KANSAS.

BY PROFESSOR F. W. BLACKMAR, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The work of the annual meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction held in Topeka, May, 1900, and the efforts of the Kansas Association stirred the public considerably. Consequently, the last legislature was active in the consideration of measures for the improvement of charitable and correctional affairs. Many measures were proposed, some good and some bad, for the remedy of existing evils. A number of bills failed, and some passed. Of the latter there are many commendable features and some serious defects. The space allotted for this report will not permit the analysis of the various acts and their bearing upon the present situation. Among the more important measures may be mentioned the following: An act to define the condition of child dependency,

neglect, and ill-treatment, and to prescribe methods for the protection, disposition, and supervision of dependent, neglected, and ill-treated children within the state of Kansas. This bill is a thorough digest of the whole matter. It places all children's aid societies under the control of the State Board of Charities.

Another important act provides for the parole of the prisoners of the penitentiary. It allows the governor to grant a conditional parole, which amounts to a conditional pardon. Its object is to return to independent social life those prisoners who give a reasonable assurance that they will henceforth lead a self-supporting law-abiding life. With proper care the law is a good one.

A law for the better management and control of the inmates of the industrial reformatory was passed. An attempt to consolidate the boards of the penitentiary and the reformatory failed.

The most important measure that passed the legislature was a new law governing the charitable and correctional institutions of the state. This law represents a revision of all the old laws and a substitution therefor. It has many important measures. Some of them might be greatly improved, and doubtless will in time. Upon the whole, the law will be of great advantage to the charities and corrections of the state.

The law carries a civil service clause for the employees in the charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions of the state. It is a fairly good law; and, if not used as a cloak for political action, it will prove a move in the right direction. The law made some radical changes in the commitment and care of the insane. It allows a private examination by a commission of physicians to determine insanity. Originally, the bill provided that the patient should be taken to the hospital by an attendant; but the sheriffs of the state objected because it encroached upon their prerogatives. They had sufficient political pull to defeat this provision. The law changes the terms "insane asylum" to "state hospital," "reform school" to "industrial school." The law provides for a State Board of Charities which has supervision over School for the Blind, School for the Deaf and Dumb, Industrial Schools, State Hospitals, School for Weak-minded Children, Orphans' Home.

Upon the whole, there is a spirit of reform in the Kansas institutions which will eventually remove all defects and abuses. Many improvements have been made, and more are to follow. Certainly

there has been a great interest in these matters during the last year.

KENTUCKY.

BY EMMA A. GALLAGHER, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

During the last meeting of the legislature a resolution was adopted making it the duty of the Joint Prison Committee to investigate the condition of the penitentiaries of the State once each month; the Board of Prison Commissioners to exercise executive control, authorizing all expenditures for maintenance, improvements, repairs, etc., approving or disapproving all appointments of officials or guards. By an act the power of paroling convicts was vested in this board. The rules adopted show that the paroling board will be extremely cautious in the exercise of the power conferred upon them. All expenses incurred by the parole must be furnished by the persons applying for the release of prisoners. Some reputable citizen of the prisoner's home county must also agree to give him employment for the first three months after his release. The paroled person must report conduct, with signed statement of the county judge, once every six months.

There has been some new work taken in hand by women's clubs and other organizations. An Industrial Home and Shelter has been opened, the object being to care for and reclaim young convicts discharged from our penitentiaries. The railroad department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has added to its work a Travellers' Aid, and, upon securing the consent of railroad officials, have placed at each depot a matron to look after the interests of women, and especially young girls and children travelling unattended.

The Children's Free Hospital Circle is extending its work, whereby children of the inaccessible mountain districts may receive benefits of hospital care. The circle will send some one to the mountains to take charge of this noble work. An elegant house was presented, as a memorial, by a liberal citizen to the Women's Christian Association, to be used as a boarding home for young women who work for their living.

There was formerly opened at Keene the Blue-grass Industrial School for the education and training of the boys and girls of our

negro population. A number of prominent people of Central Kentucky are interested in the school, and will give substantial aid to establish and support it. Its founder and principal, a colored man, is ambitious to have it equal the famous Tuskegee Institute.

LOUISIANA.

BY MICHEL HEYMANN, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

During last year two more free kindergartens were added to the five already in existence, one of them for colored children. We all recognize that child-saving is the greatest charity, and the free kindergarten the base of child-saving: hence the progress on this line is important, and rejoices the heart of every philanthropist.

The Shakespeare Almshouse has improved by a change of management.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children also has made a step forward by electing a new board, whose president is imbued with the true principles of other children's aid societies, a man with a great head and a greater heart, who will spread the ideas of placing the children in good families instead of keeping them herded in institutions. May God bless his labors!

Organized charity is making its way slowly, but it has not the support it should have. Church societies do not co-operate freely with us. We have not enough industrial institutions necessary for the employment of men and women able and willing to work, thereby teaching them to help themselves instead of receiving alms.

Prison reform is progressing. A new jail will soon be built, with modern improvements, steam heat, plenty of pure air and water. The jail will not be cellular, being only used for small misdemeanants, such as drunkards or vagrants, but will be a vast improvement on the old dilapidated, unsanitary shanty which lodges from two to three hundred prisoners as well as the insane, waiting sometimes weeks and months for transportation to the State Insane Asylum, which is entirely too small. We need sadly another modern hospital for the insane.

The convict lease is a thing of the past, thank the Lord! On January 1 of this year the state took charge of its convicts, who are now employed under state care on two large plantations,

producing sugar-cane, corn, and vegetables. The convicts are treated in a more humane manner; and we are soon to have a State Reformatory for first offenders, as well as a Boys' Reformatory.

Our governor has issued the first conditional pardon, thereby encouraging the passage of an indeterminate sentence and parole law bill.

MAINE.

BY MRS. L. M. N. STEVENS, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

No new legislation of importance has been effected during the year. There have been no new charitable or correctional organizations formed. Existing ones have received the usual amount of state aid or support.

The Maine Industrial School for Girls is now entirely controlled and supported by the state.

The poor, the insane, and the prisoners are well cared for with the exception of women prisoners. Effort has been made to establish a separate prison for women. The governor of the state and some other influential men favored it, but the matter was referred to the next legislature. There is a growing sentiment in favor of the proposition that female prisoners should be cared for by those of their own sex.

The orphan and dependent children of Maine are well cared for by the various orphans' homes, children's homes, good will homes, etc., existing in the state. Each year more attention is being given to the delinquent and unfortunate classes, with a tendency to provide real homes in private families for children, so far as possible.

MARYLAND.

BY MISS KATE M. McLANE, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Maryland has no legislation to report this year.

The Board of State Aid and Charities, created by the legislature of 1900, was formally organized by the election of a secretary, Colonel James R. Brewer, and has established its office, Room 302, Maryland Telephone Building, Lexington and Courtland Streets, Baltimore.

Corporations desiring state aid are given until July 1, 1901, to file their applications. So there is no comment to make on this latest provision for the supervision of the expenditure of state funds by private corporations.

There has been gain to the public treasury and gain to the honest pride of relatives of certain dependent insane from the provision of the act of 1900, regulating the commitment and care of insane persons, which does away with the former requirement that both lunacy and pauperism shall be ascertained by a jury, in court, before a person can be received as a public charge. Under the new law the county commissioners and the supervisors of city charities of Baltimore are allowed to arrange for reimbursement to the city and the counties for the care of patients whose relatives are able to pay for a part, but not all, of their proper keep. The reimbursement to the supervisors of Baltimore City for this account during ten months ending Jan. 1, 1901, amounted to \$7,342.

The present excellent policy of the Lunacy Commission of Maryland is to send acute cases to the Maryland Hospital for the Insane at Spring Grove, near Catonsville, and the chronic cases to Springfield Hospital, near Sykesville, Carroll County. This latter admirable institution is well adapted for its purpose, and the fine farm connected with it offers almost unlimited opportunities for employment. The last group of buildings finished is used for insane women, the assistant resident physician being a woman, Dr. Louise D. Holmes. In thus adding a woman to his staff, the superintendent, Dr. J. C. Clark, has shown himself in sympathy with the law of many other states requiring the appointment of a woman physician in any state hospital for the insane having women patients.

The most important matter to be reported on this year from Maryland is the readjustment of the relations between the city of Baltimore and various charitable corporations which care for a majority of the city's pauper and dependent classes, and also the more definite responsibility assumed, under its new charter, by the city for the care of its juvenile wards.

On first assuming office, the supervisors continued for a time those contracts found in effect with hospitals, dispensaries, and children's institutions: but in January, 1901, a new policy was established. The city of Baltimore now exacts of all private corporations contracting with it a minimum standard of service considerably in

advance of what has been, in many cases, accepted during past years. In their first annual report the supervisors express their decision that only such persons may be accepted as public charges as are unable to care for themselves and who cannot be cared for by relatives or by private charity.

The question of hospital and dispensary service for the poor is never an easy one, being in all modern communities largely complicated by the need of clinical experience for medical students.

The city of Baltimore supports and controls but one hospital, that at Bay View, the city almshouse. It uses, however, by contract, four other general hospitals (no two in the same section of the city), one homœopathic general hospital, and three special hospitals,—one for consumptives, one for nervous cases, and one for crippled children. Tentatively, the supervisors have contracted with four general dispensaries (in different "districts"), with one general dispensary belonging to the homœopaths, and with a special dispensary for the eye, ear, and throat. The city only recognizes as city patients, as a rule, such persons as "the medical school dispensaries do not care to treat, and as charitable physicians and private charity dispensaries do not treat."

The wise provisions of the new charter in regard to destitute and neglected children make the welfare of the children the paramount aim of the city officials. The present board of supervisors state as the result of a year's careful study of their problem that "a very valuable system of public aid has been introduced by the new charter." The co-operation between the city and the various private associations caring for children has, on the whole, been cordial and intelligent. For the first time in Baltimore there is the possibility of treating the problem of the dependent child as a whole. The care and supervision of the city over its dependent juvenile wards is absolute. The employees in this city department have been chosen solely with reference to their sincere interest in their work and for their efficiency. A careful record, by means of a card catalogue, is kept of all city charges. During the ten months ending Jan. 1, 1901, 269 applications came to the supervisors to have 395 destitute children placed in institutions or otherwise cared for by the city. 276 of these cases were referred to private charity, 9 were cared for by institutions as private charges, parents or relatives took 72. 2 were returned to Washington, D.C. Only 35 were accepted as public charges, and

placed in institutions having contracts with the city. We feel that this is an excellent record of municipal work.

The board of visitors to the city jail, under the new charter, have supervision over those reformatories in which the city places its delinquent children. Both state and city have lately cut down their appropriations to several of the reformatories for children.

Reports presented at the second annual meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, in March, showed an awakening through the state to the need of a School Attendance Law. The Arundell Good Government Club of Baltimore will issue this month a short report, or school census, giving the results, in a graphic manner, of a careful house-to-house study of a number of small representative city districts. The data, which includes irregularity of school attendance, comprise returns from about 3,500 families; and it will be used as one among many arguments before the next legislature in favor of a School Attendance Law for Maryland.

Two important changes in the officials of private charitable societies in Baltimore resulted from the transfer of Miss M. E. Richmond to Philadelphia. Miss Mary Willcox Brown, formerly general secretary of the Henry Watson Children's Aid Society, accepted the general secretaryship of the Charity Organization Society last October; and Miss Anna E. Rutherford, a graduate of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Training School for Nurses, who has also had some experience as a district nurse and as a settlement worker, became in April general secretary of the Henry Watson Children's Aid Society.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BY JOHN D. WELLS, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Results of recent legislation are as follows : —

1. The State Board of Charity is given authority to receive dependent children into its custody, without regard to the question of their settlement, on the written application of parent, guardian, friend, or overseers of the poor; and the courts are given authority to commit dependent as well as neglected children to the custody of a Board, except when the municipal authorities intervene. The benefit of state care and oversight is thus secured to a large class of children.

2. The State Sanatorium at Rutland — an institution for the care

and treatment of consumptive and tuberculous patients, established by legislation of 1895 and opened in 1898, and under the immediate direction of a board of trustees appointed by the governor — has been placed under the general supervision of the State Board of Charity, and measures are in progress for its enlargement and further development.

3. The records of paupers fully supported, of persons relieved and partially supported, and of travellers and vagrants lodged at the expense of cities and towns, which are required to be kept by the overseers of the poor; and the registers of inmates of city and town almshouses, which are required to be kept by the masters of the almshouses, — are to be kept in future in such form as the State Board of Charity shall prescribe.

4. On and after Jan. 1, 1904, all insane persons now cared for by the several cities and towns, except the city of Boston, are to be cared for, controlled, and supported by the state. Moreover, provision has been made for the early establishment of a colony, on a large farm, of quiet chronic insane, to be transferred from the state insane hospitals and asylums.

5. Persons sentenced by the courts may have such sentence suspended, and be placed on probation in the custody of probation officers. If the sentence is to pay a fine, the fine may be paid to the probation officer at any time during the period of probation. The probation officers of such courts as the commissioners of prisons shall designate are to report all cases to the commissioners; and it is the duty of the commissioners to keep a sufficient record of such cases, and to confer from time to time with the justices of the courts and with the probation officers, for the purpose of improving and perfecting the probation service.

6. Provision has been made for the expenditure of a small appropriation by the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind for the purpose of giving instruction to adult blind in their homes.

7. The provisions of the civil service laws have been extended to the police and fire forces of towns; and legislation is pending, giving the Civil Service Commission additional authority in cases of violation of civil service acts and rules.

A bill providing for the inspection of charitable homes and institutions by the State Board of Charity was favorably reported on by the

committee to which it was referred, but the bill finally failed to pass, with prospect, however, of a more satisfactory result another year. Existing laws already require all charitable corporations exempt from taxation to make such annual returns to the board as it may direct.

A bill providing for the approval of charitable homes for children by the State Board of Charity, as a condition of their incorporation, is now under consideration by the legislature, with fair prospect of passage.

A second effort to secure the establishment of a new reformatory for boys, which would be an intermediate institution between the Lyman School and the Concord Reformatory, met with no favor at the hands of the committee to which it was referred, and was defeated.

The farm colony recently established at Templeton, in connection with the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded at Waltham, and about sixty miles distant therefrom, is being steadily developed. 60 or 70 boys, who have passed the school age and are able to labor, have been transferred thereto, and have performed a great deal of work in connection with the construction of new buildings, besides doing some work on the farm.

Especially worthy of mention is the new building for the care and treatment of consumptive men at the State Hospital—formerly known as the State Almshouse—at Tewksbury. The building cost \$50,000, and has accommodations for 100 patients, in four different wards, with twenty-five beds in each,—two of the wards, comprising one wing, being devoted to cases of incipient phthisis, and the other two, in the other wing, to the more advanced cases. It is very favorably situated at some little distance from the other buildings of the institution, and is constructed on the latest and most improved methods, being a model of its kind.

MICHIGAN.

BY L. C. STORRS, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The Michigan legislature meets biennially. It is now (April 8) in session. No legislation along the lines in which the National Conference of Corrections and Charities is interested has thus far been accomplished. There are, however, pending in the legislature

bills which provide for state care of defective dependent children; for a central bureau of information regarding criminals who are, may be, or who have been confined in the prisons of Michigan since the Bertillon method for the identification of criminals was adopted by the state, and for making such information available to the judges of the several circuit courts of the state; for amending the constitution, thereby empowering the legislature to enact a law imposing indeterminate sentences as a punishment for crime; for amending the law governing the appointment of county agents, so that such officer shall be "a person recommended by the Board of Corrections and Charities"; for extending the maximum age of children eligible for admission to the State Public School for dependent children from twelve to fourteen years; for establishing a reformatory prison for women; for the establishing of an additional asylum for the insane. Some change is proposed in the law governing prison labor, but no bill of definite provisions regarding such labor has been prepared; nor for establishing trial of juvenile offenders separate and apart from adult prisoners.

State and private incorporated institutions for the care or placing in homes of dependent and delinquent children are under the supervision of the State Board of Corrections and Charities, such private incorporated institutions making annual reports to the State Board on blanks prepared by it. Each home in which a child is placed on indenture or otherwise must, before a child is placed in it, be approved by the county agent of the Board of Corrections and Charities; and children, after being placed, are under the supervision of the county agent, who is required to make stated visits to them, and report his findings to the institution by whom the child is placed, and to the State Board of Corrections and Charities. No trial of a child against whom a complaint is pending can proceed until a full investigation of the case is had by the county agent, and his report filed with the court. After the child is found guilty, the sentence imposed is on the recommendation of the county agent.

The dependent poor are cared for by the several counties of the state of which they are residents, the permanent paupers principally in poorhouses. The "township system" prevails in a few of the counties of the state. A large number, comparatively, of temporary paupers find relief through the supervisors of the several counties.

The insane are cared for in state asylums, maintenance in which is paid for by the county from which a patient is sent, for one year, after which the state assumes the support of patients. Certain inmates are "state patients" on entering the asylum. Michigan has one county asylum for the insane; namely, Wayne County, in which Detroit is situated. But this is under strict state supervision. Two private asylums for the insane exist in the state.

Michigan has a home for her feeble-minded and epileptic children. While this institution is under control of one board and one superintendent, the two classes of inmates are separated from each other in cottages situated well apart on the grounds.

Three penitentiaries, each under its own board of control, and the Detroit House of Correction care for the prisoners of Michigan. The law provides for the grading of prisoners. Schools, Sunday-schools, and Sunday services are maintained in each state prison; and a chaplain is one of the regular officers of the prison. A parole law is in force, which has proved not only a benefit to many a prisoner, but has aided in the discipline of the prison as well.

MINNESOTA.

BY JAMES F. JACKSON, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The most important legislation enacted in this field by the legislature recently adjourned was the establishment of the Board of Control of State Institutions, which on August 1 is to supersede and have all the powers of the State Board of Corrections and Charities, and of the governing boards of all the correctional and charitable institutions other than the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Home. The present boards will have charge of the general policy, determine the courses of study, the number of teachers to be employed and their salaries at the Schools for the Deaf and Blind and at the State Public School. The financial management of these schools is to be transferred to the Board of Control.

The members of the first board were appointed for terms of two, four, and six years. The terms of their successors will be six years.

The chief executive officers of the several institutions, except the State Public School and the Schools for the Deaf and the Blind, will appoint and discharge all their assistants and employees, the number of whom will be determined by the board.

Detention hospitals have been established in connection with the city and county hospitals in the three most populous counties. To these hospitals the judge of probate and the examining physicians may commit persons alleged to be insane, concerning whom there is doubt. No patient is to be allowed to remain in a detention hospital longer than six weeks. The cost of construction and maintenance of the detention hospitals is to be provided by the state.

This principle in a modified form is extended to all the counties by another law, which provides that no person alleged or found to be insane before the Probate Court shall be kept in jail unless for exceptional reasons and upon the Probate Court's order.

The law for the paroling of prisoners from the state prison has been so amended as to include life prisoners who have served thirty-five years, less their good time allowance. Life prisoners, however, may not be paroled without the unanimous written consent of the members of the Board of Pardons.

A law was enacted providing for the restoration to full citizenship of prisoners convicted of felonies and sentenced to jail or to pay a fine, thus giving them the opportunity formerly open only to felons who have been sentenced to a state prison.

The law governing the distribution of the State Soldiers' Relief Funds was so amended as to make it applicable to soldiers of the Spanish War and their relatives. It is also made applicable to deserted wives, but not to deserting husbands. The amount of relief to be granted is determined for three months at a time, that it may be susceptible of entire adjustment to changing conditions. This relieves the state law from the odium frequently attaching to the administration of federal pensions, which often causes serious demoralization or undermines the independence of the recipient.

A department of sloyd has been introduced in the State Public School. It has heretofore been introduced in every other state institution caring for children.

Military drill has been introduced at the State Reformatory.

The Boys' and Girls' Training School at Red Wing are to be separated; and provision is made for the establishment of a State Training School for Girls, at least two and one-half miles from the present institution, which is to become the State Training School for boys.

The legislature has made provision for four additional cottages on

the farm at the School for the Feeble-minded. This will provide for the care of the epileptics on the colony plan. The additional provision is adequate for all the applicants now awaiting admission to the institution.

The small asylums for the insane at Anoka and Hastings have been acknowledged to be successful; but the last legislature made provision for sufficient addition to triple the present capacity, thus jeopardizing an essential condition of the success of the present method.

The legislature made an appropriation for the necessary expenses of a commission to investigate and report concerning the advisability of establishing and maintaining a state sanatorium for consumptives.

A law was enacted imposing a penalty upon an officer who shall issue a marriage license to any persons either of whom is known by him to be afflicted with epilepsy, imbecility, feeble-mindedness, or insanity.

The abandonment or neglect of a family was made a felony.

Another law provides that the county, and not the city or village, shall be responsible for the necessary assistance of non-resident paupers.

A law was enacted to promote the health and welfare of infants born and cared for in places not the home of their parents. An important purpose of the law was to reduce the ease with which illegitimate children may be either neglected or disposed of.

After a trial of a year and a half the probation law, now applicable to the three most populous counties, was amended by increasing the maximum age of juveniles who may be placed on probation from eighteen to twenty-one years.

Henceforth all the care of the poor in St. Louis County, in which Duluth is situated, is to be under the charge of an unpaid board of poor commissioners appointed by the district judges.

The Minnesota Children's Home Society have received a site midway between the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, upon which this year will be erected a temporary home with a capacity of 35 children.

The Odd Fellows' Home at Northfield has been completed nearly a year. This home is intended for the decrepit members and for the widows and children of deceased members, but as yet there are few inmates. The German Catholic Orphan Asylum at St. Paul has removed to a new site with commodious grounds.

The number of good small hospitals, public and private, is steadily increasing, the new city hospital at Owatonna being one of the latest and best equipped.

MISSISSIPPI.

BY HON. J. L. POWER, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

There have been no changes in recent years in this state. An effort was made at the last legislature to establish a juvenile reformatory, and there is a strong sentiment in favor of such legislation. It is very probable that it may be again considered by our legislature next winter. A member of the State Senate, Mr. George, has recently given notice that he is preparing a bill to provide for a home for disabled and indigent Confederate soldiers, for destitute orphans, and a state hospital, all to be under one administration; and the proposition is meeting with much favor. The state has recently purchased a tract of some 12,000 acres in the Delta section of the state for a state prison farm, the idea being to have all the convicts under state control instead of working them on plantations jointly by state and plantation owners. All of our eleemosynary institutions are under excellent management and are generously supported by the state. The associated charities at Meridian is making efforts to stop children begging in the streets, and to secure the establishment of a juvenile reformatory.

MISSOURI.

BY MISS MARY E. PERRY, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The altruistic spirit of the times was manifested during our last General Assembly by the number of bills passed for our helpless classes and the generous provision made for them.

The women prisoners confined in the state penitentiary at Jefferson City will be removed from their present desolate, cramped building to a new one costing \$50,000, where they will have the benefit of grounds, light, and sunshine. The male prisoners at the expiration of their terms will receive \$5 in addition to their suit of clothes and railroad ticket. A clerk of pardons, whose duties will be similar to the one in Washington, D C., was appointed by

Governor Dockery. Children under arrest, under the age of sixteen years, will be looked after by probation officers, the chief one receiving a salary of \$800 a year, the two deputies, one of whom will be a woman, receiving \$600 a year, and the three \$100 each for necessary expenses. To Mrs. Henry W. Eliot of St. Louis, more than any one, is the city indebted for this Probation Law for Juvenile Delinquents. As a member of the jail committee of the Humanity Club, she has given much time and thought to this class of offenders, studying the laws of different states in their interest, and finally choosing for St. Louis the best features in the Massachusetts and Minnesota laws and adjusting them to our conditions. Active work by the probation officers will begin early in June, after the nomination of the chief officer by the State Board of Charities and Corrections and his confirmation by a majority of the circuit judges.

The Bertillon system for the identification of criminals in the cities of the state and in the penitentiary has been introduced. The interest of labor will be considered by a State Board of Arbitration, consisting of three members, an employer, employee, and one disinterested person. The state will see to it that all factories will be inspected twice a year; and officers will be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of salaries paid employees, condition of workshops, and the ages of the children found at work in them. A compulsory education law passed both Houses of the General Assembly, but was vetoed by Governor Dockery. Our eleemosynary and penal institutions were given generous appropriations. Work on the cottages of both the new Insane Asylum at Farmington and the Feeble-minded and Epileptic Colony at Marshall continues. In about a month both will be ready to receive patients. Between two and three hundred applications for admission to the Feeble-minded and Epileptic Colony have been received, showing the need there was in the state for this institution. These new institutions are beautifully situated, modern, and satisfactory. Organizations or individuals from now on sending maimed or defective children into this state will be subject to a fine. To our private charities two noteworthy gifts were donated, one a Home for Incurables to the Bethesda Association. The other recipient is the Children's Home Society of Missouri of a commodious building for a home for the children and the prospect in the near future of an endowment for it. Vacation playgrounds were opened last summer by the social economic section of

the Wednesday Club. Under the able management of Mrs. Dwight Tredway and others they proved a great success. The work has enlisted the interest of other clubs and the School Board, and will be undertaken upon a larger scale this summer. The Associated Charities in Kansas City has done satisfactory work during the past year. They have about completed arrangements there for a Farm Home for dependent old men. Joplin, the centre of our mining region in the south-western part of the state, will soon have a new Children's Home.

The St. Louis Provident Association has inaugurated the following new departments during the past winter : —

The establishment of the Provident Penny Savings Bank, which has been quite liberally patronized by our beneficiaries and a number of depositors from the outside.

The Legal Aid Department of the Provident Association will look after those who may be oppressed by money-lenders or from other causes, and will give advice and legal assistance without charge to those not able to pay for the service of an attorney. The department is organized with an Advisory Board of Counsellors of eminent lawyers of the city.

The name of the woman's lodge at the central office has been changed from the Provident Association Lodge to the Alcott Club. Many people who might be entitled to the accommodations which we had refused to accept them because they did not like to state that they stayed at the Provident Association Lodge.

Our first Missouri State Conference of Charities and Correction was held in St. Louis in January. It attracted a good deal of attention throughout the state, and we are glad that this first step has been taken. Our next meeting will be held in Columbia, the seat of our State University. I think there is an awakening all over the state in the subjects for which the National Conference of Charities is working.

MONTANA.

BY WALTER M. JORDAN, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The last legislature appropriated \$41,500 for additional buildings, etc., for the State Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum at Boulder. This will make a fine equipment for this institution.

\$12,500 was also appropriated to complete the main building of the State Orphans' Home at Twin Bridges, also \$5,000 to build and equip a cottage for a nursery at the State Orphans' Home. The home can now care for 100 children, and these new improvements just mentioned will double its capacity.

An appropriation was also made to the State Reform School at Miles City of \$1,500,—\$1,000 for the purchase of machinery and material for manual training work and \$500 for repairs and improvements.

The State Board of Charities and Reform consists of three clergymen, whose report shows that the state penitentiary has 352 prisoners. 470 insane patients are kept by contract in the asylum at Warm Springs. The state pays 65 cents per capita for each patient. The total amount paid the contractors for the year was \$115,142. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb has cared for 40 patients during the past year. It is very much overcrowded. The board of trustees recommended the establishment of a state school for feeble-minded, as no provision whatever is made for this unfortunate class.

NEBRASKA.

BY A. W. CLARK, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

An advisory State Board of Charities was created by our recent legislature. The bill in its final form was passed the last day of the session, in the month of March, and signed by the governor. For the past eight years a few of us have worked for the accomplishment of this result. At times the difficulties in the way of its accomplishment seemed insurmountable. In addition to ignorance, lack of interest, and the unreasonable cry for economy, we found that our state constitution distinctly prohibits the creation of any additional state board whatever. This latter difficulty was overcome with the aid of the best legal advisers of the state, who drafted a bill in harmony with the state constitution, making the governor, the commissioner of public lands and buildings, and the superintendent of public instruction, the board *in fact*, and further providing that these three men be empowered to select four advisory secretaries, and that these seven men should select a chief secretary who should be the paid executive officer of the board, all the others to serve

without pay. This bill was in legal form two years ago, but the cry for economy at that time killed it. It has been by a gradual process of education for eight years that the way was prepared for the passage of the bill at the recent legislature. We know that all members of the Conference will rejoice with us over the successful issue. Mr. John Davis has been chosen general secretary of the board.

Another bill passed the recent legislature, defining the position and details of the work of the industrial schools. A former act, calling these institutions reform schools, was abolished, and also a former act, fixing the age limit at eighteen years, was abolished; and the age limit by the last act of the legislature was fixed at sixteen years, when boys and girls may be sent. This bill, drafted in the light of the best knowledge of modern times, will be of great value to the superintendents of these institutions in enabling them to carry out the objects of industrial schools.

A bill to establish a State Public School, after the plans of Michigan and Minnesota, received favorable consideration in the House of Representatives; but lack of time prevented its being carried through the Senate. Other bills touching the powers and duties of guardianship and other matters were introduced, but from lack of attention were lost.

Members of the Conference will be interested to know what Nebraska has been doing in the care and treatment of the feeble-minded, the insane, and the epileptics. We must confess that Nebraska has been behind most of the other states in the care of these classes. We acknowledge with shame and regret that the conditions in our State Institute for the Feeble-minded Youth has not only been a disgrace to our state, but a blot upon civilization. Some of these deplorable conditions, at times, have existed in the three state institutions for the care of the insane. Very little has been attempted in the way of medical treatment; and very little, also, has been attempted in the way of classification of the inmates. These unfortunate ones have received almost nothing besides the food and shelter provided by the state. As one of the ex-officials of a hospital recently said, "We can do nothing more than to herd them like so many cattle." A regular routine of bromide treatment has been followed for years in the institutions caring for these classes. In the State Institute for the Feeble-minded Youth, with great regularity most of the time since the institute was founded, three times

a day, at the meal hour, when the inmates were seated at the table, a tablespoonful of bromide solution was given to each one,—“high grades” and “low grades” and all others, regardless of everything, before beginning the meal. The object in this was not medical treatment, but for the purpose of quieting, and making it easier for the attendants to handle them. Close observation upon the part of some who have made a study of this practice has convinced them that the effects of the drug on the nerve centres, when given in this way, has been to hasten insanity of mind in many cases, and to sink many of them to lower levels, intellectually and physically. Similar methods of bromide treatment have been, from time to time, carried on in the hospitals for the insane. The physicians in charge have not been so much to blame as the governing power of the state. All of our state institutions are, and have been from the beginning, wholly under political influence; and, as a rule, superintendents and assistants have been appointed on the basis of the political strength which they represent. First of all was considered what they had done for their “party” and what they might be able to do during the next campaign. I am glad to mention that some of our governors have tried to make fitness for the position come first, and consider political influence afterwards, but have failed to carry out their good purposes.

We deeply regret that many of our buildings in Nebraska are inadequate to suitably provide for these unfortunate classes. In many cases, this makes it impossible to have proper classification of the inmates. This condition of things must continue for some time to come. The better classes are, and must be, kept in wards together with the epileptics. These better classes, who might be greatly helped under proper conditions and treatment, must be daily exposed to influences which prevent the accomplishment of much good in the way of treatment. They must daily listen to the alarming screams of an epileptic preceding a convulsion, and must witness the writhing, convulsed body, the distorted features, the staring eyes, and the frothing lips. It is pitiable in the extreme when some of the inmates of the better class beg, as they often do, to be taken some place else, and are told there is no other place for them. Day after day they must remain under these depressing surroundings, which tend to drag them all to lower levels.

With a new State Board of Charities and with the wide informa-

tion and enlightened convictions of the present time, we look forward with hope toward the realization of better conditions in all our state institutions.

It is estimated that 1,200 epileptics are living in Nebraska outside of all institutions. 60 per cent. of the inmates of the Institute for the Feeble-minded are epileptics, while not more than 40 per cent. of the inmates of the hospitals for the insane are epileptics.

Some of us in Nebraska believe in the colony plan for epileptics, and hope to make a movement toward providing something in that direction in the near future. We believe it will be possible to secure the grounds and buildings now occupied as a State Soldiers' Home, at Milford, through political influence. This home was established some years ago, and is not only a constant burden to the state; but its existence is wholly unnecessary.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Grand Island is well equipped to care for all in the state who need such a home.

On behalf of homeless and dependent children, six organizations are at work in Nebraska.

The Nebraska Children's Home Society, with its efficient management, has local committees organized in every important town of the state and is doing a splendid work. This society has not established a home for temporary shelter for children, and does not undertake much in the way of relief and aid work on behalf of children.

The Child Saving Institute of Omaha is a strong organization, with a Home established in the city, which is well equipped for providing temporary shelter to children in need of such care. This society undertakes a great deal in the way of aid work to assist parents in keeping their own children, and also provides permanent homes for children which are absolutely surrendered. Considerable time is also devoted to rescuing children from vicious surroundings by process of law. During the past year 190 children were handled.

The Home for the Friendless, a state institution at Lincoln, is well equipped for accomplishing considerable work; but, owing to unfavorable conditions in the past, comparatively little has been done. It is practically a local institution, and has been largely engaged in the work of boarding children. Some years ago the home was under private management; and after appropriations were secured from the State, both for buildings and maintenance, a conflict arose over the management. It continued until two years ago

last January, when the state took entire possession and control. The home is not well known throughout the state, and under the present plans of its management there can be but little hope of realizing the object contemplated in such an institution. No provision is made in this institution for the care and education of crippled children; and no provision is made elsewhere in the State for such children except in county poorhouses, where they receive no education. It is humiliating to us in Nebraska that these helpless children, many of them susceptible of good education, are now being held in county poorhouses.

The Catholic Orphanage of Omaha is provided with good buildings and educational facilities. This institution is largely a boarding-school for children of the poor. Some work, however, is being done in placing orphan children in homes for adoption.

The Mother's Jewels' Home, located at York, is a Methodist orphanage, established by the General Conference of that denomination. While it is a denominational institution, devoted especially to the care of children from Methodist families, it takes in also other children, provides temporary care, and places quite a number in homes for adoption. This home is well equipped with buildings located on a splendid farm adjoining the city.

The Tabitha Home is a denominational institution, established by the Lutheran people at Lincoln, Neb. This institution, however, is more local in character than the one mentioned above and does less in the way of placing children for adoption.

NEVADA.

No report.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BY MRS. I. N. BLODGETT.

The legislature of 1901 established a State School for Feeble-minded Children, and appropriated \$30,000 for the erection of buildings. The bill provides that "the state shall establish and maintain a school for the care and education of the idiotic and feeble-minded between three and twenty-one years of age. All children supported by towns

or counties who, in the judgment of the selectmen or county commissioners, are capable of being benefited by school instruction shall be committed to this institution." Its purpose is so to train and educate them, if possible, as to make them in some degree self-supporting, so that they may not be during all their life a burden to the state or county. Children of parents who are able to pay for their care and training may be admitted. The bill was labored for most zealously by several energetic and public-spirited women, and in spite of considerable opposition in the beginning was finally passed without contest. It is believed by many to be the beginning of a system by which the state is finally to take entire charge of all the feeble-minded, indigent, and insane, whether children or adults.

NEW JERSEY.

BY WILLIAM H. ALLEN, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The reports of the various state institutions for 1900 indicate a successful year of administration. Economies have been introduced, as well as improved educational methods; while the records of industrial activities in garden and in workshop bear witness to progressive administration. The School for the Deaf added sloyd and half-tone engraving to its industrial school. The Morris Plains Hospital for the Insane reports, "The training school for nurses has fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of those who advocated its establishment." Among the buildings erected are an assembly hall at the Home for Feeble-minded Women; a trade school building at the State Home for Boys; a new cottage at the State Home for Girls; two new cottages to accommodate eighty patients at the Village for Epileptics. In addition there is the splendid reformatory at Rahway, which will be opened shortly under the superintendency of James E. Heg, formerly of the Wisconsin State Reformatory, and recognized as an exceptionally able exponent of the most advanced reformatory methods.

The following table indicates the number in each state institution Oct. 31, 1900, and the expense of administration for the fiscal year then ending:—

State Home for Boys	378	\$81,527.15
State Home for Girls	115	20,730.99

State Prison	1,091	206,707.43
State Hospital for Insane (Trenton)	1,117	274,818.13
State Hospital for Insane (Morris Plains)	1,389	338,539.50
State Village for Epileptics	19	7,845.56
School for Deaf-mutes	133	38,993.49
Home for Feeble-minded Women	113	20,948.43
Home for Disabled Soldiers	542	156,027.00

This table gives the total cost of maintenance. The net cost is much reduced in several institutions by the sales of products which vary from \$175 at the State Home for Girls to \$81,032 at the State Prison. Again, the Home for Disabled Soldiers receives but \$20,000 from the state treasury, or 12 per cent. of its maintenance.

The Act of 1900 regulating the State Home for Girls and providing for a parole system is now in effect. The age of admission was raised to ten years and a mixed board of trustees appointed, one of whom visits the home at least once a fortnight.

The only legislation in 1900 pertaining to charity or correction consisted of an enabling act for the Rahway Reformatory which embodies provisions for the introduction of indeterminate sentences.

The probation bill of 1899 has been put in successful operation, including Essex, Hudson, Mercer, Morris, and Middlesex Counties. Probation Officer Doremus, of Essex, reports 148 offenders, only 9 of whom have been sent to prison and 2 to the State Home for Boys. His collections for fourteen months have been \$1,547.86. Officer Higgins, of Hudson, has given the problem careful attention and reports 121 probationers,—44 men, 2 women, 3 girls, and 72 boys. Of 121 probationers, 13 violated their parole, and were returned to the court for sentence.

The work of the State Board of Children's Guardians in placing out children was so successful that practically all opposition has broken down both among the county freeholders and in the legislature. The latter increased the appropriation from \$2,000 to \$5,000, which has enabled the board to engage a salaried superintendent, and to defray the expenses of administration which have hitherto largely fallen upon Mrs. Williamson and Mr. Fox, the president of the board. The Hudson County Board of Freeholders were the last to see the economy and wisdom of substituting home for almshouse training and environment. During the single month of May 168 children were removed from the Hudson County almshouse.

The success of this work has been due chiefly to the devoted interest and executive ability of Mrs. Emily E. Williamson, who has for two years gratuitously given her services as superintendent to the Board of Guardians. The activities of the board have so multiplied, as have those of the State Charities Aid Association, that these organizations have decided to relieve Mrs. Williamson of the more onerous administrative functions; and Seymour H. Stone, for five years with the Boston Children's Aid Society, has been made superintendent of the State Board of Children's Guardians, and William H. Allen, general secretary of the State Charities Aid Association. Mrs. Williamson remains chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Charities Aid Association and treasurer of the State Board of Children's Guardians.

NEW MEXICO.

BY REV. MARY J. BORDEN, TERRITORIAL CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

With one exception there has been no change whatever in New Mexico in the line of charities and corrections. During the last legislature a law was passed for the establishment of a reform school for boys at Belen, N.M. Otherwise the same appropriations were granted for the sustenance of the institutions that have been reported year after year. With the deadening influence of a large majority of Mexican population all reform work must necessarily be of exceedingly slow growth.

NEW YORK.

BY HOMER FOLKS, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

No new state institutions were established by the legislature of 1901, and no very important legislation affecting charitable interests in the state as a whole was enacted. The revised charter of New York City, which will take effect Jan. 1, 1902, contains, however, important provisions relating to charitable interests in that city. Among these are the following: 1. The substitution of one commissioner of charities for the existing board of three members; 2. Important provisions facilitating the placing of destitute children in

families, either by the charities department directly or through societies incorporated for the care of children or for placing children in families; 3. Provisions in regard to the health and safety of children placed in institutions having branches beyond the city limits; 4. A provision that grandparents, as well as parents, shall be legally liable for the support of destitute children; 5. A new plan for the government of Bellevue Hospital and the three smaller hospitals — Gouverneur, Harlem, and Fordham — located in the city proper. These four hospitals are to be separated in administration from the Department of Public Charities, and placed under the control of a board of seven trustees, serving seven years each, the term of one member expiring each year. These charitable societies are to submit lists to the mayor from which the trustees may be appointed, though the mayor may disregard such recommendations. It is hoped by the friends of the change that it will eliminate politics from the management of these hospitals, and place them more nearly on a footing with the city hospitals of Boston and Cincinnati, which are governed by boards of trustees.

A children's court is established for all cases involving the trial and commitment of children under sixteen years of age, now tried in seven different magistrates' courts. The provision does not include children arrested for actual offences, but includes cases of destitution, neglect, improper guardianship, incorrigibility, begging on the streets, etc. The number of children committed by the magistrates' courts is about 2,500 per year. The establishment of this court was strongly supported by the leading charitable societies of this city, and important benefits are expected as a result.

The charitable interests of the state were probably never more surprised than on Jan. 1, 1901, when they read in the inaugural message of the new governor a recommendation that the existing State Board of Charities be abolished and a new board created, to consist of one salaried official and two state officers, *ex officio*, to serve without remuneration. A bill to carry out the governor's recommendation was introduced in the legislature shortly after its opening. A number of the important charitable societies and institutions in New York City organized an opposition to the measure. In all parts of the state the sentiment of those familiar with charitable work was found to be, practically, unanimously in favor of the retention of the present board. The testimony of leading members

of the legislature was that no measure introduced in recent years encountered such wide-spread, well-organized, and effective opposition. The friends of the bill became convinced that it was not a wise measure, and the bill was not reported from committee in either house.

A site for the State Hospital for Consumptives, established by the legislature of 1900, was selected by the board of trustees in the summer of 1900. The selection encountered much opposition from property owners in the locality, and also from representatives of another locality in which a state prison is already located, and which desires to be favored with this hospital. It was stoutly maintained that this particular location was the most eligible one in the entire state for the State Hospital for Consumptives. Eventually, the board of trustees selected a second choice, not, however, the location in which the state prison is located. An appropriation was made by the legislature of 1901 for buildings for the institution; but, unfortunately, a provision was added requiring the site to be still further approved by a board to consist of the governor, the president *pro tempore* of the Senate, and speaker of the Assembly.

The State Hospital for Crippled Children, established by the legislature of 1900, is located in a rented building at Tarrytown, N.Y.

The Tenement House Commission, appointed in 1900, submitted a report to the legislature of 1901, recommending very important changes in the building laws relating to tenement houses, and creating a new municipal department in New York City for the enforcement of the laws relating to them. The recommendations of the commission were adopted substantially without change by the legislature, and constitute the most important advance ever made by New York City in tenement-house reform.

As to correctional work, the appointment of Hon. S. J. Barrows as corresponding secretary of the Prison Association of New York should be noted. Largely through his efforts a probation law has been enacted, providing for the appointment of probation officers in all criminal courts in all cities of the state. Unfortunately, the bill, while pending, was amended so as to make it inapplicable to children under sixteen years of age. It was held that it would conflict with the powers of the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The probation officers may be officers of the court, of the district attorney's office, police officers, or private citizens. They are to

serve without compensation other than that which they receive in their official positions. Persons sentenced to pay fines may be placed on probation until the fine is paid. A parole law has been passed which applies to state prisoners under a definite sentence for a felony, the maximum penalty of which is imprisonment for five years or less. A parole officer is to be appointed for each state prison and for the Eastern Reformatory.

The state prison at Sing Sing has been condemned by the State Board of Health as unfit for human habitation, but no steps have been taken to remedy the evil. The Eastern Reformatory, which receives the same class of prisoners as the Elmira Reformatory, has been opened, but has not as yet been completed; nor has a reformatory régime been adopted.

A special law providing for a probation system for juveniles brought before the Buffalo police courts has passed both branches of the legislature, and is now in the hands of the governor. Buffalo has taken the preliminary steps to provide for three municipal playgrounds for the summer of 1901. The amount of city outdoor relief has been still further reduced, and is now \$38,000 per annum, as compared with \$118,000 three years ago.

At this date the Brooklyn Union for Christian Work and the Bureau of Charities are being consolidated under the name of the latter institution. The Brooklyn Children's Aid Society has extended its work of boarding in private families children committed to it by the Department of Public Charities.

Under the new plan adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in October, 1900, for the regulation of appropriations to private institutions, the total amount so appropriated was \$87,391.54 less for 1901 than for 1900. The appropriations to children's institutions were largely decreased, and the appropriations to hospitals increased.

NORTH CAROLINA.

BY C. B. DENSON, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The amount of expenditure by the state of North Carolina for education and charity is now about two-thirds of the taxation for state purposes. Within the past decade — indeed, within five years — extraordinary additions have been made in all lines of charitable

and educational development. The report of the Board of Public Charities, Jan. 1, 1901, shows more progress than ever before.

The State Hospital for Insane at Morganton, already the largest in the state, is enlarging its accommodations; and the General Assembly has provided for the continuance of the same. The State Hospital for Insane at Raleigh has just completed substantial additions. The State Hospital for Colored Insane at Goldsboro, already several times enlarged, is to receive funds for an additional building, contract to be made immediately.

The institutions for the deaf at Morganton, the blind at Raleigh, and for deaf and blind of the colored race at Raleigh have received many improvements, such as industrial buildings, water-works, farming lands, etc.

The State Soldiers' Home has been given a modern hospital, well arranged, and an appropriation nearly twice as large as it received prior to 1899.

The orphan asylums, chiefly supported by the state, at Oxford, for each race, have been improved and enlarged, and a debt upon the asylum for the colored race discharged by the state.

The penitentiary at Raleigh has received an electric plant inferior to none in the state; and the portion devoted to criminal insane is at once to have additional improvements, and to be cut off entirely from the grounds used by convicts.

On account of the pending constitutional amendment to go into effect in 1902, making educational qualifications for suffrage, the tax for common schools, heretofore about \$850,000, was increased by a direct appropriation of \$200,000 more, making the largest amount ever given. This does not include any local taxation, as for graded schools, etc.

To protect the public interests, the governor was authorized to appoint a board of examiners in 1902, prior to the meeting of the next General Assembly, to examine the accounts of the various institutions, instead of continuing the present plan of special committees from the Assembly to visit each, report to be made by the meeting of the legislature.

Boards of directors and superintendents were forbidden to begin new structures or extend former buildings from appropriations for support. If emergency requires use of funds of maintenance, approval to be given by the council of state, which is the body of the executive officers.

It was also enacted that hereafter only the indigent insane are to be cared for at public expense. Patients able to pay for treatment will be charged the per capita cost of the institutions, that of the State Hospital at Morganton, for example, being \$133 per annum.

Unfortunately, the necessarily large expenditures induced the postponement of the Reform School, greatly needed, and for which there was a greater general demand than for certain appropriations secured by adroit friends of measures, although all were meritorious. A law was passed providing for the indenture as apprentices of vagrant and dissolute children, under proper circumstances, by the clerk of the superior court of each county, who has the functions of a probate judge.

To six schools in each county, who should first make up a proportional part equal to the same, a small appropriation was given, to found a school library.

The educational and social improvement of the people formed the leading subject of the inaugural of the new governor, who will make a campaign of education this year.

Voluntary institutions of charity are rapidly increasing. There are now orphanages at Oxford (Masons), and in Granville County (colored Baptists), Charlotte (Protestant Episcopal), Barium Springs (Presbyterian), Thomasville (Baptist), Raleigh (Methodist), Nazareth, near Raleigh (Roman Catholic), Goldsboro (Odd Fellows), and one not yet located, being organized by the Christian church.

Hospitals, some of which are admirably equipped, have been founded as follows: Wilmington (two); Tarboro; Asheville (City Mission); Charlotte (St. Peter's, Protestant Episcopal, and St. Joseph's, colored); Durham (Watts Hospital and hospital for colored); Raleigh (Rex Hospital, St. Agnes for colored, and Shaw Mission Hospital, colored). These have reported their means, work, etc., to the Board of Public Charities.

A well-provided sanatorium for the insane, epileptic, and inebriate, will shortly be opened at Morganton, under the management of two experienced alienists of the State Hospital, and will be known as the Broadoaks Sanatorium. It is licensed, and to be regularly inspected by the State Board of Public Charities.

The progress of North Carolina speaks for itself.

NORTH DAKOTA.

BY REV. B. H. BRASTED, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

But little advance has been made during the year along the line of charities and corrections. There has been no legislation, no new organizations; and, so far as I know, nothing has been done by women's clubs. The insane asylum is well managed. Such epileptics and feeble-minded as are a public charge are cared for at the insane asylum. Measures were taken by the last legislature to establish an institution for feeble-minded, but some time will elapse before its realization. There is no State Board of "Charities and Corrections in North Dakota. There is no institution and no society in the state, except the North Dakota Children's Home Society," that will care for children under three years old. That society since entering its new building last fall has considerably enlarged its work. If some one familiar with the work of the National Conference of Charities and Correction and interested in its work could visit the state, much good might be done.

OHIO.

BY JOSEPH P. BYERS, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

There has been no session of our legislature since the last report.

The past year has been an unusually quiet one. The State Conference of Charities and Correction, held in Dayton in October, was attended by more than three hundred delegates; and much good was accomplished, notably in the meetings of the Associated Charities section, where the question of broadening and strengthening the work of the societies, particularly in the smaller cities, was thoroughly discussed in stimulating the interest and work of the country visitors, and in the section of the infirmary officials, where new light was thrown on the outdoor relief problem through a system of colored charts by which comparisons were made between counties of the same approximate population. These charts were reproduced in the printed proceedings.

Progress is being made in the custodial care of adult idiots. Buildings are being erected on the farm recently purchased by the

state for that purpose (1,068 acres), and at least some of the buildings will be ready for occupancy before the close of the present year. Between thirty and forty boys, men in years, most of them, were kept on the farm during the past winter, the old farm buildings purchased with the land being used for that purpose.

It is probable that the next General Assembly will be asked to pass legislation favorable to the establishment of juvenile courts in our larger cities; a probation system for first offenders; ample appropriations to carry into effect the policy of state care for all insane and idiots within the time limit already set,—namely, June 1, 1903; and separate provision for the insane criminals.

In 1894 the State Conference Board of Ohio Hospitals was organized. This board is composed of the superintendents, stewards, and members of boards of trustees of the eight Ohio hospitals and the Board of State Charities. Its purpose is for conference and to institute comparisons of management, fiscal and otherwise. The value of the organization has been great; the general management of the hospitals has been made in many ways more uniform; there have been large savings in the purchase of supplies; a uniform dietary was established, wages equalized, disproportion in the number of employees made possible of correction; and, while the old spirit of rivalry on the part of superintendents and other officials has not relaxed, it has been softened, and their mutual regard for each other strengthened by their frequent meetings and consequent social contact. At the last meeting of the board a number of colored charts, prepared by the secretary of the Board of State Charities, were discussed at considerable length. These charts showed at a glance the average cost of the principal articles of diet, comparative size of institutions, per capita costs on meats, breadstuffs, milk, wages, tobacco, etc. Similar charts will be prepared for the next annual meeting of this board, showing, in addition to the above, the per capita quantities of the main articles of diet consumed in each hospital.

OKLAHOMA.

BY MRS. R. W. RAMSAY, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

There is little to report of work done in the field of charities and correction in Oklahoma the past year. Criminals and delinquents

are still cared for by contract, though the outlook is toward a change. The territorial legislature which met the past winter passed a public buildings bill which made provision for the erection of a penitentiary, a reformatory for boys and one for girls, a blind and deaf and dumb institution, and an insane asylum. For reasons which seem to the majority of the people satisfactory the governor vetoed this bill. The feeling seems to be growing, however, that Oklahoma should care for her own criminals and dependants; and it is only a question of a few years when she will be able to do so.

The women's clubs have not taken up benevolent or reform work at any place.

In Guthrie is the only organization devoted to charitable work, the Women's Benevolent Association. Just now it is planning the erection of a hospital.

The poor of the territory are cared for by the county commissioners of the county wherein they are found. The attempt was made to pass a bill during the last legislature providing for the building of poorhouses, but it failed because there seemed to be no need for such buildings save in two counties of the territory.

OREGON.

BY W. R. WALPOLE, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The legislature of January, 1901, passed an act granting \$50 per annum for each orphan child under the age of fourteen years cared for in institutions containing more than five children, provided that no other pay is received for care of said children. Quasi-state institutions receive no aid under this act.

An act requiring that female patients in transit to the insane asylum be placed in charge of female attendants passed the House, but failed in the Senate.

An enabling act allowing cities to levy a tax of one-fifth mill to maintain free libraries was passed. Women's clubs, particularly that of Portland, were largely instrumental in securing its passage. A young Woman's Christian Association has been organized and established in suitable quarters, under good management, in this city.

Vicious children are sent to the State Reform School. The

principal work for dependent and delinquent children is done by the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, a quasi-state institution for which the last legislature appropriated \$6,000. Counties throughout the state pay this society for sixty-day commitments of delinquent children. It is an incorporated society, receiving also a considerable support from private sources. Its work has increased largely in the past few years, being conducted in a very efficient and economical manner. It has a large and well-equipped home for the temporary care of children during the period required to place them in good homes.

A branch of the National Children's Home Society is doing some work in the state not altogether of a commendable character. No new features have developed (although there is plenty of room for improvement) in regard to care of prisoners, feeble-minded, or epileptics.

The county commissioners of this (Multnomah) county discontinued outdoor relief last September, referring all applicants for such aid to the City Board of Charities. No difficulty has been found in providing all necessary aid at about one-fourth the former cost. The expense is borne by the society, which is entirely supported by subscription and has an efficient corps of friendly visitors.

PENNSYLVANIA.

At the present writing there is every probability that a juvenile court bill will pass the House, as it has already passed the Senate, and be signed by the governor. This bill is the result of several years of faithful work by a committee of the New Century Club. Its chief provisions are: (1) separate places of detention for offenders under fourteen; (2) visitation by reformatory officials of homes in which children are paroled from the institutions; (3) inspection by Board of Public Charities of all charities receiving children under the act; (4) associations outside the state that place children within its boundaries must furnish the Board of Public Charities with satisfactory guarantees as to the health and character of children so placed, and must remove from the state any child becoming a public charge within five years; (5) a special court-room, to be designed as the juvenile court-room, shall be set

aside in each judicial district of the state, and one or more judges shall be designed, whose duty it shall be to hear all cases of children under the age of sixteen; (6) probation officers not paid from the public treasury may be appointed by this court to investigate the circumstances of cases, to be present at the hearing, and to take charge of any children before or after trial designated by the court; (7) in the cases of delinquent children, the court may continue the hearing from time to time, leaving children in the charge of probation officers, subject to be returned to the court whenever such action may appear to be necessary.

Under the act passed in 1897, fifteen counties are now caring for a large part of their insane. This county care system seems to have gained a strong hold on the charitable people of the state, though it is too early to judge of its results.

A bill providing that all condemned criminals should be sent either to the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia or to the Western at Allegheny has failed of passage, owing to the opposition of the wardens of these institutions. The purpose of the bill was to avoid in the future revolting spectacles that have been due in the past to the inexperience of local sheriffs.

The Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis is urging upon the legislature now in session an appropriation of \$50,000 for a sanatorium in the highlands of the state, but it is impossible to predict with what success.

RHODE ISLAND.

BY HENRY B. GARDNER, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

In addition to institutions and movements noticed in previous reports, the following call for mention at this time:—

Providence District Nursing Association.—This association was formed about a year ago, to maintain a trained nurse who should visit in the homes of the poor, giving not only care, but instruction in the care of the sick. For six months one nurse only was employed, and the expense was met by a single individual. The association has now been organized on a broader basis, an additional nurse has been employed, and it is hoped soon to increase the number to four. The work has apparently been very successful.

Improved Tenement-house Corporation.—This corporation was also

organized about one year ago with a capital stock of \$5,000, of \$25 each. It purchased an ordinary tenement, which it has repaired and placed in excellent sanitary condition, and rented at practically the same rents as were paid before. The building has now been rented about nine months; and it is hoped that by the end of another year the corporation will have accumulated a small reserve fund, and will be able to declare. If this undertaking prove a financial success, it is hoped to increase the capital stock and acquire additional tenements.

The Public Education Association (formed about two years ago) has this spring been carrying on a course of public lectures delivered in the school-houses in different parts of the city. They are designed especially for the parents of the children in the poorer quarters, and are intended to be both interesting and instructive. They are something on the plan of the public lectures so successful in New York City. A committee of the association is making an investigation into the sanitary conditions of the public schools, and expects to publish their report within a few weeks. The association is helping, by influence and active work of individual members, in maintaining the summer schools and playgrounds.

The Rhode Island Nursery Association has been in existence for fourteen years, but within the past three years it has entirely changed its method of work. It has given up all attempts of providing an institutional home for children, and now devotes itself to providing homes in private families where the board is paid in whole or in part by the association. It confines its work entirely to children under three years of age.

Stamp-savings work has recently been started in the public schools of Pawtucket and Central Falls. The Slater Trust Company bears the expense of providing stamps and books, and acts as a redemption agency. The superintendent of schools says there has been great interest among the children in the introduction of the stamps; and, when they were placed on sale last Monday, there was a lively demand for them.

Other Philanthropic Work.—A social secretary engaged at the Shepard Department Store about fifteen months ago. The secretary considers that her most important work has been establishing a sick fund, looking after the health of the girls, and acting as a mediator between them and their employers. She has established a loan

library for the benefit of the employees, has helped them to form a club which meets weekly for social and literary purposes, and takes a very lively interest in securing whatever is necessary for those that are ill. The management of the store seems to consider it a success.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

BY ARCHDEACON EDMUND N. JOYNER, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

There are no developments whatever since my last year's report in matters of charity or correction in South Carolina. The reformatory, alluded to last year as having been provided by the General Assembly, has been launched; but there is no report yet of its doings.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

BY W. B. SHERRARD, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Very little has occurred in the domain of charities and corrections the past year worthy of mention, except that the motto of "To the victor belong the spoils" has been applied to our state institutions.

The recent legislature made provision for the enlargement of the penitentiary, School for the Blind, Deaf-mute School, and for the completion and equipment of the School for Feeble-minded. With these improvements completed, our state will be thoroughly equipped to care for all classes of unfortunates.

TENNESSEE.

No report.

TEXAS.

BY REV. R. C. BUCKNER, D.D., CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Texas has but little to report in addition to what has been previously stated.

There is a healthy growth in public sentiment in reference to the methods of correctional and charitable measures.

Additional appropriations have been made for the buildings and equipment of the colony of cottages for epileptics. The buildings and appointments, when completed, will be altogether creditable.

A bill was passed by the last legislature providing for a department for feeble-minded children, as an annex to the epileptic colony, and appropriating \$15,000 for this purpose. The governor very wisely vetoed the bill. The appropriation was inadequate, and a school for feeble-minded should be nowhere near an asylum for epileptics.

Texas has a special farm for convicts suffering from or predisposed to pulmonary diseases. It is located and conducted with reference to their condition. The inmates take their exercise on the farm, principally in the cultivation of vegetables. The effects of the entire system on their health is regarded as almost marvellous by many people. They are remarkably healthy and contented. This department of our prison system is self-sustaining and every way satisfactory.

UTAH.

BY GRACE M. PADDOCK, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The last legislature passed the following reformatory measures: a bill making it a misdemeanor to sell intoxicating liquors to an idiot or insane person or to allow any such person or a minor in a place where intoxicating liquors are sold; a law prohibiting slot-machines or any other device for gambling or indecent pictures in any place of business; a bill providing that visitors to the state prison be charged an admission fee, the money to be used to provide a library for the prison; a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within ten miles of an Indian reservation.

In the way of new organizations a Home Finding Society has been organized for the purpose of finding homes for destitute children. The Rescue Home for Women in Salt Lake City has been dropped because the association was unable to rent a house, the people refusing to rent their houses to them for the purpose. This charity had been kept up for four or five years, and those interested in reform were sorry to see it dropped. In their last report the board of directors of the State Insane Asylum ask that some action be taken to prevent idiots and feeble-minded persons being sent to the asylum, as they cannot be cured and become permanent

charges. There is no provision made for this class in Utah, and the need is very great. They also recommend that the criminal insane be not received, but cared for in a suitable annex to the state prison.

The State Reform School reports some advances in manual training. The boys are being taught carpentry and shoemaking by practical instructors. The School for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, report that they have lately erected a new hospital and sanitary building. A physical laboratory has been added to the apparatus of the school. Classes in barbering and blacksmithing have been established.

VERMONT.

BY REV. J. EDWARD WRIGHT, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

I have nothing to report for Vermont this year in the line of "important changes, consummated or pending, . . . relative to the correctional and charitable agencies." Existing agencies were sustained, and in several cases somewhat improved by our legislature last fall; but no important changes were made.

VIRGINIA.

BY WILLIAM FRANCIS DREWRY, M.D., CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

To Virginia belongs the distinction of being the pioneer state in organized public charity.

The first "hospital in this country for the reception of idiots, lunatics, and persons of insane and disordered minds," was opened in 1773 at Williamsburg. In 1812 the first school for the deaf in America was begun near Petersburg by Colonel William Bolling, a descendant of Pocahontas. The state organized in 1870 the first asylum in America exclusively for the colored insane. The first negro reformatory in the world was established in Virginia in 1897. These are glories of the past to be proud of, but the new century finds the old commonwealth filled with great expectations for the future.

With improvements in other lines of human progress will doubtless come enlargement and betterment in some respects in our

present system of public and private benevolence and correction. The purpose, however, of this report is simply to review briefly the present status of our charitable and penal institutions, some of which we point to with pride, while others are reflections upon the state's reputation.

State Hospitals and the Insane.—Virginia has four hospitals for the insane,—three for white patients and one for colored. Though lacking in some of the more modern equipments, these institutions are substantial structures and very well fitted up generally, and are doing grand work in the humane care and treatment of the insane.

The total number of patients now in these hospitals is — . So the proportion of insane to the entire population is 1 to 600. *No insane are kept in any of the jails and poorhouses.*

Last fall an additional building was completed at the Southwestern Hospital at Marion, for 100 patients; and at the Central Hospital, near Petersburg, a building for 175.

Public sentiment is and has always been decidedly favorable to *state, care, and supervision of all the insane.* There are no private or local institutions in the state for the insane.

Through the earnest and persistent efforts of the medical superintendents of the hospitals, several important revisions were made by the legislature of 1899–1900 in the “lunacy laws” of the state. The most important law enacted was that regulating the commitment of the insane. The commission to examine and adjudge one insane is now composed of a judge or a magistrate and two practising physicians. This is in keeping with the modern advanced ideas of insanity as a disease.

In accordance with another provision of the revised statute the superintendents and the presidents of the boards of directors met last summer, and took steps looking to co-operation and uniform system in the management of the hospitals. Questions of administration, finances, accounting, economics, care and treatment of patients, preparing statistics, etc., were discussed with a view to making every possible improvement in existing methods. These meetings will be held annually.

There has been a revival of efforts to give more employment to the patients. Work rather than mere amusement is sought. At the Central Hospital, broom-making, mattress-making, and other industries were carried on extensively during the past winter. The super-

intendents of some of the hospitals are making determined efforts to have constructed properly equipped industrial shops. The necessary funds is the only obstacle in the way.

For the last fiscal year the state paid \$361,132 on account of the insane.

No provision has yet been made for sane epileptics, though public sentiment favorable to such a humane project has been steadily growing for the past six years. The bill providing for the establishment of a colony, and which received such flattering support in the legislature a year ago, will be introduced again next winter. The general impression is that the bill will then go through both Houses. It will be remembered that at the last session it passed the Senate, but failed to get to the House in time to be voted upon. At the Central Hospital buildings have been constructed within the past five years for the exclusive accommodation of insane epileptics.

The feeble-minded and idiots have not yet received help from the state; and no special effort has been made in behalf of these classes, notwithstanding they are much in need of care and protection.

The institution for the deaf and the blind, established in Staunton about sixty years ago, seems to be in a flourishing condition.

More than two hundred pupils, all white, are being educated there. This year the school receives from the state \$45,200. At the Eye and Ear Infirmary in Richmond much charitable work is done. The state contributed last year \$1,338 to this charity.

One of the most commendable public charities in the state is the Confederate Soldiers' Home, where 270 needy old veterans are being comfortably cared for in the declining years of their lives. The total number of beneficiaries admitted from the organization of the home, in 1884, to the present is 1,400. During that time \$498,600 has been expended in property, maintenance, etc., \$343,000 of which was appropriated by the state. The state now makes an annual appropriation of \$36,000 (including \$1,000 to the Ladies' Auxiliary), and the city of Richmond \$750 for the support of the institution. The sum of \$125,373 was paid last year from the public treasury in pensions to disabled old soldiers outside of the home, and to needy widows and orphans of deceased veterans. The various Camps and the Daughters of the Confederacy also contribute materially to these causes.

In penology Virginia is not abreast of the advances of the times.

The penitentiary as a paying investment is a success, the net annual profits to the state being nearly \$50,000.

The institution is ably managed from financial, administrative, and executive points of view: otherwise it is a disgrace to humanity, a blot upon the escutcheon of the state. The old structure is in the main antiquated. Surrounded by lofty walls which shut out pure air from close, stuffy cells, already badly ventilated and overladen with foul air, sanitary arrangements of the crudest character, the prisoners crowded to such an extent that it is impossible for them to have as much as two hundred cubic feet of fresh air each per hour, the average cell space per man not exceeding one hundred and seventy-five cubic feet, many cells infested with vermin, the condition beggars description.

A vigorous, wide-spread, public agitation of the condition of the penitentiary, and a demand for speedy improvement, will soon, I am confident, lead to the building of a new structure on modern principles of decency, sanitation, and humanity. At the recent extra session of the legislature a competent commission was appointed to thoroughly examine the prison and recommend the best methods of remedying the existing evils and defects. Many needed reforms will doubtless be instituted. It is to be hoped that the reformatory ideas of dealing with convicts will soon get a firmer footing here. The parole system has been in part put into practice, and I am informed that the plan works admirably. Last year 228 prisoners were granted conditional pardons, and of these only one has been returned.

The state farm, where about three hundred prisoners are daily employed in outdoor work, is, to my mind, the most commendable feature of the institution. The total number of convicts under supervision is about 1,600, or, approximately, 1 to every 1,200 of the entire population. Negroes constitute 1,264, and white 280, of the penitentiary population. There are only 2 white women and 58 colored women.

Virginia has clung rather too closely to custom and tradition in the matter of construction of her jails and in the management of those confined therein. Comparatively few of the cities and counties have jails constructed on modern or correct ideas of sanitation, light, heat, ventilation, hygiene, etc. The system of separate confinement and classification has not received proper attention. Frequently prisoners of every conceivable type are thrown promiscuously

cuously together in the same quarters. The hardened criminal, the youthful offender, the vile and depraved, the inebriate, the desperado, an important witness, the vagrant, the violator of some trivial city ordinance, the insane and demented, are too often herded together.

It is difficult to estimate the evil wrought upon young prisoners and the lesser offenders of the law by those hardened in crime or given to the most revolting immoral practices. Truly such places are "school for crime." The chief needs of our jails and prisons are apparent,—more modern construction, reform in the methods of classification of the prisoners, more humane treatment, aims at reformation instead of mere punishment of the inmates, a more thorough inspection, and competent supervision by the authorities. Under charge of the State Prison Association the Industrial School near Richmond, for wayward white boys under the age of sixteen, is doing great good. There are now 144 inmates at the Reformatory under strict but kind discipline. Last year the state contributed \$14,460 to the maintenance of this institution. The Negro Reform School, also near Richmond, though a comparatively new institution, has made a good record. One hundred bad or criminal boys are now there. The state paid last year 4,192 toward the construction and support of this institution. At both of these reformatories various industries are carried on, and the boys taught trades, etc. In one or two of the larger cities there are workhouses for vagrants. Richmond leads in this respect.

In almost every city and county there are almshouses or hospitals where the poor, the emergency cases, etc., are cared for and treated at the expense of the respective cities and counties. In many instances these institutions are in good condition and well managed. Some, however, need improvement, enlarging, etc. In almost every city there are hospitals, supported mainly by private subscription, where the poor may receive medical and surgical attention and be cared for free of charge. Some of the railroad companies maintain hospitals for their sick and injured employees.

The state is derelict in its duty to its helpless little ones. Private charity, however, holds out its hand to them. The various Christian denominations and some secret societies—the Masons particularly—look well to the proper care and protection of orphan and destitute children. The Societies for Prevention of Cruelty to

Children, the day nurseries, and free kindergartens, in Richmond and elsewhere, are doing much toward aiding and caring for dependent children.

The Baptists have an orphanage, located at Salem, with the capacity for one hundred or more children, sustained by that denomination throughout the state. The Presbyterians have a school for orphans at Fredericksburg, which is supported by their churches of the state.

Under the auspices of the Virginia Methodist Conference (South) a large orphanage will soon be established in the city of Richmond for the benefit especially of orphans of deceased ministers of that denomination.

A Children's Home Society has been organized, with headquarters in Richmond, under the superintendence of Rev. W. J. Maybee. Already the society has accomplished much good in placing quite a number of neglected, abused, and homeless children in families where they will be kindly treated and educated.

Had I the time, I might enumerate other private charity organizations in the state, and review the work they are doing for afflicted humanity.

Last August a few citizens from different sections of the state met at Marion and organized a State Association of Charities and Correction. The membership will be extended to every county, town, and city in the state. It is the purpose to join together, by representation in this body, all the charitable and penal institutions in the state.

Among the objects of the association are the awaking of a deeper interest in organized charity, the promotion of a philanthropic spirit, stimulation of greater effort in charitable work, inspection of the jails, poorhouses, and public institutions generally, collection of statistics, and the education of the public mind to a better appreciation and understanding of the requirements of the dependent and delinquent classes.

WASHINGTON.

BY THOMAS P. WESTENDORF, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The last session of the legislature devoted much time to the consideration of reform measures, and several good laws were adopted.

The slot machines and the cigarette were made almost impossible luxuries, and vice was made to feel the sturdy growth of a high moral sentiment in this young state.

Several attempts were made to establish a reformatory for young men beyond the age limit for commitment to the Reform School. A bill was also introduced to raise this limit from sixteen to eighteen years. These efforts were defeated, and it is thought that it will be possible to establish a reformatory department in the penitentiary for the class of young criminals who are beyond the age limit for commitment to the Reform School.

The State Board of Audit and Control, which has been in charge of the state institutions for the past four years, was superseded by the State Board of Control. The old board consisted of five members who served without pay, except the travelling auditor, who was allowed \$2,000 per annum. The new board has but three members, each receiving \$2,000 and expenses. The law requires that they shall visit the institutions regularly once a month, and devote their whole time to the management of the affairs of the two insane hospitals, the penitentiary, the Reform School, the Soldiers' Home, and the School for the Defective Youth. The travelling auditor of the old board has been made chairman of the new board, and there will be very little change in the methods employed. Owing to the rapid increase of population in this state, it will be necessary to enlarge nearly all of its institutions; and provision was made for much of this work.

A serious state of affairs has been brought about by the recent discovery of a flaw in the amendatory act which provided that all executions should be at the penitentiary. It is hinted that in consequence at least ten condemned murderers will escape punishment. The governor has been asked to call an extra session of the legislature to repeal the act before it becomes a law.

WEST VIRGINIA.

BY THOMAS C. MILLER, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

In presenting a brief report of humane and corrective work in West Virginia, I can state that we are making commendable progress. The Home for Incurables at Huntington has been found inadequate

for the accommodation of this class of dependants; and the legislature at its recent session provided for an additional building to cost \$80,000. The Girls' Industrial School at Salem will also be enlarged, and a new building at the Reform School for Boys is under way.

At the two asylums, at Weston and Spencer, improvements are being made; and modern methods in the way of bakeries, laundries, and kitchen outfits have been introduced. The hygienic conditions at both of these hospitals have been very much improved in the last few years.

An effort was made at the legislature to separate the deaf and dumb departments of the institution now located at Romney, but for lack of means provision was not made for this change. However, Governor White has very strong views on this subject, and will urge different locations for these two classes at the next legislature.

One of the most commendable things characterizing our benevolent work in West Virginia is the establishing of the Davis Child's Transitory Shelter in Charleston, under the auspices of the Children's Home Society. Rev. D. W. Comstock, D.D., is the founder and president. So far, homes in good families have been found for 160 destitute children. Senator Davis has certainly done a good work in establishing this shelter and in providing so liberally for its support. Dr. Comstock issues a little monthly paper called the *Cedar Bird*, which tells much of interest in connection with this benevolent work. He is to be assisted hereafter by Rev. Frank Heydenburk and his wife, who will have their headquarters at Grafton, and will be in charge of the northern section of the state, especially along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Our penitentiary has not only become self-sustaining, but is turning money into the state treasury. Reform methods are being used very effectively. Harsher means, to a large extent, have been dispensed with in dealing with the inmates. A library of several hundred volumes has been collected, and a night school carried on for the benefit of the prisoners. It is surprising to see the progress that some young men who could neither read nor write have made within a few weeks.

Upon the whole, we think West Virginia is making good progress in the effort to solve these humanitarian problems.

WISCONSIN.

BY HON. JAMES E. HEG, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The legislature is in session at present, but no bills have yet been passed of especial importance to the state institutions. Bills have been introduced and will probably become laws, placing a woman on the State Board of Control, women regents on the State University Board and Normal School Board, also authorizing the appointment of women factory inspectors.

An amendment is likely, also, to the law sending children to the State Public School, whereby those under three years of age may be committed to the care of this state institution. This proposition is warmly opposed by the Children's Home Society and orphan societies generally.

The insane of the state are reported all cared for and in excellent manner. One new asylum has been erected at Trempealeau, and another is under construction at Waupaca.

A cottage for epileptics has been erected in connection with the Home for Feeble-minded at Chippewa Falls. It has a capacity of 240, and is already well filled.

There have been no changes in the *personnel* of the heads of the state institutions since the last report, except at the State Hospital for the Insane, where Dr. W. B. Lyman has resigned to enter private practice at Eau Claire. At the State Reformatory, Superintendent James E. Heg has tendered his resignation, and will become superintendent of the new State Reformatory in New Jersey.

The legislative committees reported favorably and unanimously on the appropriation bills for maintenance of the state institutions, aggregating \$800,000 submitted by the State Board of Control.

The trustees and superintendents of the county insane asylums have formed an organization, and will meet twice a year for discussion of subjects pertaining to their field of work.

WYOMING.

BY F. B. SHELDON, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The state of Wyoming, with its absence of thickly settled communities, has not found it necessary as yet to do much along the

line of organized charity. The state maintains a hospital at Rock Springs, where patients of all classes are given the best medical and surgical treatment at very moderate rates. The several counties of the state send to this hospital their indigent patients, and pay a nominal rate for their care and treatment from county funds. Special rates are made for the employees of mining companies, railroad companies, and the like. The earnings of the institution are not sufficient for its support, and the deficiency is made up from a special state tax levy for that purpose. During the past year an addition has been built to the hospital, including a finely equipped operating-room for surgical use.

The State Hospital for the Insane at Evanston is also being enlarged this year to provide more room and greater comfort for the inmates. This is filling a long-felt want, as the constantly increasing numbers have crowded the present quarters to such an extent as to render them uncomfortable and to some degree, perhaps, unhealthy.

The Wyoming Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Cheyenne is also becoming somewhat crowded in its limited quarters; and the increasing age and infirmities of the veterans of the Civil War made it incumbent upon the last legislature to provide for a hospital building to be built and operated in connection with the home. This building will be built during the coming two years.

The history of our state penitentiary is that, while Wyoming was yet a territory, provision was made for the erection of a penitentiary building at Rawlins; and considerable money was appropriated and spent in the construction of the building. Upon admission to the Union, however, the United States donated to the state its penitentiary located at Laramie; and this property has been used by the state up to the present time for penitentiary purposes. In the mean time the work upon the Rawlins building has lagged somewhat, and has never been entirely completed. Provision was made, however, by the recent legislature for putting the Rawlins institution in condition for occupancy and for the removal of prisoners thereto. The present year will witness this change. Much pains are being taken to place the new quarters in good sanitary condition, with all comforts and conveniences possible, and to make them secure and capable of properly restraining the convicts.

The Big Horn Hot Springs, near Thermopolis, have been placed

under the control of the State Board of Charities and Reform, and forever set aside for the treatment and care of diseases and for sanitary and charitable purposes. These springs are remote from the railroad, but undoubtedly possess great curative qualities which will eventually make them famous. A special tax levy is authorized for the improvement and preservation of this property; and steps are being taken to carry out provisions of the legislature concerning these waters.

All of the above-mentioned institutions are under the supervision and control of the State Board of Charities and Reform, which is composed of the following *ex-officio* members, the Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, and State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Recent legislation relative to correctional and charitable matters has all been along the line of providing for the changes and improvements mentioned in this report, and has been governed in all cases by a careful consideration of the needs of the institutions and with due regard to economy in the administration of their affairs.

CUBA.

BY JEROME B. CLARK, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The first adequate effort toward the organization of the charities in Cuba was made in February, 1900, when Major E. St. J. Greble, assistant adjutant-general, United States Volunteers, was appointed Superintendent of Charities for the entire island. To his ability and energy are entirely due all the good results that have been attained. Up to the date of this appointment the charitable institutions had been in charge of the various military commanders of the four districts into which the island was divided, and an effort was made toward the inspection of all institutions who received aid from the government.

In April, 1900, Mr. Homer Folks, of New York City, came to Havana to lend his experience in starting the organization of the charities of the island; and the civil order defining this work, which was signed by General Wood on July 7, 1900, was largely due to the result of his efforts.

This order provided for a Board of Charities, to consist of eleven members, five of them to be appointed at large, and six provincial

members, one from each province of the island. This board held its first meeting Jan. 10, 1901. Provisions were made for a Training School for Boys, a Training School for Girls, a Reform School for Boys, and a Reform School for Girls. All of these institutions are now in successful operation, the Training School for Boys having been recently opened at Santiago de las Vegas. This latter institution will also have an agricultural college and farms in connection with the school, two hundred acres of land having been purchased for that purpose. The Training School for Girls is located in Havana. The Reform School for Boys was formerly in Havana, and known as the San José Reform School. It has since been moved to Guanajay, and bids fair to be a model reform school.

The Reform School for Girls is at Aldecoa, near Havana. The Sisters of the Good Shepherd are in charge, under state supervision.

A bureau for placing children with families, and for their inspection and supervision, has been established. Reports show that there have been 329 applications from families who wished to take children; 290 children have been placed out; and 240 remain at this date under the supervision of the department.

At the time of the organization of the department there were in existence many so-called orphan asylums in all parts of the island, which were little more than shelters for the many children who during the war and after its close were gathered up and saved from starvation in the fields and cities. They had been started by charitable societies from the United States in connection with the Cuban municipal authorities; but, as funds grew low, they all came to the state for support. It was decided to break up as many of these asylums as possible, and return the children to their relatives or place them out in families. There have been over thirty broken up. Over 1,000 children have been returned to their relatives: the others were either placed out or transferred to one of the state schools.

All of the insane of the island are cared for at Mazzora, where provision has been made for their treatment.

The lepers of the island are cared for in the San Lazaro Hospitals in Havana and Santa Clara.

The aged and chronic cases are at present distributed throughout the island in private asylums, whose object is to care for such people, the state paying a monthly per capita for each inmate whom they send.

In the city of Havana the reconcentrados and destitute were cared for, immediately after the war, in several government buildings. These people were furnished rations for nearly two years, and were given shelter. Consequently, they made no effort to find work, and were fast drifting into the pauper class. The department undertook to return them to the country towns from which most of them originally came, and to find work for them. In this way the state was relieved of the care of over 400 persons.

In connection with the general office of the department, workshops were established for supplying state institutions, hospitals, and asylums with clothes, bed linen, pillows, and other supplies, which can be made cheaper in Havana than elsewhere in the island. There are two women employed by the department to cut the material and to prepare the work, which is given out to destitute women applying for employment, and paid for by the piece. Employment has also been furnished to a large number of destitute men and boys, who are given work at sawing and splitting wood; and the wood is afterward sold to the state institution and other purchasers.

A large supply of surgical instruments were donated to the department by some of the large hospitals in the United States, these instruments being perfectly good, but too antiquated for the use of these advanced institutions. These instruments were distributed among a number of the smaller hospitals of the island, which up to that time had been almost entirely devoid of any such appliances.

Up to the time of the organization of the department there had never been any trained nurses in Cuba. There have since been established training schools for nurses in all of the largest hospitals of the island, these schools being under the charge of an American trained nurse in each institution.

The first dispensary for free service to the sick poor was opened in Havana in November last, and has relieved the hospitals of many cases, especially women and children.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT: CUBA.

Dr. Julio San Martin, president of the board of managers of the Reform School for Boys at Guanajay, says: "The Reform School is a new institution, taking the place of the old *Asilo de San José*,

which was a real prison, where the children were tortured and made to work like slaves. The Reform School is finely located upon elevated ground. There are workshops for shoemaking, tailoring, blacksmithing, carpentering, and bricklaying. The boys are also taught agriculture. The school contains about 420 children; but of these about 200, who are not delinquent, will be removed to the new industrial school at Santiago de las Vegas."

Dr. Enrique Diago, superintendent of Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana, reports that this hospital has been modernized and provided with a complete system of sewers, water-closets, baths, etc.; that it has separate wards for suspected insane, and another for tuberculosis patients. The hospital has a capacity of 1,500, with an average of 430.

Dr. Emilio Martinez reports that the Tamayo Dispensary was organized to give free medical assistance to the poor and to prevent the abuses of excessive charges by druggists. The services of the dispensary are restricted to those who are considered really poor. Visits are made to sick poor in their homes. In the first three months of 1901, 2,425 patients were cared for, chiefly women and children. The dispensary is under the charge of the Department of Charities.

Dr. Sanchez Agramont, director of the *Casa de Beneficencia y Maternidad*, reports that this institution receives abandoned children of both sexes, feeds them in the most approved manner, and directs their physical, moral, and intellectual development. The institution still maintains a "turn-cradle,"—a pivotal apparatus, cylindrical in shape, placed in a solitary spot, and so arranged that the moment a foundling is placed in it a watchman constantly on duty near the place, is notified by a system of bells. Two objects are realized,—secrecy in regard to the person abandoning the waif and the preservation of a future useful member of society.

Dr. J. M. Pla, president of the board of trustees for the Hospital for Insane in Cuba, and Dr. L. Alvarez Crice, superintendent, report that the hospital was founded in 1825 by Bishop Espada. It is situated twelve miles from Havana, and has 429 acres of land. It has a population of 716 patients. Under Governor-general Brooke a complete system of sewerage, with adequate bathing facilities, laundry, and kitchen, was established. Steps were taken to provide an abundant supply of good water. Restrictions and

close confinement have been abolished, and some excellent buildings established.

MEXICO.

BY JOSÉ F. GODAY, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The Mexican government encourages everything tending to advance existing charities and to foster new ones. The Department of the Interior, at whose head is General Manuel González Cosío, has done all in its power in that direction; and so we find that the leading federal charitable institutions in the City of Mexico, and elsewhere in the republic, are in a most flourishing condition.

Of these let me first cite the Asylum of the Poor at the capital, one of the earliest institutions of its kind established on this continent, whose history is well worthy of a passing reference. It is related that on the spot where this asylum was afterward erected there stood in 1760 some miserable huts inhabited by very, very poor people. One day a benevolent priest, Fernando Ortiz Cortés, was passing by, and heard the cries of a child. The wailing was renewed from time to time, until it became so persistent that the priest entered the hut, and there discovered that the child's complaint was caused by hunger. The emaciated and pinched little face, lying across the knees of the starved dead mother, appealed strongly to the holy man's kind and charitable impulses; and he vowed that thereafter no human being should weep from hunger at that spot. Devoting himself assiduously to the raising of funds, he was able to establish the asylum in September, 1763. Thus it was that the piteous cries of an infant brought about the organization of one of our worthiest institutions. At the present time it gives shelter to about 900 inmates.

The Orphan Asylum of Mexico City is another noble charity, founded in 1767 by Archbishop Lorenzana, with alms he collected. It now provides for over 300 children.

Of recent institutions I may mention the National School for the Deaf and Dumb, which was definitely organized under the administration of our great patriot, President Benito Juárez, in 1861, and which now has 800 pupils; the National School for the Blind, established in 1871; and the Correctional School for Boys, opened in September, 1881. There are also at the capital

another correctional school for boys, an industrial institute for men, and one for women.

Of hospitals under federal aid we have several, the oldest dating back to the time of the conqueror, Herman Cortez, long before hospitals could have been established in the United States. At present a general hospital is being finished. This splendid institution will have 900 beds, will comprise wards for men, women, and children, and a separate one for infectious diseases, and will contain all the latest improvements and appliances.

The National Loan Office is another institution to which passing reference may be made, as its aims are noble and its work highly creditable. It enables the poor to obtain loans on pledges at almost nominal rates of interest. An idea of its importance may be obtained when it is known that in 1899 it loaned over \$3,000,000 in 500,000 transactions.

As to insane asylums, we have two at the capital; but, the buildings which they occupy being no longer suited to modern methods, a larger and thoroughly equipped institution of the kind is to be erected.

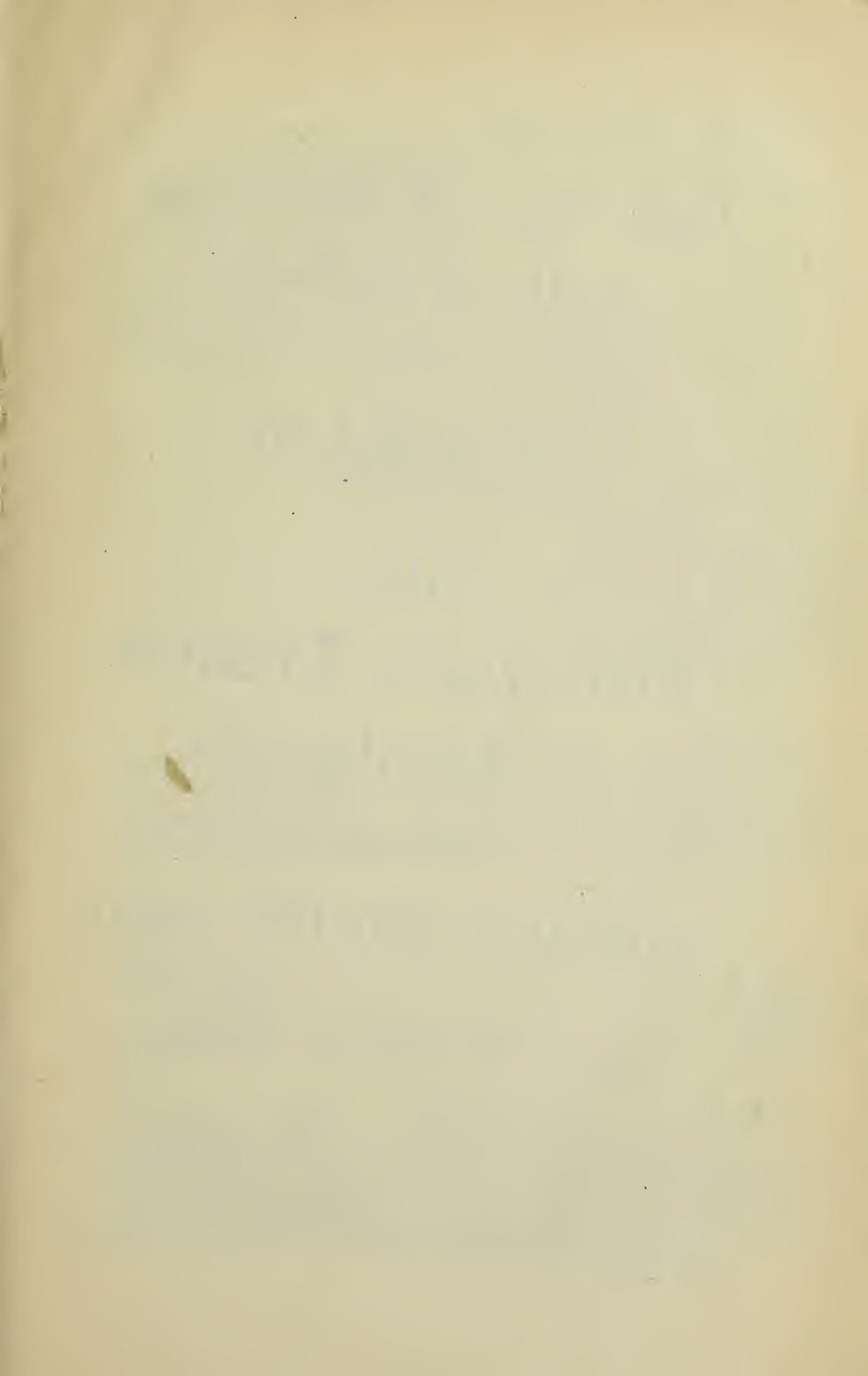
In the states of the Mexican Republic the observer will also find many charitable institutions. Hospitals, asylums, and correctional schools in great numbers are established in all the leading cities of the nation, and even in small municipalities. Some, like the lying-in and general hospitals of Puebla and the famous Hospicio of Guadalajara, give ample testimony as to the charitable impulses of the Mexican people.

Among private benefactions I cannot forego mentioning the Workingwomen's Home, established at the City of Mexico by Mrs. Diaz, the president's deservedly popular wife, who is beloved by all, and the charities now being put into successful operation under the will of the late Matias Romero, for many years Mexico's able and patriotic diplomatic representative in this country. Of the foreign colonies in our capital the American, Spanish, French, and Swiss residents have the best-equipped hospitals.

And here let me say that private benefaction is now well regulated and encouraged by a new law approved Dec. 19, 1899, establishing a board of charities, and which, I think, will meet some of the requirements and conditions discussed at these meetings regarding private charities.

The cursory remarks I have made regarding the charitable and correctional institutions in the Mexican Republic will convince you, I hope, that your work will find sympathetic appreciation in my country. We, as a nation, believe that home influence and home surroundings are the greatest and most potent factors in bringing about the happiness of our people. But we likewise know that public, charitable, and correctional institutions, without any distinction as to race, nationality, or religion, are necessary for the well-being of humanity.

With the cordial greetings of President Diaz and of my government, which gave me the pleasing mission which I am now performing, I wish you all success in your beneficent labors. These labors will undoubtedly be far-reaching in their effects, since they will serve to alleviate suffering and to ameliorate the condition of the poor. Their proper recognition in my country will contribute in a way to weld more firmly together through that noble and holy virtue—charity—the ties of friendship which happily bind our two sister republics.



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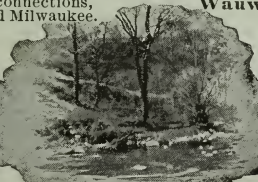
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Vol V

MAY 15, 1901.
EXTRA NUMBER.

No. 3.

CONTAINING LIST OF MEMBERS AND VISITORS
IN ATTENDANCE AT THE TWENTY-EIGHTH
NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND
CORRECTION, HELD AT WASHINGTON, D. C.,
MAY 9-15, 1901.

Entered in the Postoffice at Chicago, Illinois, as Second Class Matter.

TWENTY-EIGHTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

ATTENDANCE BY STATES.

The attendance at the Washington Conference was larger than that of any previous Conference, except the great New York Conference of 1898, and, possibly, the Cincinnati Conference of 1899. The total number enrolled, not including those enrolled from the District of Columbia, was 528, of whom 399 were enrolled as members, and 129 as "visitors."

The attendance from States sending five or more delegates each was as follows: (1) Massachusetts, 76; (2) District of Columbia, 72; (3) New York, 67; (4) Ohio, 58; (5) Illinois, 40; (6) Maryland, 32; (7) Pennsylvania, 30; (8) Indiana, 27; (9) Michigan, 24; (10) Minnesota, 23; (11) New Jersey, 20; (12) Connecticut, 14; (13) Nebraska 11; (14) Missouri, 11; (15) Cuba, 9; (16) Rhode Island, 9; (17) Colorado, 9; (18) Virginia, 9; (19) Delaware, 8; (20) West Virginia, 9; (21) Canada, 5; (22) Wisconsin, 5.

ATTENDANCE IN DETAIL.

Alabama,	-	-	-	-	3	North Carolina,	-	-	-	2
California,	-	-	-	-	3	Ohio,	-	-	-	58
Colorado,	-	-	-	-	9	Oregon,	-	-	-	1
Connecticut,	-	-	-	-	14	Pennsylvania,	-	-	-	30
Delaware,	-	-	-	-	8	Porto Rico,	-	-	-	2
Georgia,	-	-	-	-	1	Rhode Island,	-	-	-	6
Illinois,	-	-	-	-	40	Tennessee,	-	-	-	2
Indiana,	-	-	-	-	27	Virginia,	-	-	-	9
Iowa,	-	-	-	-	1	West Virginia,	-	-	-	8
Kentucky,	-	-	-	-	4	Wisconsin,	-	-	-	5
Louisiana,	-	-	-	-	3					
Maine,	-	-	-	-	4	Total United States,	-	-	-	511
Maryland,	-	-	-	-	32					
Massachusetts,	-	-	-	-	76	Canada,	-	-	-	5
Michigan,	-	-	-	-	24	Cuba,	-	-	-	9
Minnesota,	-	-	-	-	23	Japan,	-	-	-	1
Mississippi,	-	-	-	-	1	Mexico,	-	-	-	1
Missouri,	-	-	-	-	11	Scotland,	-	-	-	1
Nebraska,	-	-	-	-	11					
New Hampshire,	-	-	-	-	23	Foreign countries,	-	-	-	17
New Jersey,	-	-	-	-	20					
New York,	-	-	-	-	67	Grand total,	-	-	-	528

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Delaware,	-	-	-	-	8	Porto Rico,	-	-	-	-	2
Georgia,	-	-	-	-	1	Rhode Island,	-	-	-	-	6
Illinois,	-	-	-	-	40	Tennessee,	-	-	-	-	2
Indiana,	-	-	-	-	27	Virginia,	-	-	-	-	9
Iowa,	-	-	-	-	1	West Virginia,	-	-	-	-	8
Kentucky,	-	-	-	-	4	Wisconsin,	-	-	-	-	5
Louisiana,	-	-	-	-	3						
Maine,	-	-	-	-	4	Total United States,	-				511
Maryland,	-	-	-	-	32						
Massachusetts,	-	-	-	-	76	Canada,	-	-	-	-	5
Michigan,	-	-	-	-	24	Cuba,	-	-	-	-	9
Minnesota,	-	-	-	-	23	Japan,	-	-	-	-	1
Mississippi,	-	-	-	-	1	Mexico,	-	-	-	-	1
Missouri,	-	-	-	-	11	Scotland,	-	-	-	-	1
Nebraska,	-	-	-	-	11						
New Hampshire,	-	-	-	-	23	Foreign countries,	-	-	-	-	17
New Jersey,	-	-	-	-	20						
New York,	-	-	-	-	67	Grand total,	-	-	-	-	528

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THE NATIONAL BULLETIN OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

VOL. V.

NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

No. 4.

The National Conference of Charities and Correction.

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THE NATIONAL BULLETIN

—OF—

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

A CHRONICLE OF THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF
CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, AND KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS.

VOLUME V.

NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

NUMBER 4.

**The National
Bulletin.**

THE National BULLETIN of Charities and Correction, issued quarterly, is the official organ of the National Conference. Its primary purposes are to serve as a vehicle of the announcements of the National Conference and of State Conferences and kindred organizations, and to publish news pertaining to charitable and correctional work which is of special interest to all members of the National Conference. It is not the policy of the General Secretary to enter upon editorial discussion of any matters except those immediately pertaining to the Conference and its work. Editorial consideration of current events in the field of charities and correction is to be found in *Charities*, the successor of the *Charities Review*, and to a less extent in several other periodicals. The present number of the BULLETIN, in accordance with its former policy, is devoted largely to the State Conferences of Charities and kindred bodies. It has been published in former years on November 30th, but is slightly delayed this year, in order to include an account of several State Conferences meeting late in November.

**President
Nicholson.**

TO those who have been attendants of the National Conference, Hon. Timothy Nicholson, of Richmond, Ind., President of the twenty-ninth session of the Conference, needs no introduction. It may be, however, that many who have the pleasure of his personal acquaintance are not aware of the scope and value of his work for the charities of

Indiana. For their benefit, and for those who have missed the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Nicholson, we are glad to be able to give in this number of the BULLETIN a brief sketch of his work in Indiana, prepared at our request by a former President of the National Conference.

The Retiring General Secretary. ON October 1st, 1901, Mr. Hastings H. Hart, of Chicago, General Secretary of the National Conference since 1894, retired from the duties of that position on account of the demands of his work as Superintendent of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society upon his time and strength. In our opinion, the powerful influence of the National Conference during recent years has been due to Mr. Hart in greater degree than to any other one person. With unusual executive powers, a keen sense of the best methods of interesting new members, and a firm belief in the value of conference, Mr. Hart has given himself without stint to the details of organization, which cannot be left altogether to others by any executive officer, but of the value of which few have any adequate sense, and to which only a few of that few are willing to give their time. Mr. Hart has also traveled extensively in all parts of the United States, from California to New England, assisting in organizing State Conferences and similar bodies. He is able to retire with the consciousness of having influenced, as perhaps no other man has done, the development of public charity in the Central and Western States, and of possessing the affectionate regard of a host of friends in all parts of the country. The sentiments of the Conference in accepting Mr. Hart's resignation were expressed at the closing session at Washington by several members of the Conference,—Mr. Paine, Mr. Wines and Mr. Glenn. We take pleasure in printing their remarks, as taken from advance sheets of the Proceedings of the Washington Conference, together with a brief sketch of Mr. Hart's career.

The Milwaukee Conference. PRESIDENT NICHOLSON, ex-Secretary Hart and the present General Secretary, visited Milwaukee on the 16th and 17th of November, to make preliminary arrangements for the twenty-ninth session. They were most agreeably surprised at finding sixty of the leading citizens, including the Mayor, gathered in the parlor of one of the leading hotels, to listen to a statement of the objects of the Conference, and the duties of the Local Committee. The Mayor, in opening

the meeting, spoke with considerable pride of the good condition of the city charities of Milwaukee, of the absence of any tenement house districts in that city, and of the close co-operation between the outdoor relief officials and the Associated Charities. President Nicholson spoke briefly, and then called upon ex-Secretary Hart to speak more in detail. Mr. Hart gave an admirably concise and effective statement of what the National Conference is, what it could do for Milwaukee and Wisconsin, and what it would expect from them. The General Secretary spoke briefly, urging the importance, among other things, of securing representation on the Local Committee of local institutions of all different shades of opinion. The presiding officer of the meeting, Mr. T. W. Buell, President of the Associated Charities, was authorized to appoint a committee of eleven to select a Local Committee of one hundred. On the following Sunday the Conference representatives spoke at five of the leading churches. There is every prospect of a marked local interest in the Conference. The sessions of the Conference will probably be held in Plymouth Church, which is easily accessible from the leading hotels, and is situated only three blocks from the shore of Lake Michigan. A very attractive park, on the bluff overlooking the lake, skirts the shore for some distance in this neighborhood. Milwaukee has come to be known as a "Convention City." It certainly is a most attractive one, and we can assure all members of the Conference that its next session will be held under the most pleasant surroundings. Plymouth Church is admirably adapted to such use, having an ample auditorium for the general sessions, and a sufficient number of rooms of a proper size for section and committee meetings. Under the one roof, the Conference will find all its needs in this direction fully provided for.

**The Martyr
President.**

It was undoubtedly the hope of many members of the Conference, that when it met at the National Capitol there would be an opportunity to see and hear the President of the United States. This was impossible, owing to the absence of the President on his Western trip. The President, however, sent a letter which was read at the opening session. The sad events of last September have given an added weight to the words and deeds of our late President. His letter to the Local Committee of the Washington Conference, which we reproduce in this number, will be treasured by the members of the Con-

ference. We are glad to be able to give also a brief statement of the attitude of President McKinley to the charities of the District of Columbia. It must be gratifying to those interested in the charities of the District, that in President Roosevelt, also, the District will have a Chief Executive of long experience and of deep interest in philanthropic work. As a citizen of the Metropolis, and as Governor of the Empire State, President Roosevelt has gained a close acquaintance with the underlying principles and best methods of both public and private charity.

**A National
Bureau of
Charities.**

THIS is especially gratifying in view of the fact that Congress is likely to be asked during the coming winter to establish, probably as a bureau of the Census Department, a national agency for collecting and diffusing information concerning charitable work. The invaluable work of the Bureau of Labor, and of the United States Commissioner of Education, to mention no others, justify the expectation of great benefit from such an agency. Any one who examined the United States exhibit at Buffalo must have been profoundly impressed by the extent and variety of the work carried on by the Federal Government in furthering the progress of the arts and sciences, and to "provide for * * * the general welfare." At the Washington Conference Prof. W. W. Folwell, of Minneapolis, Minn., as Chairman of the Committee on Legislation Relating to Charities, made a strong plea for the establishment of a National Bureau of Charities. The Conference, wisely departing somewhat from its usual custom, adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, The Director of the Census has expressed willingness to co-operate with the National Conference of Charities and Correction in securing such information as it may desire for scientific and philanthropic purposes;

"Resolved, That this offer be accepted, and that a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to co-operate with the Directors of the Census in formulating and securing the adoption of an amendment to the Census Law to carry out the purposes of the Conference in this respect."

Subsequently, the motion was amended by adding the President of the Conference to the Committee.

The following committee was appointed: John M. Glenn, Chairman; Gen. Roeliff Brinkerhoff, Robert Treat Paine, William R. Stewart, Hugh F. Fox and Jeffrey R. Brackett.

The report of the director of the twelfth census to the Secretary

of the Interior, for the year ending June 30, 1901, alludes to the subject as follows:

"At the last annual meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction the question of the possibility of the creation of a national bureau of charities and correction was discussed.

"From the expressions of the conference as a whole and of its individual members, there is evidently a strong desire on the part of those who can appreciate the importance of such work, to have it done under the direction of the National Government. In order that the information gathered should be of permanent value, it must be collected by means of uniform blanks and methods throughout the whole country. This can be done only through the agency of a national bureau, such as the Census Bureau. At present such information is gathered by the different States, but their methods are so varied that the results cannot be safely used for purposes of comparison.

"The most important things that could be done by the Bureau are as follows: To prepare and publish annually, or at other stated intervals—

1. A list of all the public and private charitable, correctional and kindred institutions, societies and associations in the United States.
2. Statistics showing the value of property, receipts and expenditures, and work of such institutions and societies.
3. Statistics showing the movements of the population in the institutions.
4. Judicial statistics showing the number of arrests, convictions and other dispositions made of the arrested; also the number of times that individual criminals have been convicted.

"Statistics of prisons are not sufficient. The lengths of the sentences vary so in different States that a list of the number of prisoners at any given moment in any State is not an accurate measure of the volume of crime in that State. Statistics from coroners are also valuable for the study of suicide.

"The present census law may give sufficient power to the Director to do nearly all that is necessary. His power, however, seems to be limited to institutions, and might not be held to cover statistics of associations, the results of whose work are necessary to a complete view of the situation. Neither does the law seem to authorize the payment to institutions, societies or courts for such information and transcripts of records as may be most economically obtained by this means. If necessary, it would seem that the law should be amended so as to leave no doubt on these subjects."

Catholics and
Charity
Conferences.

UNDER the title of "Catholics and Charity Conferences,—a Plea and a Protest," Mr. Thomas M. Mulry, President of the New York Society of St. Vincent de Paul, contributes an interesting article to the August, 1901, number of the *St. Vincent de Paul Quarterly*. Some of Mr. Mulry's frank utterances are as follows:

"It has been the privilege of the writer to have had close relations for

many years with charitable societies of all denominations; to have attended many conferences of charity, National, State and local, and to have had many opportunities of studying at close range the motives, theories and actions of the people making up the various bodies at which he has been present. And the conclusion he has arrived at is that, of all channels for work on the part of Catholic laymen, few offer such a fascinating field and few are fraught with so many possibilities, few of such importance to the interests of the Church, as is this field of 'United Charities,' where persons of all ideas and hobbies meet to discuss on a common platform the merits and demerits of every phase of charitable work.

"It has been a source of deep concern to many thoughtful Catholics that we do not more closely identify ourselves with such movements. These conferences, while having no legislative powers, and being merely advisory in their capacities, still by their carefully prepared addresses, by their large array of statistics and by the aggressive actions of many of the members in pushing forward their ideas, create public opinion which in turn influences legislatures to enact laws to carry out the ideas originally ventilated at such conferences.

"The good resulting from these conferences should encourage us to take a more active interest in them for the future. Intelligent, educated Catholic men and women should identify themselves with all such movements. They should have public spirit enough to take part in every good cause, and they should also have the courage of their convictions, and speak strongly against any ideas that would tend to injure the good work. In the future we may have even more reason than in the past for aggressive work to protect our interests and to convince all fair-minded people of the reasonableness of our methods.

"The last conference of charities held in Washington gave an inkling of what might be expected if Catholics remain inactive. There was an apparent discrimination in making up the committees and Catholics received very little recognition on them. Such recognition was not looked for by us as Catholics, but as representatives of some of the most important charitable institutions of all kinds throughout the country, we were entitled to more recognition. We sent our protest, and I am glad to say that the next National Conference, to be held at Milwaukee, in May, 1902, will find us very fairly represented on the committees.

"The time for the National Conference is not so near as that of the New York State Conference, and steps should be made to have every Catholic charitable society in the United States represented."

We are inclined to think that if there has been any lack of representatives on the Committees of the National Conference of the great charities that are administered by religious bodies, it has been wholly unintentional, and has been due largely to the comparatively small attendance until recently of delegates from such charities. We

know of no group of people more free from racial or religious prejudices than the leaders of the National Conference. We join most heartily in urging all Catholic, Hebrew and Protestant charities to send delegates to the Milwaukee Conference. The problems involved in the administration of church charities are not different in kind from those with which non-denominational agencies are concerned. Only mutual profit can come from a friendly discussion of all phases of charity work on the part of those who approach them from different points of view. The forum of the National Conference is open to all. In mutual acquaintance, mutual understanding and friendly conferences, are the germs of united action and increasing success in dealing effectively with tasks that are so great as to tax the strength of all to the utmost.

**State
Conferences.**

THE State Conferences of Charities and Correction have come to stay. For one that becomes inactive, two or three new ones are organized, some of which, like that of New York, start full-grown. Readers of the National BULLETIN, residing in States in which there are no such organizations, are invited to study carefully this number of the BULLETIN, and to consider whether the time may not have come for such a movement in their States. The State Conferences, covering areas which are represented by legislative bodies, naturally consider many matters of special and immediate State interest. Experience confirms the wisdom of the informal discussion of concrete subjects in State Conferences, and also the unwisdom, as a rule, of attempting to formulate resolutions on such subjects, unless there is a practical unanimity of opinion. We give in this number of the National BULLETIN an account of each of the State Conferences from which we have been able to secure a report. A few of these have been before some readers of the BULLETIN in the columns of *Charities*, but we reproduce them in condensed form for the benefit of those who are not subscribers to *Charities*, and also in order to give in one issue a view of the whole field.

**Kindred
Organizations.**

WE give also a sketch of the proceedings of the 1901 meetings of a number of organizations more or less akin to the National Conference of Charities and Correction. A glance at the programs of these various societies show that a number of them are discussing subjects, which

are also discussed at the National Conference of Charities and Correction, and that all of them are dealing with matters in which the members of the National Conference are deeply interested. The question inevitably arises as to whether some plan for bringing together some of these Conferences might not be feasible. The National Association for the Study of Epilepsy, Etc., held its meeting at Washington last May during the closing days of the National Conference. There is a possibility that the National Conference of Jewish Charities may be held in Milwaukee just before or just after the National Conference of 1902. Might not great waste of time, traveling expenses, printing, clerical services, etc., be avoided, greater efficiency secured, and more or less overlapping prevented, if a goodly number of the Conferences met in the same city, consecutively, or perhaps with two or three bodies of somewhat dissimilar objects, in session at the same time. Possibly also the time might come when much of the preparatory work of organization might be done through one office. Where is the mind that will affiliate all the Charity Conferences and similar societies, National in scope, in one Federation?

**Proceedings of
State
Conferences.**

THERE is no uniform rule among State Conferences as to the publication of Proceedings. Among those that are published, however, are many papers which are invaluable to students of these particular subjects in all parts of the country. In order that all our readers may know just what is available in this line, we include in this number of the BULLETIN (see page 37) a statement of the present practice of the State Conferences as to the publication of Proceedings.

**Charity
Periodicals.**

ONE of the encouraging signs of the times is the publication of an increasing number of serious periodicals, devoted wholly to charitable and correctional subjects. We had thought of giving in the BULLETIN a list of charity periodicals, but find that this is at present impracticable. We publish on page 53 a list of a few that are of national interest. The list is by no means inclusive of all that might properly be included in this classification, if space permitted.

Oregon.

A MOVEMENT is on foot for the establishment of a State Conference of Charities and Correction for Oregon, or for the Northwest. The following paragraph is

taken from the Oregon News department of the *Juvenile Record* (Chicago), for November, 1901, giving an account of a recent address by Mr. W. T. Gardner, Superintendent of the Boys and Girls' Aid Society of Oregon, before the Unitarian Church, Portland, Oregon :

Superintendent Gardner said in conclusion : " I will say a word respecting a State conference or a conference of the Northwest, as I believe it would be a step in the right direction and be the means of obtaining for us better legislation on these lines. In fact I feel sure it would tend to expand and build up the whole community engaged in charitable and correctional work.

" The time is now ripe for a conference of those interested in charitable and correctional work in this State, and such a conference would be of great benefit as an educator and no doubt be the means of procuring the appointment of another Board of Commissioners whose duty it will be, as in other States, to look after all the institutions, both public and private, and to aid and assist those who are doing charitable work ; should they find any such institution corruptly managed they will have the power to purify it, if a public institution ; and if a private corporation, to revoke its charter.

" I would suggest that a meeting be held inviting a representative from each charitable and correctional institution in the State. At this meeting a committee should be appointed and officers elected for a State conference. To this committee it should be left to arrange a time and place of meeting, together with a programme, and extend invitations to all connected with charitable or correctional institutions in Oregon to attend the conference. It might be well to canvass for membership and the money so collected would assist to defray necessary expenses of the first conference. I think that the officers elected at the primary meeting should be deemed the officers for the first convention, and the officers of the next, together with committees, should be elected or appointed at the first annual meeting."

A committee consisting of W. T. Gardner, Mrs. C. E. Sitton and Robert H. Wilson was appointed by the chairman, Dr. T. L. Eliot, to invite the leading pastors of the city, representatives of all the charitable and correctional institutions of the State, and also the leading instructors, to attend a meeting and formulate a plan for a State conference to be held in Portland this year.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.
WASHINGTON.

April 8, 1901.

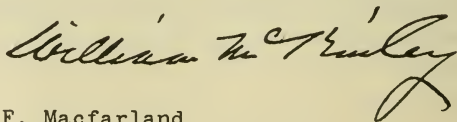
My dear Sir:

The cordial invitation which your committee has extended to me to be present at the meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections in this city on May 9th, is most gratifying, and I very much regret that absence from Washington at that time will prevent me from attending the Conference.

Organized charity is doing a great work. Every encouragement and every possible assistance should be extended to those engaged in this noble undertaking, and their reward is in the knowledge that their effort uplifts humanity

Please extend to the conference all good wishes for a most successful meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "William M. Gregory". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name of the recipient.

Hon. Henry B. F. Macfarland,
Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY AND THE CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

BY HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

President McKinley took a personal interest in the charities, as in all the affairs, of the District of Columbia. He was a contributor to private charities, and he did much officially for public charities. At the time he became President, the public charities were under the immediate supervision of a Superintendent of Charities, subject to the general authority of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The death of the incumbent gave the President the opportunity, at the beginning of his administration, to fill the place. The office, with its three-thousand-dollar salary and the requirement of the law that it should be filled by a non-resident, was very attractive to politicians from different States, and they brought great pressure upon President McKinley to secure the appointment. But, upon the recommendation of those who took the most interest in the matter here, supported by letters from prominent members of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, President McKinley set aside the politicians and appointed Mr. Herbert W. Lewis, who had an enviable reputation for work in the field of public charities. Mr. Lewis, like Mr. Amos G. Warner, the first incumbent of the office, believed that in the interest of better organization of the public charities, including private institutions receiving aid from the Government, his office ought to be abolished, and a Board of Charities, made up of prominent citizens receiving no pay, with an expert secretary at a suitable salary, substituted, and he persistently urged this, through the Commissioners, upon Congress, until the act was passed creating the Board of Charities, to take effect July 1, 1900. President McKinley, after consultation with the Commissioners and others interested, appointed five of the best men in the District of Columbia as members of the Board of Charities, namely, Mr. S. W. Woodward, Mr. John Joy Edson, Mr. Simon Wolf, Prof. George W. Cook and Prof. Charles P. Neil. President McKinley followed with sympathy and approval the good work which this board did, under the supervision of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Its future usefulness to the District, which promises to be great, will add to our gratitude to President McKinley. He was in thorough accord with the most modern principles for the organization and administration of private charities.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE TWENTY-NINTH CONFERENCE.

That the State of Indiana is to-day in matters of charity and correction among the leading States of the Union; that her State institutions are so organized and conducted as now to be a matter of pride instead of, as they formerly were, a matter of shame to her best citizens; is owing more to the work of the President of the Twenty-ninth National Conference, Hon.

Timothy Nicholson, of Richmond, Ind., than to that of any one other man.

To no one man's influence is to be given the credit for the remarkable uplift in the Hoosier State during the last fifteen or twenty years. The uplift has been too general,—in literature, science, manufactures, politics and art, as well as in prison management, the treatment of the insane, the care of neglected children, and such things,—to be so easily accounted for. But for more than a third of a century Mr. Nicholson has been a leader in the work of reform. He was one of the early sowers and he has had the rare happiness of helping to reap the harvest.

The first organized efforts in Indiana to expose and correct some of the more glaring evils connected with the State and County institutions were made in 1866. In that year the Indiana yearly meeting of Friends, appointed a committee of six "to organize a system for the reformation of juvenile offenders and the improvement of prison discipline." Mr. Nicholson was a leading member of this Committee.

The Committee of Friends worked faithfully and well. Year after year they visited the institutions, especially the prisons and jails. Year after year they presented their report to the meeting, which printed and circulated it. They attended the sessions of the Legislature, called upon the Governors, and prepared bills which sometimes became laws, but more often failed. Helped by the influence of this committee, the Boys' Reform School was created, the Penitentiary was reformed, the Hospital for the Insane improved and extended, the Woman's Prison established and a host of minor reforms effected. Sub-committees in each county took up the work of visitation and report for the jails and poor asylums. But the best work the Committee did, and the most fruitful in good results was a diffusion of sound public opinion and sentiment upon these questions.

At last, after twenty-three years of faithful work, the Committee secured the passage of a bill creating a Board of State Charities, and Mr. Nicholson, who had served so long an apprenticeship, was naturally one of the first members appointed.

The history of the Board of State Charities since its inception in March, 1889, is "writ large" on the State of Indiana. It is a history of improvements which the Board has urged and helped and (often) initiated. It is a history of successful work, highly conceived, patiently and faithfully executed, never hastening, never resting, one needed betterment taken up after another, until there is hardly a department of charitable or correctional work of State, county, city, or even of private effort, that has not felt its influence and become the better for it.

From the first meeting Mr. Nicholson has taken a leading part in the work of the Board. He has always been chairman of one of its most important standing committees. He has rarely missed a stated meeting and there has been no action taken, no report made, no opinion expressed, which he has not thoroughly comprehended and approved. He has had a leading part in many, if not most, of the investigations the Board has

made. Much of the public confidence it has earned has been due to his uncompromising thoroughness, and his unswerving faithfulness. There could be no better evidence of the justness and benevolence of his nature than his exceeding popularity with the Superintendents of the State Institutions of every class. In him they all know they have a faithful friend, a helper in every good thing, a staunch defender against unjust aspersion, and a plain-speaking, but kindly, critic of every weakness and error.

Mr. Nicholson has been a frequent attendant of the National Conference. His modesty keeps him in the background. He usually speaks only when no one else seems about to say the word which he thinks should be spoken. He was President of the 5th Indiana State Conference. For many years he has been a Trustee and President of the Board of Earlham College. He is President of the Richmond meeting of Friends and a leader in that Communion, in the Middle West. As a citizen he takes active part in public affairs and wields a strong influence for the right in Richmond.

As a presiding officer he is clear-headed, dignified, business-like, and kind. He is quick to see and apt to call out the timid or diffident member who has something to contribute, and as faithful to enforce every judicious rule and restrain the verbose. With the gavel in his hand, the Conference will run on schedule time.

THE RETIRING GENERAL SECRETARY.

[FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLOSING SESSION OF THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.]

Mr. ROBERT TREAT PAINE, Boston.—The members of our Conference are aware that the term of service of our General Secretary, Mr. Hart, has drawn to a close. I should therefore like to offer this resolution :

Resolved, That this Conference wishes to place on record its hearty appreciation of the long and valued and devoted services of our General Secretary, Mr. Hastings H. Hart. After serving many years as one of the secretaries of our organization, and in 1893 as its President, Mr. Hart was elected our first General Secretary in 1894 ; and his services for these past seven years have been of great value and deserve our hearty recognition.

In offering this resolution, I wish to say that it has been my pleasure and privilege to have the acquaintance of Mr. Hart for a good many years ; and I know how faithfully and beautifully he has served the Conference. In 1895, when I had the honor of being the President, he was the General Secretary, and from then to this day he has served the Conference all over the country, in the West, on the Pacific Coast, in the East ; and everywhere he has carried out the spirit of the Golden Rule. His services have been more largely in the West than in the East, though in saying that, I—who am from the East—am reminded of the story of the Western minister who in war times was invoking the Almighty to help our armies, after Grant's

victory at Fort Donelson : " Lord, help our armies in the field. If the men in the East had done as well as the men of the West, we should not be obliged to call upon thee for help." Mr Hart has gone up and down the land like a missionary of good work, establishing conferences and local organizations of this kind in different States, and I think we all owe him the heartiest gratitude.

Mr. F. H. WINES.—I wish to second that resolution. I helped to educate Mr. Hart in his duties as Secretary of the Minnesota State Board, and claim him as one of my boys. I am proud of him.

I am a charter member of the Conference. I had the honor to organize the first general meeting, in Chicago, under the auspices of the American Social Science Association. I have therefore seen the growth of this movement from the beginning. At its inception the Conference was a meeting of members and officers of State boards for the discussion of questions relating to legislation and to the organization and management of State charitable and correctional institutions. The other persons who attended it were chiefly trustees and superintendents of State institutions. Gradually its outlook and scope have enlarged, first by the inclusion of private charities, and, later, of the associated charities or charity organization societies, so that it has become a recognized power in the land. It influences thought in every direction. It influences legislation, religious life, municipal life, politics, education, economics, indeed almost every other leading interest that can be named. Within the next twenty-five years it will have made a deep and lasting mark upon the life of the new century. For its success, for its standing, for its membership, for its wise guidance in the past and bright prospect of increasing usefulness in the future, it is very largely indebted to its unselfish, capable and efficient Secretary, Mr. Hart. It is a pleasure to me to acknowledge and to second the motion to put on record our obligation to him as a Conference and as representatives of the general and individual charitable and correctional enterprises of the United States.

President GLENN.—I have been very closely connected with Mr. Hart in Conference work, and I have never found one more pleasant to work with or any one who gave himself up more wholly to his work. He gave himself up to it absolutely, and that is the reason he did it so effectively. I congratulate myself that he has continued his office as General Secretary until my duties as President have ceased, and I am very sorry that we must part with him officially, and that he must retire with me to the shelf of ex-Presidents.

The resolution was then adopted unanimously.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Rev. Hastings H. Hart, LL.D., was born at Brookfield, Ohio, December 14, 1851. His brother, Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, is professor of American history in Harvard University. Mr. Hart was not old enough

to serve in the civil war, but by virtue of his father's service wears the button of the Loyal Legion. He was graduated at Oberlin College in 1875, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1880. Before going to college he had two years of active business life. After being graduated from college he had two years' experience in the United States Indian service. After his graduation from the theological seminary, he was pastor at Worthington, Minnesota, for three years.

When the State Board of Corrections and Charities was organized in Minnesota in 1883 he was elected its first secretary, though not a candidate, and held that office continuously until he resigned in 1898 to take his present position. The work in Minnesota grew under his hands until the State Board of Minnesota came to be known as one of the most efficient and serviceable of such boards. The confidence of the people of the state, and especially of the Board itself, was shown in many ways. The Legislature frequently increased the powers of the Board and correspondingly increased the appropriation for it. The Board several times increased Mr. Hart's salary and unanimously protested against his leaving them.

When the great forest fires of 1894 devastated northeastern Minnesota and left thousands of people homeless and destitute, Mr. Hart was made secretary and executive officer of the Fire Relief Commission, which, after the close of its labors, received a special vote of thanks from the State Legislature for the able manner in which it had managed one of the most difficult problems of charity, the adequate relief of a large number of persons suddenly thrown upon charity, without pauperizing them, and without wastefulness.

The Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, after Mr. Hart had removed to Chicago, elected him an honorary member—the second case of a person so honored by that body in thirty years. This was in recognition of his very valuable services as Secretary of the State Board of Corrections and Charities, and President of the St. Paul Associated Charities.

When the National Conference of Charities and Correction was held in Chicago in 1893, during the World's Fair, Mr. Hart was president of that body. When in 1894 the position of general secretary was created, he was elected to it. In seven years he built up this voluntary national union of philanthropic workers to a large membership.

Mr. Hart was for six years an alumni trustee of Oberlin College, elected by the votes of his fellow graduates. He received the degree of LL.D. from that college in recognition of his work in the field of philanthropy. He was also for several years president of the board of trustees of Windom Institute, the leading academy of Western Minnesota.

MEETINGS OF STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES IN 1901.

CALIFORNIA.

BY KATHERINE C. FELTON, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

It was with the object in view of creating a greater interest in the charities of the State that the Associated Charities of Oakland took the initiative in organizing a State conference of charities and corrections, which held its first session in Oakland, January 4 to 7, inclusive. As Californians are, as a rule, debarred by distance from attending the National Conference, the policy was inaugurated of sending to the East for some eminent specialist. The Conference was fortunate in securing at this, its first session, Mr. H. H. Hart, of Chicago.

Many of the charitable interests of the State were represented at the Conference; but the superintendents of State institutions came rather to lecture to local audiences than to confer with other charity workers, and, as a rule, did not stay for any session except that at which the work of their own institution was presented. On the whole, however, the Conference was a success, in that it was a step in the right direction. Through its efforts a bill to establish a State Board of Charities was introduced into the Legislature, but failed to pass. Its failure was due to three causes: (1) the opposition of the Governor, who desired a State Board of Control; (2) the hostility of some of the subsidized institutions, which feared that the establishment of such a board would lead to the reduction of State aid to private institutions; (3) the inability of the Conference to send some one to attend the sessions of the Legislature in the interest of the bill.

CANADIAN CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

BY J. J. KELSO, SUPERINTENDENT OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN,
ONTARIO.

(Condensed from *Charities*.)

The fourth Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction was held in Toronto September 25th and 26th. It was a very successful meeting, although the attendance was not so large as could be desired. About forty registered from outside points and fifty from the city.

Mayor O. A. Howland, in welcoming the delegates, pointed out that these conferences enabled workers and students to compare the different aspects of their work, and where reforms were needed to bring pressure to bear on public bodies as well as to influence public sentiment.

In his opening address the President, Dr. W. L. Herriman, of Lindsay, said that this new century is pre-eminently an age of charity. The study

of charity and penology is being reduced to such a system as to partake somewhat of the nature of an exact science. He paid especial attention to the subject of tuberculosis.

Mr. Alexander Johnson, Superintendent of the School for Feeble-minded Youth, Fort Wayne, Indiana, who was President of the National Conference held in Toronto four years ago, delivered a pleasant address, in which he strongly emphasized the necessity of charitable workers taking an interest in all branches of the matters discussed at such a conference as the present. A general discussion of exceptional interest followed. Mr. Douglas Stewart, Dominion Inspector of Penitentiaries, said that almost nine-tenths of the crime in the country could be traced to inefficient training in youth, consequently child saving was the fundamental work.

At the evening session addresses were delivered by Mrs. Hoodless, of Hamilton, on "The Special Training of Girls," and by Miss Sanderson, of the Haven, on "The Custodial Care of Feeble-minded Girls." Mr. J. J. Kelso showed a series of stereopticon views illustrating the work of the Children's Aid Societies of the Province.

Thursday morning's session was devoted to child saving, the foster-home plan, visitation of children, the large number of children brought before the police courts, and other matters forming an interesting programme. Several gentlemen strongly advocated whipping for bad boys instead of long imprisonment, and characterized reform schools as contaminating and enervating in their influence. Mr. John Keane, of Ottawa, gave some account of the work in that city. During the past four years two hundred children had passed through his hands. They have a joint society, Protestants and Catholics working harmoniously together.

Mr. Alexander Johnson said that in his judgment Ontario had the best general scheme for the saving of children he knew anything about, and that he had been studying child-saving work a great many years. No State of the Union had done exactly what was being accomplished in Ontario by adopting the underlying principle that is being realized by the English-speaking world, that the best results were obtained by a wise co-operation of a State agency and private effort. The system was not only the most efficient, but also the most economical that had been evolved.

Mr. F. H. McLean, Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Montreal, contributed a valuable paper outlining the need of organization and the dangers of a loose system of administering relief. Miss L. E. Taylor, Secretary of the recently organized Charity Organization Society of Toronto, dwelt on the desirability of church co-operation with the Society.

Mrs. Henry Thompson invited the Conference to frame a resolution which would help towards the effort the National Council is making to have a law placed on the statutes compelling children to contribute to the support of their grandparents and relatives who are poor.

The concluding session was devoted to prison reform, the changes advocated being the general adoption of the indeterminate sentence for

all hardened offenders and the better care of children to save them from prison life. Those taking part were the Rev. A. E. Lavel of Ayr, Warden Gilmour of the Central Prison, Dominion Inspector of Penitentiaries Stewart, Inspector of Prisons Noxon, and James Massie, Ex-Warden of the Central Prison.

The officers elected for the coming year are Mr. Adam Brown, Hamilton, President; Mr. J. J. Kelso, Toronto, First Vice-President; the Rev. J. Lediard, Owen Sound, Second Vice-President; Mr. F. H. McLean, Montreal, Third Vice-President; Mr. James Massie, Toronto, Treasurer; Dr. A. M. Rosebrugh, Toronto, Secretary; Mr. John Keane, Ottawa, Assistant Secretary.

ILLINOIS STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES.

BY T. D. HURLEY, PRESIDENT.

The annual meeting of the Illinois State Conference of Charities was held on Wednesday and Thursday, October 23d and 24th, at Lincoln, Ill. Representatives from 150 charity organizations, institutions, societies, clubs, etc., from different parts of the State were in attendance. The Conference was considered one of the most successful ever held in the State.

The Conference was honored by the presence of Governor Yates, who read a very instructive and interesting paper on the work of the Conference. During his address he assured the Conference that if at any time the State, or any of its authorities, could be of service to it, they would be only too pleased to extend such help and assistance as might be required.

Three very important subjects were discussed, that of "State Visitation of Children Placed in Homes," "State Home for Delinquent Boys," and "State Care of Epileptics."

The first question was ably treated by Mr. Amos W. Butler, Secretary of the State Board of Charities of Indiana. After explaining the conditions existing in his State, and quoting from the laws, Mr. Butler said: "To make a State Visiting Agency of the highest possible value, there must be an adequate system of accurate records kept. It must be a sort of secret service bureau, containing confidential information. These records are a matter of slow but constant growth. Those relating to the children are made up from monthly reports from the asylums, the reports from the guardians and reports from agents.

"The careful and frequent inspection of orphan asylums has produced good results in their administration. A likewise frequent inspection of the poor asylums keeps them free of children."

In conclusion Mr. Butler said that, "The State supervision of the dependent and orphan children is one of the most important of the State's industries. From a money standpoint, it is a paying venture. From a humanitarian standpoint, who can estimate its value?"

Judge O. N. Carter, of Cook County, opened the discussion and explained in detail that Illinois was fortunately situated in reference to the question of State visitation of children, in that it would not be required to adopt drastic and revolutionary laws. Inasmuch as the State has encouraged and assisted, through legal enactments, the various societies and institutions, this system of visitation could be adopted by encouraging the societies and institutions to do as much as possible of the work, and where the society or institution was unable to maintain complete and perfect supervision, the State could supplement this visitation work through its own officers. The State should require the societies and institutions to make complete and comprehensive reports, not necessarily giving names of children and their places of location, but sufficient data to show that the wards of the society were properly visited. In case the society was unable to visit any of its wards, then, of course, the name and location of the child and the foster parent would necessarily have to be given.

The question of the State Home for Delinquent Boys was discussed by Hon. R. S. Tuthill, Judge of the Juvenile Court, Chicago. He explained in detail that Illinois had provided all the legal machinery necessary for the legal protection of children, and pointed out and directed how children should be assisted. He said that it was the duty of the State now to supplement this work by the State Home for Delinquent Boys, which was authorized by the last Legislature. With this home erected and maintained, and proper State visitation, Illinois will be in an ideal condition in reference to the care of children.

The last subject, that of State Care of Epileptics, was ably presented by Dr. Frank Parsons Norbury, of Jacksonville, Ill.

Resolutions were adopted requesting the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to erect a separate building for the exhibit of Charities and Correction and a separate department for this exhibit. A resolution was also adopted appointing a Committee to confer with the different societies and institutions to obtain their views in reference to the question of State visitation.

A further resolution was adopted reaffirming the position of the Conference a year ago, favoring the elimination of partisan political influence from the administration of State Charitable Institutions, and providing for co-operation with all public agents in having placed upon the statutes the Merit Law, which will bring about such good results.

Mr. J. D. Hurley is President another year; Mr. Howard Humphrey, first Vice-President; Mrs. H. M. Schweppe, second Vice-President; Mrs. Emma Kiefer, Secretary; Mrs. H. T. Rainey, Ernest P. Bicknell and Mrs. Baker, Programme Committee, to serve in connection with the President and Secretary.

Sixty delegates to the twenty-ninth National Conference of Charities and Correction to be held in Milwaukee in May or June, 1902, were elected.

The next meeting of the Conference will be held at Peoria, Ill., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 21, 22 and 23, 1902.

INDIANA CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

AMOS W. BUTLER, SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES OF INDIANA.

(From *Charities*.)

The tenth annual State Conference of Charities and Correction of Indiana met in South Bend, October 15th, 16th and 17th, under the presidency of the Hon. Thos. E. Ellison, of Fort Wayne, a member of the Board of State Charities. Every part of the State, as well as every branch of charitable effort, was represented in the attendance. There were a number of visitors from other States, who rendered valuable assistance in the discussions.

The president, in his annual address, summarized the work of the Board of State Charities since its organization in 1889, showing briefly the reforms which have been brought about through its efforts in the administration of the State and county institutions, the giving of out-door poor relief, and the care of dependent children. He spoke strongly against the spoils system being connected in any way with this work, and urged the cultivation of public sentiment against partisanship. "Politics," he said, "have been driven from all but one of the State institutions, and there should be no effort untried to rescue that one from its blight. Industrious competence should be the only test." At the close of this session, the local committee tendered the visiting delegates an enjoyable informal reception.

Mr. Richard O. Johnson, Superintendent of the Institution for the Deaf, presided at the first half of the second session, the topics for discussion being the work of the schools for the deaf, blind, and feeble-minded, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home. An address on "The Education of the Deaf" was delivered by Mr. John W. Swiler, formerly superintendent of the Wisconsin Institution for the Deaf, in which he spoke of the progress in that line throughout the United States. Mr. George S. Wilson, Superintendent of the Indiana Institution for the Blind, outlined the work being done toward educating the blind and making them self-supporting. In his opinion, blind children are susceptible of the same education as seeing children. The two main problems now before us consist in giving to them (1) a sufficient amount of literature in their own print, and (2) the training necessary to make an honorable living. Mr. Alexander Johnson, Superintendent of the School for Feeble-Minded Youth, reported that every application for the admission of a girl to his institution has been accepted, and that in compliance with the provisions of an act of the last Legislature, twenty-two adult feeble-minded females have also been accepted. The boys' quarters, however, are overcrowded, and there are 112 applications on file which it has been impossible to accept, because of a lack of room. The manual training of the children in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, and the work done by that institution in placing-out its wards, was described by Mrs. Julia S. Conklin, a member of the

Board of Trustees. Following a discussion of these subjects, Professor T. F. Moran, of Purdue University, spoke on "Why Colleges Should be Interested in Sociology."

The remainder of this session was devoted to the correctional institutions, Mr. Timothy Nicholson, of Richmond, president of the next National Conference, presiding. In an address, entitled, "Save the Boys," Mr. E. E. York, superintendent of the Reform School for Boys, dwelt upon the great need of manual training and more stringent regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquor and cigarettes. Statistics presented by Mr. Alvin T. Hert, general superintendent of the Indiana Reformatory, showed the working of the indeterminate sentence and parole laws, and Mr. George A. H. Shideler outlined the work of the State Prison, of which he is warden. Warden William Chamberlain, of the Michigan State Prison, discussed the subjects of prison labor and the parole law, and Mr. Joseph P. Byers, secretary of the Ohio Board of State Charities, spoke of the value of the State agent in looking after paroled prisoners, urging that the system be extended to the reform schools for boys and girls. Mrs. Ophelia L. Amigh, superintendent of the Industrial Training School for Girls, Geneva, Illinois, impressed the delegates with the necessity of paying more attention to the treatment of delinquent girls and women.

The subject of the third session was "County Charities," the meeting being presided over by Prof. Demarchus C. Brown, of Butler College, Irvington. Deep interest was manifested in the topics discussed, which were as follows: "Outdoor and Indoor Poor Relief," "What Kind of Help Shall be Given to the Poor," "How to Utilize the Help of Poor Asylum Inmates," "Experience with the New Law for Purchasing Poor Asylum Supplies," "Work of Boards of County Charities," and "Jail Administration."

The first half of the fourth session was also presided over by Professor Brown. Dr. George F. Edenharter, superintendent of the Central Hospital for Insane, reported conditions existing at that institution. He described briefly the pathological laboratory which is operated in connection therewith, and the value it has been in the study of insanity. The importance of having plenty of milk in an insane hospital, and, in consequence, the advantage of maintaining a dairy, was discussed by Dr. W. A. Stoker, superintendent of the Southern Hospital for Insane. The benefits to be derived from the cottage plan in the care of the insane was discussed by Mr. Joseph P. Byers, of Ohio. Dr. James W. Milligan spoke of the work of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, and the need of provision for the criminal insane.

"Juvenile Charities" was the topic of the second half of the session. Mrs. Deborah Wall, president of the Grant County Orphans' Home, presided and read a paper on the care of dependent children. Other topics discussed were: "How to Handle Bad Boys," "Investigation of a Home," "What to do with Improperly Placed Children," "What to do

with Diseased Children." Prof. J. B. Montgomery, superintendent of the State Public School for Dependent Children, Coldwater, Mich., gave an interesting account of the work of that institution.

The closing session of the Conference was devoted to "City Charities." A paper was read by Major W. W. Ross, of Evansville, in which he dwelt upon the "tramp nuisance," and described the method by which Evansville was rid of such persons. He suggested as a remedy for the evil the passage of a law requiring tramps to join the United States Army, and as preventive measures, compulsory school laws, manual training, and strict supervision of dependent and neglected children. Following his paper, Major Ross described the method of punishment resorted to by Judge Winfrey, of the Evansville Police Court, in the case of incorrigible boys. Instead of sending them to the Reform School, he required the parents to administer a whipping in his presence. Prof. U. G. Weatherley, of Indiana University, was the next introduced, and his address was full of practical suggestions to towns contemplating the organization of their charities. Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, general superintendent of the Chicago Bureau of Charities, described the many practical ways in which such organizations can be utilized by busy men and women. Mr. Alexander Johnson made a plea for co-operation, not only among the different societies engaged in benevolent work, but also between such societies and private individuals, urging that everybody study the great problem.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was unanimously adopted, cited the State's progress in charities and correction, much of which it attributed to the system of non-partisan control. To this system it expressed its emphatic allegiance. It also expressed the hope that the people of the State would oppose the holding of street fairs and carnivals, as hitherto conducted, because of their debasing effect on the youth of the State.

The next State Conference will be held in Indianapolis, in November, 1902, under the presidency of Mr. George A. H. Shideler, warden of the State Prison. Mr. Charles S. Grout, of Indianapolis, was chosen secretary.

IOWA.

BY ISAAC A. LOOS, PRESIDENT.

The fourth annual meeting of the Iowa State Conference of Charities and Correction was held at Red Oak, April 3-5, 1901. The exercises opened on Wednesday evening with an illustrated lecture on "Social Service in Chicago Slums" by Mr. Charles F. Weller, preceded by brief informal addresses of welcome and responses. Mr. Weller urged upon his audience the importance of remembering that the principles which underlie social service in large cities like Chicago and New York are fundamentally the same as those which should guide us in our charities everywhere.

The next morning's session began with informal greetings on the part

of the delegates. This was followed by the President's address, on "The Antidotes to Mal-heredity." He called attention to the importance of environment and will in all the problems that make for better living and higher thinking. He recognized the tendency of the schools for the past few decades to lay great stress on the dominance of heredity in accounting for human distress and degradation. Two classes of workers for the amelioration of human conditions have kept in the foreground of their work, faith in the existence of will and the possibility of overcoming evil hereditary tendencies, by means of a change of environment and the exercise of a dominating will. These classes are those engaged in relief work, particularly those engaged in child-saving efforts, and those who, in the courts, have to pass sentence on the transgressors of the law.

Rev. Elinor E. Gordon, of Burlington, read a carefully prepared and very interesting paper on "Social Settlement Work." Miss Gordon traced the history of social settlement work from its beginnings, giving special attention to the life and character of Arnold Toynbee who, more than any other one man, may be regarded as the founder of social settlements. It is, however, to the inspiration of Toynbee's life rather than to that life itself, that we must look for the beginnings of social settlements. The last paper of the morning was on "The Hospital as an Expression of Social Service" by Mr. L. M. Mann, of Des Moines, President of the Iowa Methodist Hospital Association. The hospital described was recently organized in Des Moines, Iowa. The afternoon of the first day was devoted to a visit to the School for the Feeble-Minded, located in Glenwood, Iowa, under the efficient charge of Dr. W. F. Powell.

The first topic on Friday morning was "Child Saving," a discussion by workers, led by the Rev. J. H. Slingerland, superintendent of the Iowa Children's Home Society. The methods of the society, and the relative merits of institutional care and adoption of dependent children in homes, were brought out during the discussion. This was followed by a discussion on "Charity Organization," led by Mr. Charles F. Weller. In the discussion of this subject Prof. Loos called attention to the importance of insisting upon a reasonable standard of living, in the spirit of the factory acts and the now well-established methods of the regulation of labor in the most civilized countries. Mr. Wernerstrom, State Commissioner of Labor, followed with a few remarks on the importance of not losing sight of justice in the administration of relief. A paper on "True Charity for the ex-Prisoner" was read by Rev. F. Emory Lyon, Superintendent of the Central Howard Association whose office is in Unity Building, Chicago. Two papers on correctional work made up the last afternoon programme. These were "The Fort Dodge Home for ex-Convicts" by Hon. L. S. Coffin of Ford Dodge, and "The Prevention of Crime" by ex-Governor Larrabee. Governor Larrabee was absent, but his paper was read by Judge Kinne.

The Conference recognized the importance of the Fort Dodge movement. The trend of the discussion was strong in the direction of urging

that a home for ex-convicts should be temporary. It was questioned whether the word "home" should appear in the title, Mr. Coffin himself explained that it was the purpose of himself and his friends to assist ex-convicts in finding their way back into society as speedily as possible. Among the speakers on the Fort Dodge project were Judge Robinson, Judge Kinne, Professor Sheppard, Judge Deemer and Mr. Lyon.

All shades of opinion and all kinds of workers and thinkers are welcome to the platform of the Conference. A fee of \$1 is collected from members to defray the expenses of printing. There are no salaried officers. For the ensuing year the following officers were elected: Isaac A. Loos, President; W. F. Chevalier, of Red Oak, First Vice-President; Mrs. H. E. Hollister, of Sioux City, Second Vice-President; Charlotta Goff, Secretary; H. S. Hollingsworth, Treasurer; Professor Sheppard, of Des Moines, Mr. Van Vechten, of Cedar Rapids, and Judge Kinne, members of the Executive Committee.

The Conference adjourned to convene for its fifth annual meeting during next year in Iowa City.

KANSAS ASSOCIATION OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

BY F. W. BLACKMAR, PRESIDENT.

The Second Annual Meeting convened in Representatives Hall, November 14, 1901. The attendance, although not large, never exceeding two hundred people, was made up of representative workers and State officials who were deeply interested. The following programme was carried out with very little variation:

Thursday Evening, November 14th.—Invocation, Rev. O. S. Morrow; Address of Welcome, Gov. W. E. Stanley; Response, Hon. J. S. Simmons; President's Annual Address, Prof. F. W. Blackmar; Address, Hon. Z. R. Brockway, Elmira, N. Y.

Friday Morning, November 15th.—Address, "The Habitual Criminal," Major H. W. McClaughry, Leavenworth; Report of the Committee on Jails and Lock-Ups, Edwin Snyder, Chairman; "The Redemption of the Criminal," Rev. Edward Fredenhagen.

Friday Afternoon, November 15th.—"The Need of Charity Organization," J. M. Hanson, Kansas City, Mo.; Report of the Committee on Outdoor Relief: Subject, "County Charities," S. G. Elliott, Chairman; Report of the Committee on Legislation, Henry M. Allen, Chairman; Report of the Committee on Protection and Relief, Governor Stanley, Chairman; report presented by Edward A. Fredenhagen.

Friday Evening, November 15th.—Address, "What Precedes a Reform," Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, Topeka, Kan.; Address, "The Development of the Reformatory Idea in Indiana," Hon. Amos W. Butler, Indianapolis, Ind.

Saturday Morning, November 16th.—Report of Committee on Epilep-

tics and Insane, Dr. J. D. Van Nuys, Chairman; report presented by Dr. T. C. Biddle; Report on Poor Houses and Poor Farms, W. L. A. Johnson, Chairman; Address, "A Notable Factor in Social Degeneracy," Hon. Amos W. Butler, Indianapolis, Ind.; Report of Committee on Dependent Children, E. L. Hillis, Atchison, Kan.; "Epileptics and Their Care," Dr. T. C. Biddle.

The presence of Mr. Brockway, of Elmira, Mr. Butler, of Indianapolis, and Mr. Nicholson, the President of the National Association, gave interest and character to the entire meeting. The Kansas Association and the people of Kansas appreciate the honor conferred by the visit of these distinguished gentlemen and recognize their great service to the community.

The address of Mr. Brockway and the two addresses of Mr. Butler, as well as the remarks of Mr. Nicholson, were well received, and created a lasting impression upon all of those interested in reformatory methods in the State.

Other notable features of the Association were the address by Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, the report of the Committee on Jails and Luck-Ups by Mr. Edwin Snyder, and the opening address by Governor Stanley. Mr. McClaughry's address was a scientific paper, worked out from a practical standpoint. Mr. Snyder's report was a description of the actual condition of the jails in Kansas, and recommendations for their reform.

Governor Stanley, although enthusiastic over the work in general, was somewhat depressed on account of the failure of the parole law in regard to a few prisoners. He was assured by Mr. Brockway and other workers that the small percentage of failure indicated that the action of the law was highly successful and that he should not be discouraged.

Mr. Fredenhagen gave an able address on "The Redemption of the Criminal." He has recently taken up a new work in the State as Superintendent of the Society for The Friendless, and will doubtless prove a valuable worker in Kansas.

J. M. Hanson's paper on "The Need of Charity Organization," pointed out the need of organization in western towns and cities. A remarkable report on County Charities, by S. G. Elliott, exposed the iniquitous system of outdoor relief now prevailing in the counties of Kansas, and proposed remedies for the same, reporting a bill calculated to remedy existing evils.

A report of the meeting would not be complete without special mention of the paper, by Dr. T. C. Biddle, on Epileptics and their Care, which advocated the separation of epileptics from the insane, and special provision for their care, and the report on Dependent Children, by E. L. Hillis, who advocated greater attention to the preparation of children for homes and their distribution in homes, and special care and supervision.

Another feature of the meeting was a report of the Committee of the Kansas Federation of Clubs, which has taken up the work of the inspection of the various charitable institutions. The assistance of the Federation of

Clubs in this line of work will prove to be of great value to the Kansas Association in advancing the interests of the Charities and Correction of the State.

MICHIGAN.

The Michigan Conference of Charities and Correction, and County Agents, will hold its twentieth annual Convention at Ionia, December 10-12, 1901. The Programme will be as follows ;

TUESDAY, December 10. County Agents' Session. 2 P. M.

Geo. H. Turner, Agent Genesee County, presiding.
County Agents' reports.

4 P. M.

The Probation System for Juvenile Delinquents, Rev. H. H. Hart, LL. D., Superintendent Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.
Discussion.

CONFERENCE SESSION. 7.30 P. M.

Hon. James Scully, Mayor of Ionia, presiding.
Welcome—Judge Vernon H. Smith, LL. D., Ionia.
Response—Very Rev. F. A. O'Brien, LL. D., Kalamazoo.
Address—Rabbi Leo M. Franklin, Detroit.

WEDNESDAY, December 11. County Agents' Session continued. 9.30 A. M.

Dewitt C. Carr, Agent Livingston County, presiding.
The Relation of the County Agents to the State Institutions,
Reports from Industrial School for Boys, Industrial Home for Girls, and State Public School, with special reference to the relation of these institutions to the county agency system.
Industrial School for Boys—J. E. St. John, Superintendent.
Industrial Home for Girls—Mrs. Lucy M. Sickels, Superintendent.
State Public School—J. B. Montgomery, Superintendent.
Discussion.
County Agents' Reports.

2 P. M.

Hon. G. W. Bement, Lansing, presiding.
Reports from State Institutions.
Michigan Home for Feeble-minded and Epileptic-- Dr. W. A. Polglase, Superintendent.
Michigan School for the Blind—Prof. W. C. Hull, Superintendent.
Michigan School for the Deaf—Prof. F. D. Clark, Superintendent.
Discussion.

7.30 P. M.

Hon. A. S. Musselman, Grand Rapids, President Joint Prison Boards, presiding.

Address—What the State is doing for its Public Institutions.

Hon. A. T. Bliss, Governor of Michigan.

Michigan Prison Association—Hon. Levi L. Barbour, Detroit.

Prisons of Michigan—Hon. Otis Fuller, Warden State Reformatory.

Asylums for the Insane of Michigan—O. R. Long, M. D., Medical Superintendent State Asylum.

THURSDAY, December 12. 8 A. M.—Visit of Conference to the State Reformatory and State Asylum.

2 P. M.—Work of the State Board of Corrections and Charities.

Right Rev. Geo. D. Gillespie, D. D., Chairman of Board, presiding.

The Relation of Society to the Criminal—Edward W. Jenks, M. D., Member of State Board of Corrections and Charities, Detroit,

Poorhouses and Jails—L. C. Storrs, Secretary State Board of Corrections and Charities.

MINNESOTA.

The Tenth State Conference of Charities and Correction was held at Owatonna, November 19-21, 1901.

The officers of the Conference were :

PRESIDENT.—Prof. James J. Dow, Faribault.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—Dr. A. H. Tomlinson, St. Peter; George Jarchow, Stillwater,

SECRETARY.—Miss Grace Johnston, Red Wing.

ENROLLING SECRETARY.—Geo. G. Cowie, St. Paul.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Prof. J. J. Dow, Faribault; Sec. Jas. F. Jackson, St. Paul; Supt. J. W. Brown, Red Wing; Mrs. F. A. Rising, Winona; Capt. C. E. Faulkner, Minneapolis; Mrs. J. M. Parker, St. Paul; Supt. G. A. Merrill, Owatonna.

The program was as follows :

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 19TH.

8 P. M.—Opening Exercises.

Addresses of Welcome.

Response.—Rev. S. G. Smith, D. D., St. Paul.

President's Address.—Prof. James J. Dow, Faribault.

Address.—“The Child-Saving Movement” (Illustrated by Stereopticon Views.) Hastings H. Hart, Supt. Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, Chicago, Ill.

WEDNESDAY, A. M.

9 A. M.—“General Hospitals in Small Cities.” Dr. J. H. Adair, Owatonna.

9.30 A. M.—“Relief of the City Poor in their Homes.” Mrs. W. E. Howard, St. Paul.

10 A. M.—“Duty of the County Commissioners Toward the Poor” A. R. Hall, Rochester.

DISCUSSION.

11 A. M.—“The Proper Education of the Wayward Girl.” Miss Anna M. Swanson, Minneapolis.

Discussion, led by C. E. Faulkner, Minneapolis, followed by Dr. Helen W. Bissell, St. Paul.

WEDNESDAY, P. M.

2 P. M.—“Care of the Dependent Child.”

(a) By the Church. Rev. Jas. M. Cleary, Minneapolis.

(b) By the State. O. W. Shaw, Austin.

(c) By the Volunteer. C. E. Faulkner, Minneapolis.

3 P. M.—Volunteer Discussion.

3.45 P. M.—Inspection of State Public School.

6.30 P. M.—Supper at State Public School.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AT THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

8 P. M.—Address, Hon. S. R. Van Sant, Governor of Minnesota.

8 P. M.—Address, “Prevention of the Propagation and Increase of Defectives, Delinquents and Criminals.” Hon. L. G. Kinne, Chairman of Board of Control of State Institutions, Des Moines, Ia.

THURSDAY, A. M.

9.30 A. M.—“Helpful Occupation for Insane Women.” Mrs. G. O. Welch, Fergus Falls.

10 A. M.—“Amusement as an Institution Safety Valve.” Dr. A. C. Rogers, Faribault.

Discussion.

11 A. M.—“The Purchase and Distribution of Institution Supplies.” H. W. Wright, St. Paul.

11.30 A. M.—“Manual Training as an Educational Factor in Training Children.” Prof. Geo. R. Weitbrecht, St. Paul.

Discussion, led by Mr. W. W. Hill, Red Wing.

12 P. M.—Luncheon at the School for Feeble-Minded, after which the State Schools for the Deaf, the Blind, and the Feeble-Minded, were open for inspection.

MISSOURI.

BY CHARLES A. ELLWOOD, SECRETARY, PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY,
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

The second annual meeting of the Missouri State Conference of Charities and Correction met at the State University at Columbia, November 18 and 19, 1901. The feature of the whole Conference was an address by the Hon. James L. Blair, of St. Louis, on “Politics in State Institutions.” In honor of the presence of the Conference, President Jesse of the Univer-

sity had called a special convocation of students and faculty, so that about one thousand listened to Mr. Blair's address.

After denouncing the spoils system in its general features, and especially in its relation to the management of State charitable and correctional institutions, he sharply criticised Governor Yates of Illinois and Governor Dockery of Missouri for removing competent men from the secretaryship of the Boards of Charities and Correction of their respective States and appointing in their stead inexperienced men. Mr. Blair's address created a decided sensation and was widely quoted in the newspapers of the State. The general verdict seems to be that Mr. Blair's criticism of Governor Dockery, and of the management of the State charitable and correctional institutions in Missouri in general, is deserved. Even Governor Dockery's friends admit that he made a mistake in asking without cause Rev. A. E. Rogers, who had been Secretary of the State Board of Charities and Correction for four years, to resign, and in appointing a personal friend of his, Mr. W. L. Robertson, a man without experience in the work, in his place. Indeed, the constitution under which the State Board of Charities is organized does not legally permit such interference on the part of the Governor, but the Governor, by virtue of his office, is President of the Board, and so is able to dictate changes.

At the opening session Prof. Charles Lee Smith, of William Jewell College, read a paper on "Charity Organization" to take the place of the President's annual address in the absence of Hon. Charles Nagel, President of the Conference. Prof. Smith was for some time Secretary of the Baltimore Charity Organization Society, succeeding Prof. Warner in that position, and Lecturer in Sociology in the Johns Hopkins University. His paper was a strong and able presentation of the whole subject of Charity Organization, and especially as it might be applied in small towns. A practical outcome of the reading of this paper at the Conference was that steps were immediately taken to organize the Charities of Columbia.

At the second session of the Conference, after Mr. Blair's address on "Politics in State Institutions," which was noted above, Superintendent L. D. Drake, of the State Reform School for Boys at Boonville, delivered an address upon the need of a reformatory for men in the State of Missouri. He reviewed the history of the reformatory idea and pointed out its successful operation in other States. He asked if it were not possible to accomplish a similar work for the adult criminals in Missouri. Concerning the Penitentiary at Jefferson City he said that it was "without a semblance of instruction considered reformatory."

Rev. C. C. Stahmann, Superintendent of the Missouri Children's Home Society, spoke upon "The Care and Treatment of Dependent Children." He objected to bringing children into this State from eastern States and leaving them without adequate supervision. He favored the passage of a law requiring societies of other States who place children in this State to give bonds.

Miss Mary E. Perry, of St. Louis, Vice-President of the State Board of Charities, read a paper on "The Probation Law in St. Louis." Through the efforts of the probation officer, Mr. Herman Horchut, children in St. Louis, between seven and sixteen years of age, are now kept out of jail and placed upon probation. While the law has been in operation but a short time, it has worked very successfully. Miss Perry advocated its extension to the other cities of the State.

Dr. C. B. Simcoe, Superintendent of the Missouri Colony for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, at Marshall, Mo., read a strong paper on "The Care of the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic."

Dr. E. C. Runge, Superintendent of the St. Louis Asylum for the Insane, in discussing the paper, criticised the State in establishing but one institution for the care of two such different classes as the feeble-minded and epileptic. In his opinion these two classes should be entirely separated.

The last session of the Conference was occupied by a stereopticon lecture by J. M. Hanson, Secretary of the Associated Charities of Kansas City, on "Housing Condition and the Problem of Pauperism. His views plainly showed that Missouri's two great cities, St. Louis and Kansas City, have housing problems of first-rate importance.

The following officers were elected for the next Conference, which will probably be held in November, 1902, at Sedalia: President, Dr. R. H. Jesse, Columbia; Vice-President, Dr. E. C. Runge, St. Louis; Secretary, J. M. Hanson, Kansas City; Treasurer, L. D. Drake, Boonville. Additional members of the Executive Committee: Prof. Charles Lee Smith, Liberty, Prof. C. A. Ellwood, Columbia, and Miss Mary E. Perry, of St. Louis.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Conference:

"Resolved, That this Conference heartily approves and endorses the movement for the establishment of a Hall of Philanthropy as the Women's Memorial at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1903. It believes that no other form of memorial could be so serviceable to the people of the Louisiana Purchase States."

NEBRASKA.

The Fourth Nebraska State Conference of Charities and Correction was held at Omaha February 7-8, 1901. An account of the meeting was given in the February BULLETIN, see p. 20.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Third New Hampshire State Conference of Charities and Correction was held at Concord, February 13, 1901. An account of the meeting was given in the February, 1901, number of the BULLETIN, see pp. 21-22.

NEW YORK.

The Second New York State Conference of Charities and Correction was held in New York City November 19-22, 1901. The evening sessions were held in the Association Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association Building, and the day sessions in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building. The attendance was very large, the Assembly Hall being unable to seat the audiences which gathered for the day sessions, and which represented all parts of the State and all classes of institutions. The papers, especially those read at the session devoted to the care of needy families, were of a high order of merit. Abstracts of the papers read before the Conference are appearing in CHARITIES, beginning with the number for November 23, 1901, in which the opening address of the President, Mr. Robert W. de Forest, of New York City, on "Justice, not Charity," is given in full. The programme, which was carried out substantially without change, was as follows:

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 19, 1901.

Addresses by Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Governor of the State of New York; Most Reverend M. A. Corrigan, D. D., Archbishop of New York; R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the Local Committee of Arrangements; Robert W. de Forest, President of the Conference, and Thomas M. Mulry, Vice-President of the Conference.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

SUBJECT: "The Institutional Care of Destitute Adults."

Report of the Committee on the Institutional Care of Destitute Adults; Clarence V. Lodge, Rochester, Chairman.

Paper, "Problems of the Almshouse," by Hon. John W. Keller, President of the Department of Public Charities of the City of New York, New York.

Discussion opened by J. R. Washburn, Superintendent of the Poor of Jefferson County, Watertown.

Paper, "The Field of Private Homes for the Aged," by Rev. Thomas A. Hendrick, LL. D., Rochester.

Discussion opened by Hon. Michael J. Scanlan, Commissioner of the State Board of Charities from New York County, New York.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

SUBJECT: "The Care and Relief of Needy Families in Their Own Homes."

Report of the Committee on the Care and Relief of Needy Families in Their Own Homes; Frank Tucker, New York, Chairman.

Paper, "A New Movement in Charity," by Rev. Samuel H. Bishop, Assistant Secretary Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, Brooklyn.

Discussion to be opened by Walter S. Ufford, Superintendent of Inspection, State Board of Charities, Albany.

Paper, "The Relation of the Church to Dependent Families," by Rev. Cameron J. Davis, Buffalo.

Discussion to be opened by Rev. Alexander P. Doyle, New York.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

8.00 to 11 P. M. Reception by Local Committee in the United Charities Building, 22d street and 4th avenue.

THURSDAY MORNING.

SUBJECT: "Politics in Penal and Charitable Institutions."

Report of the Committee on Politics in Penal and Charitable Institutions; Mrs. Charles R. Lowell, New York, Chairman.

Paper, "Politics in State, County and City Institutions of Charity," by Professor George F. Canfield, President of the State Charities Aid Association, New York.

Discussion opened by Robert W. Hill, Inspector State Board of Charities, Canandaigua.

Paper, "Politics in Prisons, Penitentiaries and Jails," by Robert W. Heberd, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, Albany.

Discussion opened by Neuville O. Fanning, Deputy Commissioner of Correction, New York.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

SUBJECT: "Relief of the Sick Poor."

(Division A.) Report of the Committee on Hospitals, Dispensaries and Nursing; Dr. Stephen Smith, New York, Chairman.

Paper, "Home Treatment of the Sick Children of the Poor," by Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin, New York.

Discussion to be opened by Dr. Walter Lester Carr, New York.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.

(Division B.) Report of the Committee on Sanatoria for Consumptives; Dr. John H. Pryor, Buffalo, Chairman.

Paper, "Municipal Sanatoria," by Dr. Alfred Meyer, Attending Physician Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York.

Discussion to be opened by Dr. S. A. Knopf, New York.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.

Paper, "Co-operation and Health Insurance for Consumptives," by Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Manager of the United Hebrew Charities, New York.

Discussion to be opened by Ignatius Rice, New York.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.

THURSDAY EVENING.

SUBJECT: "Defective, Dependent, Delinquent and Neglected Children."

Report of Committee on Defective, Dependent, Delinquent and Neglected Children ; Dr. F. Park Lewis, Buffalo, Chairman.

Paper, " Juvenile Courts," by Frederic Almy, Secretary of the Buffalo Charity Organization Society, Buffalo.

Discussion opened by Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, New York.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.

Paper, " Placing Out Children," by Samuel D. Levy, President of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, New York.

Discussion opened by Rev. Thomas L. Kinkead, Chaplain of St. Joseph's Home for Destitute Children, Peekskill.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.

FRIDAY MORNING.

SUBJECT : " The Treatment of the Criminal."

Report of the Committee on the Treatment of the Criminal ; Hon. George McLaughlin, Albany, Chairman.

Paper, " Supervision of Paroled and Discharged Convicts," by Hon. Samuel J. Barrows, Secretary of the Prison Association, New York.

Discussion opened by Miss Katharine Bement Davis, Superintendent New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.

Paper, " Classification and Treatment of the Inmates of Reformatories," by Hon. Thomas Sturgis, New York, President Board of Managers, New York State Reformatory at Elmira.

Discussion opened by Mrs. James M. Belden, Syracuse, Member Board of Managers, House of Refuge for Women at Hudson.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

SUBJECT : " The Mentally Defective."

(Held at the Manhattan State Hospital, on Ward's Island.)

Report of the Committee on the Mentally Defective ; Dr. A. E. Macdonald, New York, Chairman.

Paper, " Twentieth Century Method of Provision for the Insane," by Dr. Frederick Peterson, President of the State Commission in Lunacy, New York.

Discussion, opened by Dr. Carlos MacDonald, ex-President of the State Commission in Lunacy, and Professor of Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence at the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.

Paper, "The Training and Employment of the Feeble-Minded," by Mrs. M. C. Dunphy, Superintendent of Randall's Island Asylums and schools, New York.

Discussion to be opened by Dr. Martin W. Barr, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, Elwyn, Pa.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.

FRIDAY EVENING.

SUBJECT. "Improved Housing."

Report of the Committee on Improved Housing; Edward T. Devine, New York, Chairman.

Paper, "Health and Housing," by Dr. Willis G. Macdonald, Albany.

Paper, "Sanitary Inspection," by Miss Mary Marshall Butler, Yonkers.

The next session of the Conference will be held in Albany, probably in November, 1902. The officers are: President, William R. Stewart, New York. Vice-Presidents, Rev. Isaac Gibbard, D.D., Rochester; George B. Robinson, New York; Rev. Cameron J. Davis, Buffalo. Secretary, Edward T. Devine, New York. Assistant Secretaries, Miss Marion I. Moore, Buffalo; Mrs. James M. Belden, Syracuse; W. Frank Persons, New York. Treasurer, Frank Tucker, New York.

Executive Committee—Chairman, William R. Stewart (President of the Conference), New York; Hon. William P. Letchworth (ex-President of the Conference), Portage; Robert W. de Forest (ex-President of the Conference), New York; Dr. Lee K. Frankel, New York; Thomas M. Mulry, New York; Robert W. Hebbard, Albany; Col. William G. Rice, Albany; Prof. George F. Canfield, Peekskill.

The following were appointed Chairmen of Committees:

Hon. Thomas W. Hynes, Brooklyn, Chairman, Committee on Care and Relief of Needy Families in their Homes.

Prof. F. H. Briggs, Rochester, Chairman, Committee on Dependent, Neglected, Delinquent and Defective Children.

Dr. S. A. Knopf, New York, Chairman, Committee on Relief of the Sick Poor.

Mr. L. L. Long, Buffalo, Chairman, Committee on Institutional Care of Destitute Adults.

Dr. J. F. Fitzgerald, Rome, Chairman, Committee on the Mentally Defective.

Prof. H. E. Mills, Poughkeepsie, Chairman, Committee on the Treatment of the Criminal.

Hon. Eugene A. Philbin, New York, Chairman, Committee on Politics in Penal and Charitable Institutions.

At the closing session a resolution was adopted urging the repeal of the present inheritance tax law, so far as it relates to legacies to religious, educational and charitable institutions.

OHIO.

BY JOSEPH P. BYERS, SECRETARY.

The Eleventh Annual Ohio State Conference of Charities and Correction held its meeting in Lima, October 29th-31st.

The officers of the Conference were W. J. Breed, President, Cincinnati; Hon. L. B. Gunkel, First Vice-President, Dayton; Mrs. L. S. Ebricht, Second Vice-President, Akron; and Joseph P. Byers, Secretary, Columbus.

The policy adopted at the Conference held last year in Dayton was followed at the Lima meeting. This policy restricted to a minimum the number of papers and addresses, introducing instead a number of plain, practical questions for discussion. These questions, as a rule, dealt directly with the management of institutions, care of inmates, expenditures, duties of officers, and the enforcement of legislation. They were sent out several months prior to the meeting, so that members of the Conference might prepare themselves to participate in their discussion. The opening of the discussion of each question was assigned to certain counties or institutions. For instance, a question like the following, "How shall children who have not been placed in family homes be made self-sustaining on leaving the county homes at sixteen years of age?" was assigned to the Children's Home Section for discussion. The officials of five or six county homes were notified that delegates from their respective institutions would be expected to open the discussion of this question, each speaker to be limited to five minutes. This course was followed in respect to each question selected for discussion. The object of this was to secure a larger discussion and to devote less time to the reading of papers and the delivering of addresses, which, while they might be interesting and instructive, could not, for obvious reasons, be thoroughly and intelligently discussed.

The securing of a full press report of the Conference, outside of the city in which the Conference is held, is a very important matter. All the writers and speakers, including a number of those who had been assigned to open discussions, were requested to forward to the Secretary, before the Conference convened, copies of their addresses, papers or remarks. The leading newspapers of the State were furnished with this material several days before the opening of the Conference, with instructions as to when it was to be used. The educational force of the State Conference was thus greatly increased.

An earnest effort was made at the Lima meeting to get before the people of our State a full presentation of the "Juvenile Court" idea. That topic was presented in an address by the Hon. T. D. Hurley, Chief Probation Officer of the Juvenile Court of Chicago.

Other important addresses were: "The Value of the Kindergarten in the County Home," by Mrs. Mary E. White, Superintendent of the Franklin County Children's Home; "The Ohio Humane Society and its Branches, Their Importance in Child-Saving Work," by James M. Brown,

President American Humane Association, Toledo; "The Present Outlook for the Feeble-Minded in Ohio," by Dr. G. A. Doren, Superintendent Ohio Institution for Feeble-Minded Youth, Columbus; "Tenement House Conditions in Ohio" (illustrated by stereoscopic views), by C. M. Hubbard, Secretary Associated Charities, Cincinnati; "The Present Outlook for Epileptics in Ohio," by H. C. Rutter, M. D., ex-Manager Ohio State Hospital for Epileptics; "The Work of the Infirmary Physician," by Dr. A. E. Griffin, Infirmary Physician at the Franklin County Infirmary; "Purchase of Supplies for County Infirmaries—Right and Wrong Methods," by Otis K. Ellis, Superintendent Franklin County Infirmary; "Modern Treatment of the Criminal," by J. A. Leonard, Superintendent Ohio State Reformatory, Mansfield; "What is Crime, and Who are Criminals?" by Hon. S. M. Jones, Mayor of Toledo.

The work of the Associated Charities' Section included some very important papers, among them being "Co-operation," by L. J. Bonar, Mansfield; "Friendly Visiting," by J. W. Walton, Secretary Cleveland Associated Charities; "Investigation," by E. L. T. Schaub, Assistant Superintendent Columbus Associated Charities; and "Drunken and Worthless Husbands Who Abandon Their Wives—What Shall We Do With Them?" by W. J. Akers, Cleveland.

The President's annual address was delivered at the first session, having for its title "The Healing of the Nations." At the same session four or five five-minute addresses were given by members of the Conference, and were designedly of such character as should tend to attract and interest the general public.

There were nearly three hundred delegates in attendance.

VIRGINIA.

[From *Charities.*]

The second annual Virginia State Conference of Charities and Correction convened at the School for the Deaf and the Blind at Saunton, August 22d. This session was devoted almost entirely to perfecting the organization, the one effected at the conference at Marion a year ago being temporary. There was some discussion as to the advisability of asking the Constitutional Convention to provide in the Constitution for a State board of charities, but it was thought best not to ask the Convention to put it in the organic law, many thinking it within the province of the Legislature.

The draft of the charter was read by Mr. Robert Gilliam, of Petersburg, and the constitution and by-laws by Dr. William F. Drewry, of the same city. Both reports were adopted.

The next annual meeting will be held at Richmond, with the following officers: Mr. Robert Gilliam, of Petersburg, President; Mr. George Davis, of Richmond, Secretary, and Dr. William F. Drewry, of Petersburg, Treasurer.

**PUBLICATION OF PROCEEDINGS OF STATE CONFERENCES
OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.**

CALIFORNIA.—Only one session of the California State Conference has been held, and the proceedings were not published. It is expected that the Proceedings of the Second Conference, to be held in San Francisco in January, 1902, will be published, with perhaps an outline of the principal papers presented at the first session.

CANADA.—The Proceedings of the First Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction, held in 1898, were not published. The Proceedings of the Second and Third Conferences were published, and can be obtained from the Secretary of the Conference.

COLORADO.—The Proceedings of the Sixth Conference, held at Boulder, November, 1900, were published as a supplement to the First Quarterly Report issued by the State Board of Charities, April, 1900, and may be obtained from the Secretary of the State Board of Charities, Denver, Colo.

DELAWARE.—The Proceedings of the State Conferences of Delaware have not been published, but a brief account of the Conferences has been given in the published annual reports of the Associated Charities of Wilmington.

ILLINOIS.—The Proceedings of the State Conferences are published by the State Printer in pamphlet form. The proceedings of the 1899 and 1900 Conferences are also included in the sixteenth biennial report of the State Board of Charities.

INDIANA.—The Proceedings of the State Conferences of Indiana are included in the Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction, published by the State Board of Charities.

IOWA.—The Proceedings of the First and Second Conferences held in 1898 and 1899 have been published in pamphlet form, and may be had through the Secretary, Miss Charlotta Goff, Des Moines, Ia. The Proceedings of the Third and Fourth Conferences are to be published shortly.

KANSAS.—The Annual Report of the Kansas Association of Charities and Correction for 1901 may be had in pamphlet form from the President of the Association. The second annual meeting of the Association has just been held, and the Proceedings will doubtless be issued in similar form.

MARYLAND.—The Proceedings of the Maryland State Conference of Charities and Correction, which meets every two years, have not been published.

MICHIGAN.—The Proceedings of the Michigan State Conference of Charities and Correction and of the County Agents' Association are published by the State Printers, Lansing, Michigan, and may be had through the Secretary of the State Board of Charities.

MINNESOTA.—The Proceedings of the Minnesota State Conference of Charities and Correction have been published in the form of supplements

to the Minnesota Bulletin of Charities and Correction, published by the State Board of Charities.

MISSOURI.—The proceedings of the first annual meeting of the Missouri State Conference held in St. Louis, 1901, have been published in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Secretary of the Conference, Prof. C. A. Ellwood, Columbia, Mo.

NEBRASKA.—The proceedings of the Nebraska Conference, which has held four meetings, have not been published.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The proceedings of the New Hampshire Conferences have been published in pamphlet form, and may be had through the Secretary of the Conference, Dr. J. M. Gile, Hanover, N. H.

NEW YORK.—The proceedings of the First State Conference of Charities and Correction have just been issued in the form of a good-sized bound volume, and may be had through the Secretary of the Conference Mr. Robert W. Hebbard, Albany. The proceedings of the New York Convention of Superintendents of the Poor have been published in pamphlet form for many years, and may be secured from the Secretary of the Convention, Mr. J. W. Ives, Java Village, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

OHIO.—The proceedings of the first three Conferences, 1891 to 1893, inclusive, are included in the reports of the State Board of Charities. The proceedings for 1894 and 1895 are published separately. Beginning with 1896 the proceedings have been published in the Ohio Bulletin of Charities and Correction, issued quarterly by the State Board of Charities.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The proceedings of the Pennsylvania Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities have for many years been published in pamphlet form. Application should be made to the Secretary for 1901, Mr. W. P. Hunker, Allegheny, Pa.

VIRGINIA.—An outline of the proceedings of the First State Conference held in August, 1901, is to be published. Application should be made to the Secretary, Dr. William F. Drewry, Petersburg, Va.

WISCONSIN.—The proceedings of the State Conferences of Wisconsin have been published by the State printer under the direction of the State Board of Control of Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions.

KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of this Association was held in Buffalo, October 14-16, 1901. The three hundred societies for preventing cruelty to children and animals, that constitute the Association, were represented, either by delegates or by report to the Secretary. The Committee appointed at the last previous meeting to extend the work of organizing humane societies in localities where none such existed and generally to carry on the work of humane education in those localities, reported that during the previous year 61 cities had been visited by the

committee's agent; 73 evening meetings had been addressed; 8 societies had been revived or assisted, and 34 new societies, (including two, the jurisdiction of each of which extends over the State,) had been organized; the number of school children and teachers addressed was 60,200. In addition to this work the Committee, by another agent, had investigated the transportation of live stock on railways.

Addresses were made or papers read by Hon. James M. Brown, Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, Mr. D. W. Thrall, of the Connecticut Humane Society, Mr. J. J. Kelso, of Ontario, Canada, Rev. Father Thomas A. Hendricks, Mr. Robert J. Wilkin, of the Brooklyn S. P. C. C., Mr. Hastings H. Hart, of Chicago, Dr. W. O. Stillman, of Albany, and others. A discussion followed the reading of each paper.

Mr. James M. Brown, of Toledo, was elected President for the ensuing year; Mr. S. R. Taber, of Chicago, Secretary, and Mr. Walter Butler, of Chicago, Secretary.

Among the resolutions passed by the Association were the following :

(1) That a special committee be appointed with power to cause to be introduced into Congress a bill for the regulation of the practice of scientific experimentation upon living beings, and also with authority to oppose any change by Congress in the stringency of the present laws relating to the care of animals in course of transportation.

(2) That a committee be appointed to draft laws and cause them to be introduced into Congress, looking towards the prevention of cruelty to animals and children in our territories and newly acquired dependencies.

(3) That while the Association recognizes the utility and vast influence for good of the Pan-American Exposition it condemns in the strongest terms the permission given to exhibit any semblance whatever to the barbarous and inhumane spectacle of the Spanish bull-fight.

(4) That a committee be appointed to investigate the habit of making scientific experiments upon human beings—experiments not connected with their individual benefit, and liable to cause pain and disease.

(5) That a committee be appointed to supervise the preparation of a series of readers for use in schools to advance the cause of humane education, and also to prepare a list of books already published, which may be recommended by the Association to educators and school boards for supplementary reading.

AMERICAN MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The fifty-seventh annual meeting of the American Medico-Psychological Association was held at Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee, under the presidency of Dr. P. M. Wise of New York, June 11—14, 1901. Arrangements for the meeting, made by the local committee of which Dr. Dewey was chair-

man, were eminently satisfactory, and for the character of work done and for social features, the 1901 meeting leaves among those in attendance an agreeable recollection.

The Presidential Address by Dr. Wise, dealt with matters of general concern to psychiatry and was an able and suggestive document. The Annual Address by Warren P. Lombard, Professor of Physiology in the University of Michigan, on "Re-enforcement and Inhibition of Nervous Processes," presenting the results of recent laboratory investigations in this particular line, was helpful and stimulating and opened a new field of thought to members engrossed for the most part in the practical care of patients.

Interesting discussions were brought out by the papers by Dr. Richardson, Dr. Baldwin, Dr. Brower, Dr. Burnet and Dr. Mayo. The paper of Dr. Mayo on "Limitations of Surgical Work in Hospitals for the Insane," read by special invitation, presented a point of view shared by the progressive psychiatrist and the conservative and careful gynecologist, and was warmly approved.

The following papers were read at length or by title:

"Folk Lore of Insanity," Henry M. Hurd, M. D., Baltimore.

"Is Legal Recognition of Graduated Responsibility Practicable?" A. B. Richardson, M. D., Washington, D. C.

"A Recent Kansas Statute," B. D. Eastman, M. D., Topeka, Kans.

"Heredity, Environment; Conditions Influencing Development and Decay," R. J. Preston, M. D., Marion, Va.

"Psychic Treatment," Edward C. Runge, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Notes on the Hebrew Insane," Frank G. Hyde, M. D., Ward's Island, N. Y.

"Traumatic Encephalitis; Report of a Case," Henry P. Frost, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"Cardiac Conditions in the Insane," Arthur MacGugan, M. D., Kalamazoo, Mich.

"The Care of Delirium Tremens and Allied Conditions," Henry C. Baldwin, M. D., Boston.

"General Hospital Treatment of Certain Cases of Acute Insanity," D. R. Brower, M. D., Chicago.

"Electricity in the Treatment of Insanity," W. M. Knowlton, M. D., Brookline, Mass.

"Hydrotherapy in its Relation to Insanity," W. A. Gordon, M. D., Winnebago, Wis.

"Static Electricity in Alcoholic Insanity," Thos. E. Bamford, M. D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

"Examination of the Stomach Contents of the Insane," Wm. M. Edwards, M. D., Kalamazoo, Mich.

"A Review of Pathological Work," G. H. Hill, M. D., and A. M. Barrett, M. D., Independence, Ia.

"Tuberculosis Among the Insane," Wm. Chas. White, M. D., Indianapolis, Ind.

"Abnormal Brain Development," Henry C. Eyman, M. D., Massillon, Ohio.

"Normal and Abnormal, Rational and Irrational, Delusion," C. H. Hughes, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"The Pathology of Insanity," Louis C. Pettit, M. D., Ward's Island, N. Y.

"Genesis of Hallucination, Illusion and Delusion," H. A. Tomlinson, M. D., St. Peter, Minn.

"Operative Work among the Insane," Anne Burnet, M. D., Clarinda, Ia.

"Limitation of Surgical Work in Hospitals for the Insane," Wm. J. Mayo, M. D., Rochester, Minn.

"Episodes in Gynæcological Practice among the Insane," W. P. Mantton, M. D., Detroit, Mich.

"Gastrotomy for the Removal of Foreign Bodies," Geo. F. Inch, M. D., Kalamazoo, Mich.

"Statistical Studies Pertaining to Etiology and Forms of Mental Disease in North Dakota," Dwight S. Moore, M. D., Jamestown, N. D.

"Treatment of the Insane—Therapeutic Suggestions," Chas. G. Hill M. D., Baltimore, Md.

The report of the Treasurer showed a prosperous financial condition.

The 1902 meeting of the Association will be held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, June 17-20.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, R. J. Preston, M. D., Marion, Va.; Vice-President, G. Alder Blumer, M. D., Providence, R. I.; Secretary and Treasurer, C. B. Burr, M. D., Flint, Mich.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF TRAINING-SCHOOLS FOR NURSES.

The American Society of Superintendents of Training-Schools for Nurses met at two o'clock on Monday, September 16, in the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, on Niagara Square, in Buffalo. The president, Miss Keating, superintendent of the Erie County Hospital, was in the chair, and proceedings were begun by sending a telegram of sympathy to Mrs. McKinley on the death of the President. Thirty-five members responded to the roll-call, and after the minutes of the last meeting were read and the treasurer's report approved a short business session followed.

The society had the agreeable privilege of seating as guests on the platform Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, the honorary president of the coming Congress of Nurses and president of the International Council of Nurses; Miss Isla Stewart, matron of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London; Miss Mollett,

matron of the Royal South Hants Infirmary; Miss McGahey, matron of the Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney, and delegate from the Australasian Association of Nurses; Miss Cartwright, delegate from the Registered Nurses' Society, England, and Miss Waind, delegate from St. Bartholomew's League of Nurses.

There were several committee reports of interest. Mrs. Robb, chairman of the Standing Committee on the Special Course in Hospital Economics at Teachers' College, Columbia University, gave a detailed account of the work of the class in the past year, of the prospects and plans for the future, and of the financial situation, with the need of endowment of a chair for the proper conduct of the course.

The report of the Joint Committee on Affiliation with the Associated Alumnae was read by the Secretary, showing that the union of the American Society of Superintendents with the Associated Alumnae was complete, and that under the name, "American Federation of Nurses," the dues had been paid which admitted the federation into the National Council of Women of the United States.

The Society then moved that its President and First Vice-President should continue to represent it in the federation, and gave authority to its representatives to join in choosing one member of the Federation Committee as President of the Federation to represent it in the National Council of Women. Miss Keating, who had attended the executive meetings of the National Council of Women on September 11, 12 and 13 as delegate, then gave a very interesting account of these meetings.

The Society then adjourned to attend the meeting of the International Council of Nurses.

The second session, on Tuesday afternoon, was taken up by the revision of the constitution and the election of new members and officers. The revision of the constitution (Miss Davis, Chairman of the Revision Committee) was quite radical, altering membership from five classes to two, active and honorary, of which the former includes superintendents of training-schools or hospitals, assistant superintendents and heads of nursing bodies (as the Army Nurse Corps). They are all, now, on exactly the same footing, the former inequalities having been swept away. The qualification for membership rests now solely and entirely on the professional education and general acceptability of the woman herself, and not, as formerly, on the size or character of the hospital over which she presides.

It is required that she shall have had not less than two full years of training in the wards of a general hospital, or that, in case this training had been deficient, it shall have been supplemented by post-graduate work or subsequent hospital work, which might be considered an equivalent. Under this broader and more just plan the membership of the Superintendents' Society should increase largely and its power for influencing the education of nurses be greatly augmented.

The new President is Mrs. Gretter, of the Farrand Training School, in

Detroit, and the next meeting of the Society will be held in the West in September, 1902.

It was voted by the Society, on motion of the Secretary, that in the future all routine announcements to the Society will appear in the official reports of *The American Journal of Nursing*, and that the Secretary will not be required, as heretofore, to send these individually to each member. The Secretary was instructed to write fully to explain this to the members.

The meeting then adjourned.

L. L. DOCK,
Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS FOR IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS.

This Association held its twenty-fifth annual meeting in Baltimore, Md., May 16 and 17, 1901.

In the absence of the President, Dr. W. A. Polglase, of Lapeer, Mich., the Vice-President, Dr. F. W. Keating, took charge of the meeting. The Secretary, Dr. A. C. Rogers, of Faribault, Minnesota, also being absent, Mr. A. R. T. Wylie, from Dr. Rogers' institution, acted in his place. The first session was devoted to a discussion of the advantages or disadvantages of caring for the feeble-minded and the epileptic in the same institution. The general opinion was that there was no objection to the association of the feeble-minded and the epileptic if they were of the same grade, but that a normally intelligent epileptic should not be placed with the feeble-minded.

Dr. Polglase, being present at the second session, gave his address as President, after which the Association accepted an invitation from Dr. F. W. Keating to hold a session at Owings Mills and inspect the institution. Dr. Herbert Richardson, of Mount Hope Retreat, Md., read a paper on "Causes of Idiocy." He gave as causes of feeble-mindedness and idiocy, foetal heart disease, and in very early life absence of thyroid, or excessive thyroid secretion. He gave instances of a number of cases of cretinism which had been remedied by the use of thyroid, and told of the successful treatment of insanity by the same means. Mr. Wylie read a paper on "A Scheme for Psychological Investigation of the Feeble-Minded." The scheme prepared by Mr. Wylie, as the result of his work in the Minnesota institution, was adopted and recommended to be used in the different institutions.

Dr. J. M. Murdock, of Polk, Pa., gave a paper on "Craniectomy for Arrested Development, with After History of Three Cases." The author says, that the extreme hopelessness of idiocy renders extreme measures justifiable, even though the hope of improvement be small. But the three cases reported, and a large number observed, do not show any improvement as a result of operating, and he knows of no authentic case of idiocy or arrested development which has been benefited in the least by this

means, therefore he thinks that craniectomy for idiocy or arrested development should be most emphatically condemned.

At the last meeting a report of "A Case of Special Mental Precocity, with Early Degeneration," prepared by Dr. Rogers, was presented. Attention was called to the study which Dr. Arthur McDonald has been making of defectives, and Drs. Johnson, Keating and Polglase were appointed a special committee to report at the next meeting upon the work he has been doing.

The following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year: President, Dr. F. W. Keating; Vice-President, Dr. J. M. Murdock; Secretary, Dr. A. C. Rogers; Official Stenographer, Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows. The next meeting will be held at Fort Wayne, Ind., June, 1902.

GENERAL CONFERENCE ABOUT BOYS.

BY HUGH F. FOX.

[Condensed from *Charities*.]

A new departure in conference methods was made at the Fifth General Conference about Boys, which was held in Charlestown, Mass., October 29 and 30. In this Conference the attention was concentrated upon one theme—"The Boy and the Home"—and each address developed a particular phase of the subject. A full report of the proceedings will be published in the next issue of "How to Help Boys," giving the papers and discussions in the following topical order:

"The Story of the Street Arab," Jacob A. Riis.

"Some Reminiscences of Early Boys' Clubs," Edward Everett Hale.

"The Relation of the Home to the Preparatory School," Endicott Peabody, principal of the Groton School.

"The Boy as an Idealist," Prof. Henry M. Burr, of the Young Men's Christian Association Training School.

"The Kind of a Home to Make the Right Sort of a Boy," Prof. Francis G. Peabody, Harvard University.

"The Home as a Factor in Social Work," Dr. Samuel W. Dike, Secretary National Society for the Protection of the Family.

"The Jewish Boy and His Home," Meyer Bloomfield.

"Child-caring Agencies and the Home," Hugh F. Fox, President New Jersey State Board of Children's Guardians.

"What the Public Library Might Do for the Boys," Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, President Brooklyn Public Library Association.

"The Possibilities of Friendship," Charles W. Birtwell, Secretary Boston Children's Aid Society.

"The Social Settlement Boys' Club and the Home," Henry F. Burr, head of Boys' Clubs, Chicago Commons.

"Ideals and Methods," a conference of settlement workers, street

boys' club superintendents and boys' Young Men's Christian Association secretaries.

"The Pastor and the Boys," the Rev. W. H. Culver, Detroit.

"The Endeavor Movement and the Boy," the Rev. Ozora S. Davis, Newton.

The Conference was held under the auspices of "The Men of To-Morrow," which is a general alliance of workers with boys. The meeting was largely attended by men and women who are interested in boys' clubs, settlements, child-caring organizations, State boards of charities and the various juvenile organizations of the churches.

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF OFFICERS.

This Association, organized September 8, 1887, meets on the second Wednesday of each month in Boston. The object of the organization is "to acquire a thorough and uniform method of administration of public relief, and to promote a social interest." Only persons holding official relation to municipal or town boards of Overseers of the Poor or the Boards of Commissioners of public institutions of Boston, are eligible to membership. The Association has at present one hundred and thirty-nine members.

MOHONK INDIAN CONFERENCE.

The Lake Mohonk Conference of the Friends of the Indian, which held its annual meeting at Mohonk in October, 1901, will probably change its name for one that will better express the wider range of interest it now embraces. Since it was organized, nineteen years ago, the status of the North American Indian has entirely changed. More than fifty-five thousand are now legal voters, owning their own land and following many industries. A large proportion of the school children are gathered into well-equipped schools, and farmers, field matrons and devoted missionaries—too few of the latter—are helping to train them into civilized ways and Christian morality. Were it not for the influence of the saloon, which awaits them at every step towards civilized life, and the greed of the white man, they would be able before many decades to find their way without further assistance into their proper place as members of the body politic. They are not yet strong enough to resist the evils which fell white men to the earth, and so, for a time at least, their "friends" must watch over and guide them. Take the Sioux lands, for instance. An effort has been made for some years to induce those mighty fighters and hunters to turn their attention to cattle raising, as that is the only industry that can be profitably followed on the vast unproductive country they inhabit. The Government has started individual Indians with a cow or two, and now there are hundreds who have small herds, forty or fifty often, sometimes more. But the white cattle-herders covet the rich, though sparse, grass which the buffaloes used to graze. Miss Collins, who has been a most faithful, devoted and thoroughly intelligent missionary, leader and friend to the Sioux

since 1875, reported at the Mohonk Conference that the sorriest and saddest time in the history of the Sioux has come, if it be true as reported that the Government has permitted sixty thousand head of cattle to go on to the Sioux reservation—white men's cattle! "If it is so," said Miss Collins, "our Indians will be obliged to go out of the cattle business and simply do nothing." Thus the slight fabric of civilization which the Sioux had begun to erect will totter to the ground.

On the whole, however, the progress of the Indians as a whole is such that Mr. A. K. Smiley, the wise and generous man who initiated and sustains these Conferences, feels that other races and peoples must come under the consideration of earnest and thinking people. The Conference this year for the second time, therefore, talked about the people of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Nothing could be a better commentary on the prevailing ignorance about these other races than the fact that though Mr. Smiley invited every man in this country who might be considered well-informed on the question of education among them, he was unable to bring together any who were willing to speak with authority. Two spoke for the Philippines, each with interest and enthusiasm—though from opposite standpoints—but the personal knowledge of one dated to a visit to Luzon more than a quarter of a century ago, and the other to a visit some time before the war with Spain. The conditions in Hawaii were discussed by those who had seen the Sandwich Islands more recently, but hardly enough was forthcoming to lead to any decided views as to education or moral betterment there. Mr. Smiley, however, says that he hopes for a hundred years to come "Sky-top" will be a Mecca for the men and women interested in discussing these broad national topics. The large new stone building which he is erecting will furnish accommodation for so many, that henceforth those interested to attend these gatherings can come at their own expense, instead of as invited guests, as has usually been the case.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF EPILEPSY AND THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF EPILEPTICS.

[From *Charities*.]

The first annual meeting of this Association was held in Washington, D. C., May 14 and 15, under the presidency of the Hon. William P. Letchworth, LL.D., of Portage, N. Y. The Association has an active membership of two hundred and thirty-five, representing forty-two States, besides several honorary members from foreign countries.

Reports were made by delegates from States in which the public care of epileptics is receiving attention, the first report being made by Gen. Roeliff Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, who spoke of the creation of the Ohio Hospital for Epileptics, at Gallipolis, and by Mr. Mark, a manager of that institution, who told of the good work it was doing.

Dr. William N. Bullard, of Boston, President of the Board of Managers

of the Massachusetts Hospital for Epileptics, at Palmer, described the origin and progress of the movement for the better care of epileptics in Massachusetts. It was through the efforts of Dr. Bullard that the Massachusetts institution was founded. Dr. Wharton Sinkler, of Philadelphia, told the Association of "Oakbourne," a special home on the cottage or colony plan for epileptics, near Philadelphia. "Oakbourne" was created chiefly through the generosity of Mr. Henry C. Lea, of Philadelphia. Efforts are making to secure public aid for this very worthy class in Pennsylvania. Dr. William F. Drewry spoke of what had been done to establish a colony for epileptics in Virginia, to be modeled after the Craig Colony at Sonyea, N. Y.

The report from Illinois was made by Miss Julia C. Lathrop, a member of the State Board of Charities. It was chiefly through the initial efforts of Miss Lathrop that the movement for an epileptic colony was set on foot in Illinois, and the friends of the proposed colony had every reason to believe that the last Legislature would fully sanction the establishment of such a colony, and doubtless it would have done so had all parties concerned been able to agree on a suitable site.

A report from Texas was made by Dr. B. M. Worsham, Superintendent of the State Asylum at Austin. The movement began in Texas in 1898, and a colony has been established at Abilene on 640 acres of land. The last Legislature appropriated \$200,000 for the construction of cottages, a hospital, administration building and other necessary features. A preliminary report from Connecticut was made by Dr. Max Mailhouse, of New Haven.

Dr. Frederick Peterson, President of the Board of Managers of the Craig Colony at Sonyea, presented a paper on "Epilepsy." Dr. Wm. P. Spratling, Superintendent of the Craig Colony, presented a paper on "An Ideal Colony for Epileptics and the Necessity for the Broader Treatment of Epilepsy."

Many valuable foreign contributions were received, largely through the valuable assistance of Mr. Hay, Secretary of State. Mr. Hay was kind enough to secure the co-operation of the foreign ministers in Washington, and through such ministers, reports were received from various countries, including the following:

Professor Paul Kovalevsky, St. Petersburg, Russia; Dr. Jules Morel, Belgium; Professor F. Kolle, Switzerland; Dr. Oskar Medin, Sweden; Pastor Seibold, Bielefeld, Germany; Dr. G. Alden Turner, London; and Mr. G. Penn Gaskell, Secretary of the National (British) Society for the Employment of Epileptics, London.

Dr. Medin, of Sweden, brought out the fact that the marriage of epileptics was forbidden in Sweden by royal decree as far back as 1734.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: Dr. Frederick Peterson, New York, President; the Hon. Wm. P. Letchworth, LL.D., Portage, N. Y., First Vice-President; Prof. Wm. Osler, M.D., Johns Hopkins

University, Baltimore, Md., Second Vice-President; Dr. H. C. Rutter, Manager of the Ohio Hospital for Epileptics, Gallipolis, Treasurer; Dr. Wm. P. Spratling, Superintendent of the Craig Colony for Epileptics, Sonyea, Secretary.

The proceedings are being published and will soon be ready for distribution.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the National Children's Home Society (which is a general federation of the Children's Home Societies of the various States and has no control of local matters in the States where the society is regularly organized) was held at St. Joseph, Mich., June 18 and 19, 1901. Most of the societies were represented.

Tuesday afternoon the question of "Local Advisory Boards" was under discussion. In the evening Rev. J. P. Dysart, of Wisconsin read a paper on the same topic, and Dr. H. H. Hart, of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, gave an address on "The Child-Saving Movement."

Wednesday morning Mrs. E. L. Evans, of Illinois, spoke on the important topic of "The Execution of Papers, Petitions, Releases, Adoptions, Court Papers, etc.," and Rev. W. H. Slingerland, of Iowa, read a paper on the question, "Are Indenture Papers of any Value?" In the afternoon Mr. Geo. L. Sehon, of Kentucky, made one of the most interesting speeches of the convention on "The Work of the Children's Home Society in the South." Superintendent W. B. Sherrard, of South Dakota, and Rev. E. P. Savage, of Minnesota, read papers on "The Illegitimate Child."

In the evening Prof. Charles R. Henderson, President of the National Society, gave an address entitled "What the Public has a Right to Expect of the Child-Saving Societies."

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. That we recognize the necessity for increasing care in securing a complete legal title to children given to the Society either by parents or by the courts; also the necessity for the exercise of great care in the adoption of children in order to secure their property and other rights.

2. That the representatives of the different Children's Home Societies should coöperate to secure wise legislation, as nearly uniform as practicable to regulate the surrender of children to such societies by parents and their commitment by the courts.

3. That the Programme Committee for the next annual meeting is requested to bear in mind that there are points of vital importance in the child-saving work that should be discussed from the District Superintendent's standpoint, and that more recognition should be given to these faithful workers.

4. That in the State organizations of the Children's Home Society the

State Superintendent should hold office subject to the pleasure of the Board of Directors, without term; that subordinate officers and employees should be appointed by the Board of Directors on nomination of the State Superintendent and should be removable at the discretion of the Superintendent.

5. That this convention is delighted with the good work which is being done in some of our Southern States and that we recommend a greater extension of this benevolent plan in other States of the South.

It was decided to hold the next meeting at Sioux Falls, S. D., the time to be fixed by the Board of Directors. At a meeting of the Board of Directors the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Charles R. Henderson, D. D., Chicago; Secretary, Hastings H. Hart, LL. D., Chicago; Treasurer, Rev. J. P. Dysart, Milwaukee.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS.

The Fifth Annual Convention of The National Congress of Mothers was held in Columbus, Ohio, the third week in May, 1901, and continued four days. Large audiences attended the Sessions, and great interest was shown in the work. The Columbus Federation of Women's Clubs was the hostess of the occasion. The State officials, the Mayor and the Board of Trade of Columbus extended cordial greetings to the Congress.

The reports from State Congresses and from Standing Committees showed an encouraging state of the work, and led to an enthusiastic meeting, despite a smaller attendance of delegates than usual.

Mrs. T. W. Birney, President of the Congress, gave a paper on "The Duty of the Individual to the Child." Many other instructive and interesting papers were given, such as: "New Lines—New Methods—Why Juvenile Courts and the Probation System Should Exist in all States," by Hon. Harvey B. Hurd, of Chicago; "Bad Habits of Posture; their Results and their Prevention," by Dr. Eliza Mosher, University of Michigan; "Structure, Growth and Development of the Little Human Machine," by Miss Marguerite Lindley, of New York; "Practical Methods of Co-operation between Home and School," by Hon. Charles R. Skinner, Superintendent Public Instruction for the State of New York; "The Trend of the Teens," by Prof. Sherman Davis, University of Indiana.

Many interesting conferences were held. Mrs. E. R. Weeks, of Kansas City, led a conference on the vital question of Moral Education in the Public Schools; Mrs. Edgar Hatton, of Columbus, led one on Vacation Schools, and Miss Mary Garrett, of Philadelphia, one on Teaching Speech to Blind Children.

A very practical talk was given by Mrs. A. R. Ramsay of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, on "Mother's Clubs, an important factor in the elimination of the Slums." She showed the practical methods by which alone such work can be done, and the encouraging results that may be obtained.

The meeting marked an era in the history of Ohio, for a State Congress of Mothers was organized. Mrs. J. A. Jeffrey, of Columbus, was elected President, with an able corps of officers to assist her in the work.

Active State Congresses now exist in nine States, viz., Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Utah. The next meeting of the Congress will be in Washington, D. C., on February 25, 26, 27, 1902.

NATIONAL PRISON ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the National Prison Association was held in Kansas City, Mo., November 9-13. An excellent programme was carried into effect, there being few committees which asked for extension of time. The organization has long had two subdivisions, the Wardens' Association and the Chaplains' Association, each with its corps of officers. This year a third section was made, the Association of Prison Physicians. This will develop in a scientific manner the study of the physical and mental condition of prisoners, dietaries, sanitation and similar subjects, and ought to be a valuable addition to the work of the Congress.

The address of the President of the Association, Mr. Joseph F. Scott, Superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory for Men, was a clean-cut, excellent paper. Mr. J. F. Scott has a thousand men in his prison, with thoroughly organized instructive, as well as productive, industries. Among other things he is weaving fine specimens of woolen cloths on hand looms.

The committees that reported were: on prison discipline, on police force in cities, and on the care of discharged prisoners. The committee on the work of the prison physician presented a report on prison dietaries, by Professor W. O. Atwood. The report of the first of these committees was prepared by Mr. Charles C. McClaghry, warden of the Waupun, Wisconsin, Prison. Mr. McClaghry is a son of Major R. W. McClaghry, warden of the United States prison at Fort Leavenworth. and has grown up with intimate acquaintance with prison affairs. On that account his views of prison discipline were specially interesting, and in a great contrast to many of the political appointees who spoke, some of whom had been in office but a month or two. The older and more experienced wardens expressed themselves in hearty sympathy with Mr. McClaghry's suggestions and plans, with one exception. He said that from his experience it was better to place first offenders on their reception in the highest grade instead of in the middle grade. He believed it would help them sooner to become self-respecting citizens. He had the advantage of speaking from experience; his critics only from theory.

An admirable paper on "The Psychological Aspects of Crime" was given by Dr. S. G. Smith, of St. Paul. Dr. R. B. Lamb made a good address on "The Imbecile Criminal." Heretofore little has been said about this class of prisoners, except by Mr. Brockway and Dr. Wey, of Elmira, but it is evident that this whole side of the subject must be farther studied

and more stringent measures taken to prevent the increase of imbeciles, whether criminal or not.

Other papers were on "Jesus as a Penologist," by S. J. Barrows, Secretary of the Prison Association of New York; on "The Obligation of the Church to the Prison," by Rev. Henry Hopkins, D.D.; on "The Prevention of Crime"—a notable addition to the work of the Congress—by Mr. Z. R. Brockway; on "The Jail as a Crime-breeder," by Prof. F. W. Blackmar, of Kansas University, and a fine paper on the "Need of a Reformatory for Adult Criminals in Missouri," by Prof. C. A. Ellwood, of the Missouri University. The first two of these papers, by Messrs. Barrows and Hopkins, it was voted should be printed separately, and an edition of 2,000 copies of each was ordered. The discussions were earnest, practical and prolonged. No one complained of lack of time and opportunity for speaking. Prison labor was well threshed again, especially the New York system, which is a standing and always unsettled problem for the prison congress.

But one resolution was adopted, that the Congress of the United States should be asked to provide for the indeterminate sentence and parole, to be applied to United States prisoners, in the new code for the United States now in process of revision.

The next meeting of the Association will be in Philadelphia in October, 1902, with Prof. Charles H. Henderson of Chicago as president.

NEW YORK CONVENTION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

The thirty-first annual State Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor was held at Buffalo, June 18th-21st. Among the papers presented were the following:

"The Breaking-Up of Families," Mr. W. P. Constable, Commissioner of Charities of the City of Yonkers.

"Practical Charity," Mr. George Blair, Superintendent of Outdoor Poor, New York City.

"Preventive Charity in Small Communities," Miss Marion I. Moore, of Erie County.

"A Perfect Classification of Dependents in State and County Charitable Institutions; Its Advantages, if Any, and Should It be Insisted Upon?" Dr. R. W. Hill, Inspector of Almshouses.

"An Appeal for the Poor Consumptive," Dr. J. H. Pryor, of Buffalo.

"Dependency and Crime," Superintendent G. L. Mosher, of Cattaraugus County.

"Why Should Superintendents of the Poor Keep a Complete System of Records?" Superintendent L. L. Long, of Erie County.

"Care and Treatment of Wayward Boys and Girls," Mr. R. W. George, Superintendent of the George Junior Republic, Freeville, Tompkins County.

"Care and Treatment of Wayward Boys," Mr. W. W. Mayo, Superintendent of the Industrial Farm, Columbia County.

Three subjects to which special attention was given were: Improved classification in the almshouses, better reports from overseers, and the prevention of tuberculosis. Dr. Hill suggested, among other things, that the almshouses should not be permitted to shelter minors over sixteen years of age, children under this age being already debarred. It is probable, although we have not investigated the matter, that there are few, except those who are physically or mentally defective, of the age specified now in the almshouses. If so, the adoption of Dr. Hill's very excellent suggestion would involve an increase in the facilities of the corresponding special institutions which are now as a rule overcrowded.

Considerable pessimism was manifested as to the possibility of securing either full or accurate returns from township overseers of the expenditures for outdoor relief. We believe that with intelligent co-operation between the State Board and county superintendents the case is by no means hopeless. The items asked for should be few and simple and they should be rigidly checked.

Dr. Pryor, of Buffalo, made his usual stirring plea for quick and effective relief for the poor consumptive. The whole matter is summed up in Dr. Pryor's declaration that the State "should care for the consumptive at the right time, at the right place, in the right way, until he is cured, and not as at present, at the wrong time, at the wrong place, in the wrong way, until he is dead."

Exceptionally interesting reports were presented from various agencies for placing-out children.

The next Convention will be held at Yonkers, in June, 1902. Three delegates were appointed by the Convention to attend the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Milwaukee, and delegates to attend the State Conference in New York City in November.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mr. A. W. Weber, of Otsego County, President; Mr. W. P. Constable, of Westchester County, First Vice-President; Mr. P. Redmond, of Jefferson County, Second Vice-President; Mr. J. W. Ives, of Wyoming County, Secretary and Treasurer.

SOME AMERICAN CHARITY PUBLICATIONS.

NAME.	PUBLISHED BY	HOW OFTEN ISSUED.	PRICE.
National Bulletin of Charities and Correc- tion.	National Conference of Char- ities and Correction, 105 E. 22d St., New York, N. Y.	Quarterly.	\$0 50
Charities.	Charity Organization Society. 105 E. 22d St., New York, N. Y.	Weekly.	2 00
Co-operation.	Bureau of Charities, 79 Dear- born St., Chicago, Ill.	Weekly.	1 00
The Charities Record.	Charity Organization Society, Baltimore, Md.	Quarterly.	25
St. Vincent de Paul Quarterly.	Society of St. Vincent de Paul, 2 Lafayette Place, New York.	Quarterly.	50
Juvenile Record.	Visitation and Aid Society, 79 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.	Monthly.	1 00
The Children's Home Finder.	Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, 79 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.	Monthly.	1 00
The Ohio Bulletin of Charities and Correc- tion.	Ohio Board of State Charities, Columbus, O., Joseph P. Byers, Editor.	Quarterly.	20
The Minnesota Bulle- tin of Charities and Correction.	State Board of Correction and Charities, St. Paul, Minn.	Quarterly.	20
Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correc- tion.	Board of State Charities, State House, Indianapolis, Ind.	Quarterly.	25
Bulletin of Iowa State Institutions.	Board of Control of State In- stitutions, Des Moines, Ia.	Quarterly.	

Necrology.

HARRIET AUGUSTA LEAVITT.

Miss Harriett Augusta Leavitt, Principal of the Maine Industrial School for Girls, at Hallowell, Maine, died at the Maine General Hospital, at Portland, August 3, 1901. Miss Leavitt had been a member of the National Conference since 1899, attended the session at Washington last May, and was a member of the Committee on Juvenile Delinquents for the Conference of 1902. We reprint the following biographical sketch from a memorial prepared by Miss Anna A. Gordon, Vice-President of the National Women's Temperance Union :

"Miss Harriet Augusta Leavitt, the only daughter of Captain William and the late Mary E. (Hanna) Leavitt, was born in Portland, October 12, 1860. She spent the greater part of her life in her native city, graduating from the High School in 1879, but giving up a college course because of trouble with her eyes. While still young she became a member of the Free Street Baptist Church, a teacher in the Sunday-school and a devoted worker in the Young People's Mission Band. She was intimately connected with the literary life of the city, belonging to the Clio, Current Events and Ann Hathaway Clubs, and was the first Corresponding Secretary of the Woman's Literary Union. She was an active member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Portland for years, afterward transferring her name to the Stroudwater Union.

"A few years ago Miss Leavitt was aroused to the needs of neglected and homeless children, and went to Boston, where she studied the work of caring for such unfortunates in connection with the Children's Aid Society of Boston, after being a resident of Denison House, Boston's college settlement. Returning to Portland, she acted as State Superintendent of the W. C. T. U. work of finding homes for homeless children, giving her time and strength without pecuniary reward, for years, while placing scores of little waifs in happy homes. Later she accepted the National superintendency of the same work.

"In 1897 Miss Leavitt went to Boston again and engaged in work under the management of the Children's Institutions Department of that city, leaving it to assume the principalship of the Girls' Industrial School in Hallowell, the crowning labor of her life. To this, with its countless and never-ending perplexities, Miss Leavitt brought the highest ideals, thoroughly practicalized by strict business training on the broad basis of scientific philanthropy. She knew her work and she loved it. Her presence was a daily inspiration to her fellow-workers and to the girls under her care. No plan was too large for her grasp, no detail

too small for her attention, no child too ignorant nor too willful for her unwearied love and patience, and for very joy of it she looked forward eagerly to years of hard work. Of rare attainments and of great personal charm, few women have been so loved as Miss Leavitt, and in going few leave so many friends to mourn."

J. L. POWER.

Col. J. L. Power, of Jackson, Corresponding Secretary of the National Conference of Charities and Correction for the State of Mississippi since 1896, died September 24, 1901.

LIST OF CONFERENCES OF CHARITIES AND

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Meeting	DATE
1. National Conference of Charities and Correction.....	29th	May or June, 1902. ^a
2. California State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	2d	.....^a
3. Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction.....	5th	Sept., 24-25, 1902...
4. Colorado State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	7th	Oct., 1901.....
5. Delaware State Conference of Charities and Institutions.....	4th	.....^a
6. Illinois State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	6th	Oct., 21-23, 1902...
7. Indiana State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	11th	Nov., 1902.....
8. Iowa State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	5th	.....^a
9. Kansas Association of Charities and Correction.....	3d	.....^a
10. Maryland Conference of Charities and Correction.....	3d	.....^a
11. Michigan Conference of County Agents, and Convention of the Board of Charities and Correction.....	20th	Dec., 1901.....
12. Minnesota State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	11th	.....^a
13. Missouri State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	3d	Nov., 1902.....
14. Nebraska State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	5th	Feb., 5-6, 1902.....
15. New Hampshire State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	4th	.....^a
16. New York State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	3d	Nov., 1902.....
17. Ohio State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	12th	Oct. 13, 1902.....
18. Pennsylvania Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities.....	28th	Oct., 15-17, 1901...
19. Virginia Conference of Charities and Correction.....	3d	.....^a
20. Wisconsin State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	10th	{ No meeting held since 1897.....

KINDRED

1. American Economic Association.....	.....	Dec., 26-28, 1901...
2. American Humane Association.....	25th	.....^a
3. American Medico-Psychological Association.....	58th	June, 17-21, 1902...
4. American Social Science Association.....	37th	April, 15-20, 1901...
5. American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses.....	17th	Sept., 1902.....
6. Association of Assistant Physicians of Hospitals for Insane.....	8th	May, 1902.....
7. Association of Medical Officers of American Institutions for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded.....	26th	June, 1902.....
8. Conference of Federation of Day Nurseries.....	4th	April, 1902.....
9. Conference about Boys.....	6th	1902.....
10. Illinois Association of Supervisors, County Commissioners and County Clerks.....	.....	Jan., 14-15, 1902...
11. Indiana Association of Township Trustees.....	.....	.....^a
12. Massachusetts Association of Relief Officers.....	.....	{ 2d Wednesday each month...
13. Mohonk Arbitration Conference.....	7th	May, 1902.....
14. Mohonk Indian Conference.....	.....	Oct., 1902.....
15. National Association for Study of Epilepsy, Etc.....	2d	.....^a
16. National Children's Home Society.....	19th	June, 1902.....
17. National Congress of Mothers.....	6th	Feb., 25-27, 1902...
18. National Conference of Jewish Charities.....	2d	.....^a
19. National Prison Association.....	29th	Oct., 1902.....
20. Ohio Convention of Infirmary Officials.....	.....	Jan., 21-22, 1902...
21. New York Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor.....	32d	June, 1902.....

a. Time not fixed. b. Place not yet fixed.

CORRECTION AND KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS.

PLACE OF MEETING.	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.	
Milwaukee	Hon. Timothy Nicholson	Homer Folks, 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. City ..	1
b.	Horace Davis, San Francisco	Katharine C. Felton, Oakland ..	2
Hamilton, Ont.	Adam Brown, Hamilton, Ont.	A. M. Rosebrugh, M. D., Confederation Bldg., Toronto	3
Colorado Springs..	Hon. James H. Baker, Boulder	C. L. Stonaker, Denver	4
Wilmington	A. D. Warner, Wilmington	Charles Warner, Wilmington	5
Peoria	T. D. Hurley, Unity Bldg., Chicago ..	Mrs. Emma Kiefer, Peoria	6
Indianapolis	George A. H. Shideler, Marion	C. S. Grout, Indianapolis	7
Iowa City	Prof. Isaac A. Loos, Iowa City	Miss Charlotta Goff, Des Moines	8
Topeka	Prof. F. W. Blackmar, Lawrence	Edward A. Fredenhagen, Topeka	9
Baltimore	Joshua W. Hering, Westminster	Rev. Louis F. Zinkham, Baltimore	10
Grand Rapids	Harvey J. Hollister, Grand Rapids ..	Mrs. Edw. L. Knapp	11
Owatonna	James J. Dow, Faribault	Miss Grace Johnston, Red Wing	12
Sedalia	Dr. R. H. Jesse, Columbia	J. M. Hanson, Kansas City	13
Omaha	Chancellor E. B. Andrews, Lincoln ..	Rev. A. W. Clark, Omaha	14
b.	Rev. W. G. Tucker, D. D., Hanover ..	Dr. J. H. M. Gile, Hanover	15
Albany	Hon. Wm. R. Stewart, 31 Nassau St., N. Y.	Edward T. Devine, 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. ..	16
Springfield	Hon. Lewis B. Gunkel, Dayton	Joseph B. Byers, Columbus	17
Altoona	Louis Tisch, Wilkesbarre	W. P. Hunker, Allegheny	18
b.	Robert Gilliam, Petersburg	Geo. B. Davis, Richmond	19
			20

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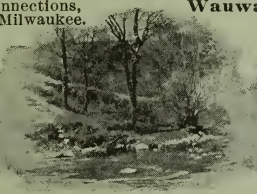
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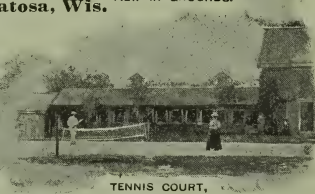
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THE NATIONAL BULLETIN OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

VOL VI.

NOVEMBER, 1902.

No 4.

The National Conference of Charities and Correction.

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The General Secretary.

Mr. Joseph P. Byers, Secretary of the Ohio Board of State Charities and the General Secretary of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, resigned the former position on October 1st, effective December 1st, 1902. The resignation was the result of his appointment to the General Superintendency of the Indiana State Reformatory at Jeffersonville, succeeding Mr. Alvin T. Hert in that position. Mr. Byers' appointment at Jeffersonville dates from December 1st, 1902. His relations with the National Conference remain unchanged. Members of the Conference should note the change in his address. Direct all communications to him at Jeffersonville, Indiana.

The New Ohio Secretary.

On November 7th the Ohio Board of State Charities unanimously elected Harvey H. Shirer, of the Department of Pedagogy of Heidelberg University, Tiffin, Ohio, to succeed Joseph P. Byers, as Secretary of the Board. Mr. Shirer is a young man, little past his thirtieth year. For five years he has been connected with the faculty of Heidelberg University, being librarian in addition to his duties in the Department of Pedagogy. He has edited many of the student and official publications of his Alma Mater, and comes into the service of the State highly recommended.

The new appointee was born and reared within a few miles of Dayton. Stimulated by his parents, he devoted himself to the securing of a liberal education. Because of hard work on his own part, he was graduated from Dayton High School with special honors. He at once entered Heidelberg University and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1897, ranking third in a large class. It is to be said to Mr. Shirer's credit, that he provided for his own support in college by working at whatever honorable employment was offered him: gardening, printing, tutoring, etc.

Ohio's new Secretary took charge of the work on December 1st, with the best wishes of all interested in charitable and corrective work.

**Alvin T.
Hert.**

Mr. Alvin T. Hert, who has been General Superintendent of the Indiana State Reformatory at Jeffersonville, since its establishment, and who was influential in drafting and securing the passage of the law which created the institution, has resigned and will engage in commercial pursuits. Mr. Hert's retirement causes the regret of all who are familiar with his work. The Reformatory was formerly a State's Prison, and Mr. Hert entered correctional work as Warden of the Prison. He early saw the great importance of adding a reformatory for younger criminals to Indiana's correctional system and went vigorously about securing the change. The same breadth of view which led him to recognize the need of a reformatory enabled him, after becoming the head of the new institution, to put rapidly into operation approved principles and methods of successful reformatories elsewhere. His efficiency met general recognition and two years ago he was elected President of the National Association of Prison Wardens. The record he has made in the reformatory field justifies the general regret which is manifested in regard to his retirement. — *Co-operation.*

**William
Howard Neff.**

Wm. Howard Neff, of Cincinnati, died September 17th, 1902. At the time of his death Mr. Neff was a member of the Ohio Board of State Charities, being originally appointed in 1880 and serving continuously till his death. In 1886 he served as President of the National Conference at the meeting held in St. Paul. The older members of the Conference will remember the charming grace and dignity, combined with business tact and ability, with which he presided over that noteworthy meeting. The following tribute to his life, his character and worth was adopted by the Ohio Board and by the Ohio State Conference of Charities and Correction, of both of which he was an invaluable member:

In view of the fact of the recent decease of the Hon. William Howard Neff, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who, from the organization of the Ohio Conference of Charities and Corrections has been one of its most active and interested members, and also, since 1880, a member of the Board of State Charities, it seems fitting that we should place upon record some appreciation of his life and services.

In 1880, twenty-two years ago, Mr. Neff became a member of the Board of State Charities, and as such, until the close of his life, was officially identified with the care and supervision of all of the dependent, defective and delinquent classes of the state.

In 1890, twelve years ago, upon the organization of the Ohio State Conference of Charities and Correction, he became a charter member, and one of its most earnest promoters.

During all these years, in all forward movements of philanthropic work, Mr. Neff, with voice and pen, and personal influence, has been an important factor, not only in Ohio, but also in other states.

When he became a member of the Board of State Charities he also became a member of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, and during the years that followed he attended nearly all of its annual Conferences and participated in their deliberations and discussions. In recognition of his abilities he was selected for the high position of President of the National Conference which met at St. Paul, in 1896, and to his eminent qualifications as an organizer, and presiding officer, its great success was largely due.

In view of the eminent services of Mr. Neff in all philanthropic work and especially in the benevolences represented in the Ohio State Conference of Charities and Correction, of which he has been an honored and useful member from its beginning, we his associates, in the adoption of this memorial, express our high appreciation of his life and work, and commend them as an example for imitation to the generations that come after him.

Atlanta. Preparations for the next annual session of the National Conference are well under way, and will be pushed actively during the Winter and Spring. The Southern members are co-operating in every way possible in the efforts to make the Atlanta meeting conspicuous for size, strength and influence. A number of Governors of southern States have expressed an active interest in the meeting and the State corresponding secretaries are responding cheerfully to the call for increased activity on their part in interesting the people of their several states. All along the line the work is going ahead in a way gratifying to the Conference officials.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held in New York City on November 22. The principal work done was the blocking out of a tentative program. The final arrangement of the program will in all probability be decided upon at the meeting of the committee to be held in Atlanta in December. At the same time the local preliminary arrangements will be perfected and the exact date for holding the Conference determined.

The tentative program as adopted by the committee after full consideration of the requests of the several chairmen of standing committees and the necessary limitations of a week's session to accommodate nine standing committees, is indicated by the following chart outline:

PROGRAM FOR THE ATLANTA CONFERENCE.

DATE — MAY 6TH TO 12TH, INCLUSIVE, 1903.

DAY.	HOUR — 10 A. M.	HOUR — 2 P. M. SECTION MEETINGS.	HOUR — 8 P. M. GENERAL SESSIONS.
Wednesday, May 6			Opening Session.
Thursday, May 7	GENERAL SESSION. County and Municipal Institutions, etc.	<i>a.</i> Juvenile Delinquents, etc. <i>b.</i> Disease and Dependence, etc. <i>c.</i> County and Municipal Institutions, etc.	State Supervision, etc.
Friday, May 8	SECTION MEETINGS. <i>a.</i> Juvenile Delinquents, etc. <i>b.</i> State Supervision, etc. <i>c.</i> Disease and Dependence, etc.	<i>a.</i> Needy Families, etc. <i>b.</i> Criminals, etc. <i>c.</i> Juvenile Delinquents, etc.	Juvenile Delinquents, etc.
Saturday, May 9	GENERAL SESSION. Colonies for and Segregation of Defectives.		Destitute Children, etc.
Sunday, May 10		Conference Sermon, probably at 3 p. m.	
Monday, May 11	GENERAL SESSION. The Insane, etc.	Destitute Children, etc.	Needy Families, etc.
Tuesday, May 12	GENERAL SESSION. Disease and Dependence, etc.	<i>a.</i> County and Municipal Institutions, etc. <i>b.</i> Needy Families, etc. <i>c.</i> Juvenile Delinquents, etc.	Criminals, etc.

GEORGIA AND THE ATLANTA CONFERENCE.

T. D. LONGINO, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

How can the Atlanta Conference most benefit Georgia? By every city and county in the state sending delegates composed of representative citizens to this Conference. The Conference will be made up of men and women who have made a study of charities and corrections; the members of the conference will give their views arrived at after long experience in handling these questions, and leave every one free to form their own opinions. Surely every county in the State is interested in these two subjects, and I know of no better way to learn the best mode of dealing with them than by hearing them discussed by those that have had long experience in dealing with them. From having attended the last Conference held, I can say that anyone who attends the next Conference at Atlanta will never forget it. This Conference has never held but one session in the South (Nashville had it in 1894) though it has been in existence thirty years. Atlanta expects to spare nothing to make this the best session it has ever held. We will have delegates from every state in the Union, and I do hope that every section of this State will be represented.

Supervision and Administration of Charities and Corrections in Georgia.

We have a commission that looks after the convicts that are leased out to private individuals; they are charged with the duty of seeing that they are humanely treated, well clothed, fed and comfortable quarters. Our common jails for the most part are a disgrace to the counties wherein they are situated. Our charitable institutions are presided over by boards of Trustees, and are visited once a year by Committees from the Legislature and in the main are well cared for; the State makes large appropriations for the support and maintenance, and so far as I know it is judiciously spent. But I think that every State should have a board of Charities and Corrections.

Child Labor.

There is no subject in our state that is being more discussed at this time than Child Labor. Cotton factories are being built all over the State and for the past twenty years the number of children, under twelve years of age, working in factories has increased nearly 300 per cent. Owners of mills have their agents all through the country persuading parents to come to town and put their children to work in the factories; the result is the agricultural districts are being depopulated of tenants, ruining the schools, and those who would remain in the country are compelled to come to town in order to educate their

children. Once in town, the children are put to work and grow up in ignorance. It is impossible to obtain exact data upon child labor in the State, but a census of 549 children in the factory district in the city of Augusta under twelve years of age revealed the fact that only 116 could read and write, and a majority of those entered the mill after they were ten years old. Hon. C. C. Houston has introduced a bill, and it is pending now before the legislature, prohibiting children under twelve years of age from working in factories — we believe it will become the law in this state.

Care and Treatment of the Insane, Epileptic and Idiotic.

These are all cared for in the State Sanatorium, for the maintenance of which the State appropriates nearly \$300,000; this institution is the pride of the whole State and should be enlarged to a sufficient capacity to accomodate all who are fit subjects to become inmates thereof. Many are yet at this time confined in the common jails of the State for lack of room, and if there is any class which should be well provided for it is the above. I notice the Trustees of this institution have called attention to the fact that all the criminals that become insane are sent to the same institution with the others, and they say this ought not to be so. I agree with them. It is a shame.

The Care and Training of Delinquent Children.

By delinquent children is meant: those who fail to put forth efforts sufficient to reach that degree of efficiency requisite for developing characters strong enough to meet the battles of life successfully; children without interests in the useful occupations to which they have been assigned by parents and guardians for their well being.

The causes which lead to this state are sometimes constitutional, sometimes defective training, and sometimes no training.

Children often become delinquent because in very early life they are not encourage to perform regularly any kind of useful service.

Such duties as children can perform would afford them as much pleasure as play, were they only trained from early childhood to assume them as work of love for others. Such training interest them in their home and in the loved ones at home; it begets a feeling of responsibility, as well as being partners in the weal or woe which may befall the family corporation — in short, children must be made to feel that they have a right at home; that they are important factors of the institution, deserve what they receive and are not pensioners, feeding on soup dished out by charitably inclined parents. Thus treated, as years of discretion come on, they are inspired to greater and greater efforts — that they may measure up to the expectation of their people.

It often happens that mothers excuse themselves of the responsibility for the waywardness of their children on the plea that they are physically unable to chastise them. Brute force alone fails in all discipline. Strong men, firm believers in the rod, have signally failed in controlling their children.

Too much suppression is a great wrong; love and interest in those things which lead the child to a correct life are worth more than tyranny.

What shall be done with delinquent children? How shall they be cared for and trained, so as to be saved to society?

As a general proposition, love is a sufficient incentive to induce parents to do the best they know for their own children, thoughtfully and conscientiously; but inordinate selfishness, over confidence in blood, indolence, or immoral habits, too often come between parents and children.

Something, therefore, is needed to impress upon indifferent parents their duties to the rising generation.

For years the laws relating to the responsibility of parents for the conduct of their children have been left unmolested and the statute books, sleeping the sleep of the dead, because the family is supposed to be the foundation of the republic—it *should* be.

But there are so many instances, in cities especially, where no family government exists, that the State—for her own protection—should devise some plan to prevent recruiting so rapidly the ranks of an army already alarming because of its numbers.

The State, assuming the burden of proof, in cases where it can be shown that children do not receive from their parents reasonable attention, through the agency of courts, having broad discretionary powers, should force said parents to realize their responsibility, or pay for having their offspring properly cared for in a home provided for that purpose, at which spiritual and intellectual food can be obtained; also wholesome diet, regular sleep and a rational training which will lead to habits of industry. By rational is meant that which is useful—no one can be hired to turn a grindstone by the hour if there is no grinding to be done.

Should instances occur where parents are unable to care for their little ones, they should become the children of the State, and so trained by the State as to give them an opportunity to live respectable and useful lives. They should not necessarily live in a state institution till grown, but might be paroled by the proper authority when they reach an age at which their labors are of sufficient value to meet their demands for an honest existence, provided their record be such as to justify the belief that they will become useful citizens.

Wards, paroled as above suggested, should be required to report at regular intervals to their Alma Mater; also to send written statements from their employers as to their efficiency and habits; also to return to the institution should they fail to hold the positions secured for them and remain, before being again paroled, till it should be proper in the judgment of the administration to parole them.

Destitute and Neglected Children.

After diligent inquiry, I am enabled to report the following organizations at work in the city of Atlanta for destitute and neglected children:

The Atlanta Free Kindergarten Association, organized in 1896, now supports six schools for children from two and a half to seven years of age. These schools at present have 300 children enrolled. The children

are comfortably clothed by the Association when necessary, and visited and cared for in sickness. On each Friday a bountiful dinner is served to the children of the school.

The organization called the "Sheltering Arms" cares for forty children at present—most of them small children whose mothers work in factories or do household work in families. The smaller children have kindergarten training and the older ones have lessons in sewing, cooking and general household work. In a few months this organization will be in their own new house on the corner of Marietta and Walton streets, when they will be able to care for from 125 to 250 children.

The Home for the Friendless, supported by an association assisted by the city, now cares for eighty children. About thirty of these are under kindergarten training in the home and fifty attend the public schools. The older ones have domestic training. The city authorities place here all deserted and neglected children and children of disreputable parents.

During the past year the Florence Crittendon home has cared for twenty-eight children born in that institution within one year. The children in this home are retained by the management only until they can be satisfactorily placed in homes at other institutions.

The Grady Hospital, supported by this city, has a well-equipped children's ward where, during the year ending November 1st, 1902, they have treated 233 children, the treatment of many of whom has continued through several months.

The Exposition Cotton Mills supports one large school on their grounds. This school has two departments, primary and intermediate, and gives training to 130 children daily.

The Atlanta Woollen Mills supports one kindergarten, caring for fifty-three children of operatives; also a daily school and night school, one girl's and boy's club and one reading room. The management has built suitable accommodations for this work in their own enclosures.

The Barclay Mission on Marietta street has one Mission Sunday school of one hundred and twenty-five, and one temperance school.

Methodist City Board of Missions supports six industrial schools in the poorest neighborhoods in the city; and also one free kindergarten school with sixty children enrolled, and one day nursery and one night school and one Girls' and Boys' Club—all of these at the Elsas-May Cotton Mills—at this day nursery babies and young children are cared for while their mothers are at work in the mill. This board of mission also employs one city missionary who gives much time to the relief of children in distressing circumstances.

First Methodist Church supports two mission stations on Decatur street and one day school.

Trinity Church supports one Mission Sunday School.

The Methodist Orphanage at Decatur is a suburb of Atlanta and cares for 165 children; these are given excellent educational advantages and religious training. They also receive instructions in gardening, farm-

ing, shoemaking, stenography, typewriting, dressmaking, cooking, laundry and general housework. This orphanage receives and cares for many children crippled and suffering with incurable diseases, and has a free dispensary.

First Baptist Church supports two large Sunday Schools and one Chinese Sunday School and one children's band.

Baptist Tabernacle operates six mission Sunday schools, total enrollment six hundred and ten; also one tabernacle house and infirmary, where helpless children are cared for, and one tabernacle hospital, with three wards where children are treated. This hospital has a staff of twelve leading physicians of the city. The tabernacle has a free dispensary for the distribution of medicines and medical advice. The tabernacle has also one night school at their Boulevard mission.

The Second Baptist Church has one night school, two mission Sunday schools and employs one trained superintendent at \$600 a year to work among the poor.

West End Baptist Church has two mission Sunday schools, one on Glenn street and one on Lee street.

The Baptist Orphanage in the suburbs of Atlanta—located at Hapeville, Ga., has more than one hundred children who receive good educational advantages, religious training and also industrial training, such as shoemaking, stenography, typewriting, laundry work, cooking, sewing, farming and gardening.

Jewish Orphanage cares for twenty-five children who are carefully educated and given manual and domestic training. The management of this Home gives the children their personal supervision up to the years of their maturity, securing for them such special educational advantages as their talents may require.

The Leonard Street Orphanage for colored children has sixty inmates to whom domestic training is given.

The Carrie Steel Orphanage (colored), located on Fair street, supports fifty to one hundred children, giving them careful religious and industrial training.

Spelman Seminary on Leonard street has one primary department with 135 children. Those residing in the home receive training in laundry, sewing, dressmaking, basketry, typewriting and printing.

The First Presbyterian has one mission Sunday School.

The Central Presbyterian Church has one mission Sunday School at the Elsas Mills with 100 children enrolled. Also one colored Sunday School on Decatur Street one hundred enrolled; another Sunday School with 200 enrolled.

North Avenue Presbyterian Church supports one mission Sunday School at the Exposition Mills—in which 75 children are enrolled—also one industrial school.

The combined Episcopal Churches of Atlanta support seven mission Sunday Schools and one Industrial School.

The Presbyterian Hospital has wards in which many children are treated and nursed.

The Colored Methodists operate two Christian Endeavor Societies; five Allen Endeavor Societies; two Epworth Leagues; three Temperance Societies and five mission Sunday Schools.

The Colored Y. M. C. A. has one night school.

The Colored Kindergarten Association has two colored Kindergartens and one Day Nursery.

The Colored Congregational Church supports one mission Sunday School.

The Colored Baptists operate five mission Sunday Schools.

The Colored Presbyterians have one mission Sunday School.

The Colored Episcopalians have one mission Sunday School and one day school.

Notwithstanding all the activities above mentioned for the benefit of destitute children, there are still—among the poor classes of the people—many neglected children whom these charities fail to reach.

Dependent Poor.

We have a Soldiers' Home, built with contributions from the men, women and children of the State, from five cents up, wherein there are now comfortably quartered nearly one hundred old Confederate veterans properly cared for. The State appropriates annually \$15,000 for this institution and it is a pride to the whole state and a real pleasure to visit these old veterans for they are happy in the thought that the State has not forgotten them; besides the State provides liberally for all indigent veterans and indigent widows of veterans who live with their families. None of our citizens complain of being taxed for the support of the above classes. Most of the counties have Almshouses, where the old and dependent poor are cared for, and as a rule no complaint comes from any one.

In the cities the Churches and Missions and Charitable Associations see that no one suffers—there is a vast amount of good being done in these lines and a great deal more needs to be done.

Prison Reform.

Not many years ago there was but one thought connected with a prisoner—punishment, severe and unrelenting. Chains, solitary confinement in dark and unsanitary dungeons, starvation, the cruel lash, the rack, the pincers, and other horrid instruments of torture, were the favors bestowed upon him. These atrocious modes of punishing inmates of prison were carried on well into the enlightened 19th Century, and even now, sad to relate, are in vogue in some countries. But happily in our own country, at least, the old unreasoning brutality with which prisoners were formerly treated has passed away forever, like the mist before the morning sun. The criminal is now, and rightly so, regarded as a *patient* to be treated and cured if possible, for by the best and most thoughtful minds he is now regarded as mentally and morally diseased, and, therefore, in need of a corrective treatment. Of course, he must be punished for his offense, and to protect society against him in the future, he must be locked up—until he is cured. And he will never

be cured by solitary confinement in a cell or by harsh and brutal treatment. He should be treated firmly but kindly and intelligently. His self respect should have a chance to sprout and grow. But above all *he should not be allowed to be idle*. Work is the salvation of all people, good, bad or indifferent, and if a criminal, no matter how evil or diseased in mind and morals he may be, is kept constantly at proper work, with proper intervals for rest and recreation, he will inevitably become a saner and a better man.

Needed Legislation.

Our State should establish at the earliest time possible four Reformatories — male and female, whit and colored. It is wrong to confine youthful criminals with grown up nes. Many a yuth could be saved to good citizenship who goes to ruin under our present system. Our people are waking up to the situation along these lines and we hope to see these reformatories established.

KENTUCKY AND THE ATLANTA CONFERENCE.

EMMA A. GALLAGHER, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

In reply to your letter requesting an outline of charitable and correctional work in Kentucky, and as to how the Atlanta Conference could best benefit Kentucky, I have this to say:

The conference should benefit this and all the Southern states, and doubtless will; provided those interested in the special and broad lines of work covered by the National Conference will attend, and, also, if those who are not now interested can be induced to come, that they may learn, by the convincing proof of the usefulness of the Conference, to be interested in these meetings ever after.

As to a State Board of Charities, Kentucky would be benefited by such a board if it could be free from political trammels — not otherwise. Throughout the South there does not seem to exist that congested condition of suffering humanity that is found in some other sections of our country. There is poverty with its distressing conditions, but the needs are generally met by the benevolent people of the communities. In this respect I can speak for Kentucky, and especially for Louisville. Our city is essentially a city of homes among our laboring class and mechanics. Probably seventy-five per cent. live in separate houses. Those living in crowded tenements would hardly reach two per cent.

Juvenile delinquents should be amply provided for in the most excellent — none better — Industrial School of Reform in this city, and two State Schools of Reform located near Lexington. We need Children's Courts in all our cities to make this work complete.

The Prison Commissioners with the Wardens of the penitentiary are working together towards prison reform. We have the parole system, and hope to have the graded system, which every prison should have. The reformation of the prisoner is a prominent object in the management of our penitentiaries, and when their charges go forth free they are gratified that there are helping hands to receive and encourage them.

In this city there is an Industrial Home Shelter which receives discharged prisoners, employing them in making brooms, mops, etc., until they find other work. And now in our State the Central Howard Association has begun earnest work for the prisoner, both within and without the walls, to encourage him to continue the better life.

The Kentucky Children's Home Society is accomplishing noble work in the care of destitute and neglected children, by placing them in suitable homes and watching over them. The numerous homes for the orphan by their sheltering care prevent numbers from falling into this class. The sick and crippled little ones receive tender and skillful care in the Children's Free Hospital, which is supported by benevolent people of Louisville. Also, the children's ward in the City Hospital receives many of these. In a delightful spot in the country is located the Christian Endeavor Children's Home, which cares for such children and enables them to breathe pure health-giving air. Other features for the comfort and well being of communities are playgrounds, free baths, social settlements, traveling libraries, kindergartens, Newsboys' Home, and the varied work of the Woman's Christian Association, Jennie Casseday Rest Cottage, Young Women's Boarding Home, kitchen, garden and domestic science schools, Working Woman's Club, Old Ladies Homes, etc. A State Normal School for colored persons, the object of which is to prepare teachers for the colored public schools. The State furnishes colored children the same educational facilities as white children, in separate districts, graded, High and Normal Schools. The Kindergarten Association has training classes for young colored women to fit them to become instructors in the colored kindergartens.

The Labor Inspector and assistants, though their authority dates back scarce a year, are doing good work in taking young children from workshops and factories and enabling them to attend school.

In the care of the insane Kentucky is well equipped for the work, and they are well cared for in her three asylums. However, all such institutions should be free from political power, change and turmoil. The idiotic have an allowance made them so that they may be cared for by their own families.

The feeble minded, blind children and deaf mutes are provided for in separate institutions, and carefully trained and educated. The institution for deaf mutes has for seventy-eight years cared for these unfortunate children. The one for the blind children for sixty years; when established it was the eighth school of the kind in this country. That for the feeble minded children is entering its forty-third year of usefulness. Each of these institutions has a separate department for colored children.

In the state are three Charity Organization Societies, located respectively at Lexington, Covington and Louisville. A Kentucky Humane Society. A Wayfarers' Lodge and Labor Test under the control of the Board of this organization, of which they can be justly proud.

Now what does Kentucky need? A State Board of Charities; the enforcement of the compulsory education laws; truant officers; laws

making desertion of family a felony; better provision for the care of epileptics and adult blind, and closer supervision of the poorhouses, jails and lock-ups.

HOW CAN THE ATLANTA CONFERENCE BENEFIT LOUISIANA?

MICHEL HEYMANN, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The immense influence exerted by the Conference in all the cities and states, where it has met, will be still a greater blessing to the whole South, where education in modern *organized* Charity is much needed.

The Conference of Charities and Corrections, held at Nashville, in 1894, has helped Tennessee and all the neighboring States. The following year, a Board of State Charities was established, and we all know the great good accomplished by State Boards of Charities, when they are composed of the right material—(and as a rule the best men and women are chosen by the authorities)—men and women who are experts, charitable, just, independent in politics, and above all friends of mankind, without distinction of creed or race.

Such men wield a great power over all classes, and though they are opposed in the beginning by partisans or fanatics as a rule they conquer prejudice.

In Louisiana, we have made some progress, but have not succeeded yet to get a State Board of Charities (except on paper, in the new constitution); Charities and Corrections would be much more advanced if we had a good State Board of Charities.

Let us hope that the Atlanta Conference and National Prison Congress at Louisville next year, will attract a goodly number of charitable southern men and women, who will return home full of enthusiasm, and spread the good news throughout the fair South; and that a State Board of Charities will be established in every Southern State.

In March 1897, we had a special meeting of Charities and Corrections in New Orleans, and the result was very beneficial: A Charity Organization Society, a Prison Association, and a Free Kindergarten Association were the fruits of this meeting.

Juvenile Delinquents.

After much exertion, we have succeeded in introducing one industry, that of broom making, in our local Boys' Reformatory, but for lack of money, and owing to the short sentence evil, this institution is not what it should be.

The last legislature passed an act providing "That the Board of Control, as soon as practicable, establish a reformatory for youthful delinquents, 7 to 12 years, and to remove from them the stigma of convict life."

The Board of Control of the Penitentiary intends to build the Boys' Reformatory on the "Arcola" convict farm, to save expenses, while the

Prison Reform Association are doing their best to have the Boys' Reformatory built in a different section of the country, under a separate management.

There is no prospect that the Boys' Reformatory will be established in the near future.

Prison Reform.

A few good, zealous men have organized a Prison Association, and notwithstanding the many difficulties in their way, have succeeded since 1898:

1. In abolishing the convict lease.
2. In placing the Penitentiary in the State's care.
3. In having a bill passed for a Boys' Reformatory.
4. In having a modern county jail built in New Orleans.
5. In educating the people and authorities in the new method of dealing with the delinquents and criminals—to reform instead of punishing, if possible.

Destitute and Neglected Children.

Private, sectarian Institutions take care of all destitute and neglected children—the city pays a small stipend to each Institution—while the State ignores entirely this class of children, supporting, however, a school for defectives, blind, and deaf and dumb.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, under the able and devoted management of Col. Geo. McC. Derby has accomplished much good in rescuing oppressed, ill-treated, or abandoned waifs.

For the first time in the history of child-saving in this State, the society has placed out children in good families with great success, fifty per cent of their wards having found good homes in private families in the country.

Let us hope that other institutions will follow this example, and place many neglected children in private families in preference in the country. The influx of country people in the large cities is a serious question and all our efforts should be directed to remedy this evil, and employ the best means to send back to the country as many paupers and dependents as possible.

Child Labor.

Legislation affecting Child Labor in the State of Louisiana. Act 43 of 1886 prohibits:

1st. Any boy under the age of 12 years and any girl under the age of 14 years being employed in any factory, warehouse, or workshop, where the manufacture of any goods is carried on, or where any goods are prepared for manufacturing.

2d. Any child under fourteen years being employed in any factory, warehouse, workshop, clothing, dressmaking or millinery establishment, or to attend itinerant musician, unless such child shall have attended some day school (where competent instruction is given) at least four months of the twelve next preceding to the month of employment. A

certificate of attendance being required from the director of the school district or principal of the school where the child has attended.

3d. Any person under 18 years of age being employed for a longer period than ten hours a day, with one hour off for dinner.

With appropriate penalties for violation of the act.

Act 59 of 1889 prohibits the employment of children under 15 years of age as gymnasts, acrobats, etc., or in places where their morals are liable to be corrupted; and prescribes appropriate penalties therefor.

Act 60 of 1892 prohibits the employment of children under 12 years of age, for cleaning or operating dangerous machinery whether moved by steam, water, or other power; with appropriate penalties for violation of the act.

Besides the above, *Act 79 of 1894* covers the question broadly, in empowering district judges throughout the State to remove children from the custody of their parents or other persons having their care, when the physical or moral welfare of such child is seriously endangered, and to provide such child or children with a home in some institution of the State and authorizing the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to institute the proceedings.

These laws are surely protecting the children in Louisiana. All we need is the passage of an act, creating the office of Factory Inspector, whose duty it shall be to inspect manufacturies, where children are employed, and report to the proper authorities any infringement of these laws.

Care and Treatment of the Insane, Epileptic and Idiotic.

We have one Insane Asylum, much too small, for the whole State.

Our legislature has passed a bill for the erection of an Insane Asylum for negroes—to be erected at once—which will give more room for the white insane.

No special care is taken of the epileptic and idiotic, the last class being included in the insane. In fact there exists no statistics of these two classes of unfortunates.

The Dependent Poor.

We have a Charity Organization Society with a system the same as that of all other large cities, and which relieves a good many worthy poor, but the churches do not co-operate as they should, and much good remains undone.

Legislation Needed.

Our able representative at the National Prison Association at Washington, on May last, Judge Robert H. Marr, speaks thus on this subject.

"At the last legislative session of 1902, we had six bills introduced, three of which failed to pass.

1. Bill for creation of a State Board of Charities.

2. A bill, providing that all sentences in criminal cases to imprisonment in the parish jail, or to imprisonment without qualification should mean imprisonment *with labor*.

3. A bill requiring that the causes of prosecution should be liquidated in money or in labor, or in money and labor.

Three of our bills became laws.

1st. The Juvenile Court Bill.

2d. Recreant Husband Bill.

3d. Bill grading Misdemeanors and Minor Offenses."

These three bills are considered a great boon by all good citizens, and we hope that at the next session of our legislature, the three bills that failed will also pass; and that a Reformatory for men and one for boys will be established, and thus by degrees, our dear State will become the ideal dreamed of by the great Edward Livingstone, nearly a hundred years ago.

THE WORK IN MISSISSIPPI.

W. S. HARRISON, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

I am truly glad that the next Conference is to be in the South. You wish to know the situation down here. It is therefore probable that the best service I can render in this paper is to tell what we are doing, or failing to do, for the objects of charity in Mississippi. The orphans claim first attention.

Some eighty-six years ago, dating back into the territorial times of our state, a number of benevolent ladies in Natchez banded themselves together, and having subscribed funds for the purpose, instituted a benevolent society for the care and education of orphan children. The society soon took the name of The Natchez Protestant Orphan Asylum. For seventy-six years this was the only Protestant orphanage in the state. It was undenominational and received income from all the Protestant denominations. But lately the leading churches, each for itself, having organized a similar institution, the sphere of this first asylum has been very materially circumscribed.

At an early day, but just when I have not been able to learn, the Catholic Church organized an orphan asylum, also in Natchez. It is still doing a fair share in caring for the orphans of the state.

About ten years ago in Jackson, Rev. L. S. Foster of the Baptist Church began in a small way the care of dependent children. His labors under the auspices of his Church have resulted in the establishment of an elegant orphanage. This institution was incorporated in 1894. The property is now valued at more than \$30,000, and the orphanage has in its care something over fifty children.

The Mississippi Orphans' Home at Water Valley has been in operation five years. It is the property of the two Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in this State. The conviction had been growing that the Church should have such an institution. The Mississippi Conference was the first to take action. This was in 1892. But nothing special was done until 1894 when both Conferences appointed commissioners to confer and report. Their report was adopted by both

Conferences in 1895. The home now has the care of more than one hundred children.

The Palmer Orphanage belonging to the Presbyterian Church is located at Columbus. Dr. McClure is the Manager. He has the care of 35 or 40 children and is doing a good work. Some years ago Dr. Clay died in the midst of his labors. But the Home, the last I heard of it, was still kept up and had the care of about sixty children.

With these six orphanages in the state, sustained by private subscriptions, it seems hardly necessary for the state to take up this work. But we do need a reformatory school and this is a work appropriately in the sphere of the state. The state must deal with criminals, and these come mostly from the neglected classes. It is better to deal with established the Waifs' Home near Biloxi as a center of Rescue Work for the two cities of New Orelans and Mobile. This benevolent man these embryo criminals than to wait and have to reckon with them after they have become full-fledged. Such a course is both wise and benevolent. Hundreds of dollars wisely applied here, may in the future save thousands in courts, jails and penitentiaries. Thus the reformatory school commends itself on the ground of economy as well as on those higher considerations of humanity and patriotism. Such a school would surely have the tendency to diminish the flow of criminality and swell the stream of good citizenship. It would be well to impress these considerations on the attention of our legislature.

The criminals of our state are employed mostly on convict farms. There are many considerations in favor of this system. Chief among these is the open exercise which it gives them. But like every system of prison life, it is capable of great abuse.

The professional beggar and the tramp are rarely seen among us at present. It seems easy for all to get employment and there is no excuse for begging. But the idler is still seen in the land, fortunately in lessening numbers. Most of the counties are provided with a poor house, where the really indigent are cared for. Our public school system is not all that should be desired, but it brings the facilities of at least some education to all classes of children in the state.

The state has made ample provision for the insane, deaf and dumb and blind. Thus in Mississippi the orphans are cared for, the educational facilities are improving, the indigent as a rule are provided for, the prisoners are more humanely treated, and the unfortunates have suitable asylums. Altogether the situation is hopeful.

NORTH CAROLINA AND THE ATLANTA CONFERENCE.

C. B. DENSON, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The meeting of the Thirtieth National Conference of Charities and Correction, in May 1903, at city of Atlanta, Ga., ought to be made effective for good in many lines of social advancement, reform and progress. Since such has been the result of the wise policy of the Conference in various other sections of the Union, it may be assumed that the discussion of the great public needs in education, the administration of charities public and private, the management of State, county and municipal institutions for the care of the defective, dependent and delinquent classes of the population, and of modern improvements in judicial control and reform of offenders, must be eminently valuable, here as well as elsewhere.

That this body, of such dignity and lofty character as to its membership, motives of operation and time honored influence, does not assemble "to lay down platforms" but to learn one of another, and to set forth the facts that govern action and win by experience the approval of those who seek the greatest good in the disposition of the problems of society at this day, commends its judgment to all fair-minded men.

The South has its full share of the perplexities which attend the earnest study of any one of the proposed subjects of consideration: State Supervision and Administration of Charities and Correction; Needy Families in their Homes, Including Legal Aid; Juvenile Delinquents, Including Children's Courts and the Probation System; Destitute Children, Truancy, Child Labor, and Recreation; The Insane, Epileptics and Imbeciles; the Treatment of Criminals, including Probation, Parole and Pardon, and County and Municipal Institutions, Out-door Relief and Vagrancy.

Surely here is a great field for accurate observation, and the concentration of the thought of the country to secure the best results. You have wisely addressed your effort for practical good in the States of the South Atlantic and Gulf Slope, by a preliminary inquiry in regard to the matters which chiefly concern the public mind, or to important subjects, which from any cause, have hitherto failed to secure large and effective investigation. Perhaps no better course exists than to ascertain the special needs in social reform along the lines of Charities and Correction, in each of the states never visited by Congress. To that end, at the request of the Executive of the State, this office will present a few thoughts, as regards North Carolina.

This State is now beginning a career of rapid development of its great natural resources. In population it gained one member of Congress at the last apportionment—not from immigration, for its proportion of foreign born citizens is the smallest percentage of the whole in the Union; but from the cessation of emigration from it, since its new and better days.

Its industries are becoming diversified,—not only has it more cotton mills than any other in the South, and spins more cotton than it produces, but it has two hundred other kinds of manufactures now in progress. The value of real estate and personal property steadily increases, and enterprise is evident everywhere.

At this time the great popular feeling is the intense determination to make public education universal and thorough, and to render higher education more definite by technological work, and object teaching in every line.

The increase of intelligence by special work for education, and its immediate reaction upon heart and conscience by the organization of institutions of charity may be seen plainly acting and reacting in our history. When a system of public schools was set on foot, and the present important colleges of Wake Forest, Davidson and subsequently, Trinity, were added to the time-honored University, about the beginning of the decade of the Forties, there swiftly followed the organization of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind (1846) and two years later the N. C. Insane Asylum, although in was in 1856, before the latter was finally opened for patients.

So again, after the sad interregnum of the war, and the worse paralysis that followed its dark and bloody years;—when education lifted its head again, and the schools were again put in active operation, then (1875) the Hospital for the Insane at Morgantown was founded, and one for the Colored Insane at Goldsboro; the special and admirable new School for the Deaf, at Morganton, the Oxford Orphan Asylum, and finally the N. C. Soldiers' Home.

About 1884, the teachers of the State organized the N. C. Teachers' Assembly, which for eighteen years has been a 'pillar of fire' in the wilderness through which our people were traveling to the land of enlightenment. They had been struggling for bare existence, after the accumulations of generations, in every form of property, had been swept away. No school fund existed—that having gone down in the wreck. An immense burden of a wholly ignorant negro population was in their midst. Progress was slow, but never was the effort remitted. As taxes grew possible with some increase of means, they were imposed for this holy purpose.

And now we have reached the third era, and we find the charities again next in the mind and heart of the people, with the education of their children. In their eagerness in this work, we see now not one Orphan Asylum at Oxford, but a second there (for colored children), chiefly supported by the State, and others for white pupils established through the churches, and fraternal orders, some of which receive more inmates than the original at Oxford, founded by the late J. H. Mills, a beloved member of the National Conference of Charities. These are situated at Thomasville, Raleigh, Nazareth, Charlotte, Bainum Springs, Goldsboro, and two others to be located, but now gathering funds.

Education widens its influence; besides the A. & M. Colleges, white and colored, a great Normal College for Women has been founded at

Greensboro and large appropriations made to the University. This is the work of North Carolinians strictly, but for the colored race, the help of other communities has been liberally poured out for Shaw University, St. Augustine Seminary, the Slater School, etc.

Again the charities are found side by side in progress. All the State Hospitals for the Insane have been doubled in original capacity and more—the Soldiers' Home enlarged, and special municipal or incorporate hospitals for the sick, a new feature, have been put in successful operation in Raleigh, Wilmington, Asheville, Charlotte, Durham, Tarboro, Fayetteville, and other towns. And during the past year, the first private hospital for the Insane, at Morganton, has begun a useful career.

The struggle to enlighten the children, to comfort the suffering, and increase the permanent capacity of the institutions for this purpose, resulted in the expenditure by the last two General Assemblies of \$846,000 more for public education during the four years than had ever been previously appropriated, and by the end of the present year, \$160,000 more for pensions for wounded and disabled Southern soldiers, and over \$200 000 for betterments, increase of accommodation and support, for the insane. Of the latter, 300 more will be provided for, by January 1st, 1903, who are now in private keeping, in the County Homes, and even in County Jails.

Challenged for these expenditures, no concealment has been made—the people have been shown that progress and humanity demanded it—even though on account of indebtedness to be defrayed arising under fusion government, and involving the need of a temporary loan of \$200,000, there should be a deficit for a short time.

What is more, everybody has been frankly told that this is to be the future policy also. That every child shall have the full constitutional term of public education guaranteed to him, and that the duty of the State to provide for the helpless insane, deaf and dumb, the orphan, and the veteran broken with disease and wounds shall be faithfully performed.

Nor is there any reasonable doubt that this task can be fulfilled, when the assessments take effect upon the increased valuation, especially as general taxation is among the very lightest in the Union, by the economical system and cost of administration.

In 1878 the school fund was \$324,287. It is now \$1,269,718 expended during the past year, besides \$161,363 local taxation for graded public schools in the towns. Of this, \$200,000 was added by special direct appropriation in 1900.

His excellency, the governor, ever since taking charge of the helm of State, has led a campaign in behalf of education, summer and winter, from the mountains to the sea; no district was too remote, no school too small or obscure to be reached by his efforts, and the surrounding people aroused. Inspired by his example, numbers of the best men of the State have given their time and labor, and a veritable revolution has come to pass. The best proof of the enduring character of this great work is the spirit springing up which welcomes local taxation for better schools and for higher education, the consolidation of districts, and

therewith of efficiency, and the improvement of the educational buildings and facilities in every way. In this, the help of the newly organized General Educational Board of the State will be invaluable.

It is at this point that I venture to point out that the correlative influence of this upheaval for progress in education will be powerful for social betterment. The moral must accompany the mental. At last it must be perceived that if the young are to be elevated by study and training and rescued from a life of ignorance, surely that unfortunate part of the children, who may have already fallen under vicious guidance and have become amenable to the law, and are in imminent danger of life-long criminality, should be plucked therefrom by the hand of the State, through her Reform School, or other agency for the reclamation of juvenile offenders?

This is but an illustration. It is no part of the object of this paper to discuss special subjects, but rather to indicate such topics as we need full information upon, and free discussion. There is no doubt that, perplexing as are some of the problems of charity, intelligently worked out, those of correction are greater. The administration of jails and work-houses, more difficult than of states' prisons, for lack of means and experienced personnel;—the best methods of associating in the prisoner's mind release from punishment and the renunciation of evil-doing;—the usefulness of special juvenile courts, where circumstances favor the same;— institutional life for the young, as contrasted with methods of guardianship in selected homes;—the disposition of convict labor, and similar topics are all important for consideration.

But perhaps the most pressing questions that will need attention in this state at an early day, may be found among these inquiries:

What is the best disposition of a large number of children, of both colors, repeatedly under arrest, confined in police stations, eventually sent to jail for short terms, and to the county roads, and in some cases, to the States' prison itself? What kind of schools, reform, industrial, or by what name, are proving the best means of training and saving such as these?

And in the case of older offenders, of convicts undergoing punishment, what is the practical effect of the probation system? How does the parole system operate, in line of pardon or as a substitute in doubtful cases? What are the proper limits of cases of parole? What is the actual experience of those who have had charge of institutions, where the parole system was applied to negroes? It is claimed by some that as proposed for the negro it is a failure. Facts are what are needed here.

Another subject of interest is the best method of treating out-door relief. This is left to county regulation in North Carolina, and varies from the refusal to grant anything except the support of the Home, to the expenditure of thousands of dollars annually, in small monthly sums. The most surprising contrasts are found in neighboring counties, and it would seem that the experience of other communities has much to instruct us.

Questions of child labor, of vagrancy, of the probability of such a union in management of the county workhouse as to make the labor of vagrants and misdemeanants available for the support of the poor, upon suitably stocked farms naturally occurs to us here.

In regard to the charities proper, it is to be regretted that in our State, while the insane, deaf and dumb, and the blind have been liberally provided for by repeated effort and multiplied institutions, the unfortunate feeble-minded have no institution. And with the exception of a private institution in Kentucky and two in Maryland, we know of no asylum or home for the feeble-minded, conducted by the state or under private management, throughout the South.

The constitution of North Carolina contemplates such a school, but it has never been organized. An unfortunate triad of epileptics, feeble minded young, and aged imbeciles will be found in most of the county homes, some, now and then, in the hospitals, some in the jails. Of all the wretched victims in human life, perhaps these are at the bottom.

Yet I am persuaded that a fuller knowledge of what has been done toward making existence tolerable, comparatively comfortable, and at least partly self-supporting among these sad waifs of society, would stimulate to success a movement which has untold blessing for the feeble of mind and body. What an object lesson would be the work at Ft. Wayne, or Vineland, Amityville and the like!

There is one more topic, and one of vital importance. It is the function and value of a State Board of Public Charities. As North Carolina was the first Southern State to establish such a board, its experience may not be without service to its neighbors, and will be briefly given at another time.

Pardon the length of this paper. Please note the point sought to be made — that educational advancement and enlightened methods in Charity and Correction are strongly allied. That this is a great educational era in our beloved South, and we believe much can be done now for the restraint of the wandering ones from evil, and the relief of forms of suffering never fully reached. May Providence guide the work of the Conference to this end.

TENNESSEE AND THE ATLANTA CONFERENCE.

JAMES A. ORMAN, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

How can the Atlanta Conference benefit Tennessee?

By getting as many Tennesseans to attend it as possible.

By discussing before the Conference the needs of Tennessee, and after the Conference circulating the literature of the Conference among the people. Let what relates to Tennessee be published in cheap form. Get the Tennessee papers at Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville, Chatanooga and other places in the State to give largely the proceedings of the Conference while the Conference is in session. The law under which the Board of State

Charities operates should be amended so as to make county officials send in their reports without delay. There ought to be a reformatory school in each of the three grand divisions of the State. We have one of the best Industrial Schools in the world near Nashville, but it is not for criminals. It has nearly one thousand boys and girls in it to-day.

We need the indeterminate sentence applied to our prison discipline, and a better jail system.

Much is being done for children in public and private institutions, and by placing children in good homes to be cared for and trained in Christian principles. Many such children are found in the county poorhouses of Tennessee.

Child labor — The law may need a better enforcement.

Many insane people are in our county poorhouses. Let all insane persons be placed in the State Institutions. There should be a home for epileptics, and a school for the feeble minded children in the State.

The poor should be better cared for in the county poorhouses, and no children should be kept in these institutions more than thirty or sixty days until homes are found for them.

THE FIFTH CANADIAN CONFERENCE.

J. J. KELSO.

The success that has attended the Fifth Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction, held at Hamilton, Ontario, September 24-26, has greatly encouraged those who are striving to bring to the front those moral and social reforms so greatly needed in connection with the charitable and prison work of the country. The attendance was good, the papers and discussions were timely, and a spirit of enthusiasm prevailed that will mean much in the future development of the work. In a Conference of this kind a great deal depends on foresight in the arrangements, a good local committee and a tactful chairman. These conditions were fulfilled with the result that everyone went away pleased and benefited.

When the first meeting was called to order in Knox church on Wednesday afternoon about two hundred persons were present. The Mayor of the city gave more than a formal welcome, the Attorney General of Ontario, Hon. J. M. Gibson, author of the Children's Act, followed, and the president of the Conference, Mr. Adam Brown, delivered an appropriate address outlining the aims of the gathering. Then a formal adjournment was made to enable delegates to register and to renew old acquaintanceships.

The evening meeting was one long to be remembered; the hall was crowded, good music was provided, and the chief speaker was Prof. C. R. Henderson, of Chicago, noted for his eloquence in the exposition of philanthropic subjects. A synopsis would not do him justice; suffice it to say that he inspired his audience with an optimistic spirit and led them to see with him that the world was growing better, good in-

fluences were prevailing and every day advance was being made in the right direction. He dwelt particularly on the importance of preserving the family life, and in line with this the value of the foster home for dependent children in preference to the institution. His presence and counsel were highly appreciated.

Mr. W. B. Streeter, of Indiana, who was also kind enough to attend, gave a good address on Child-saving work.

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Canadian Deputy Minister of Labor, spoke on the value of social settlements in crowded centers of population. In his student days, not so very long ago, Mr. King held a fellowship in the University of Chicago and was able to acquire a knowledge of and interest in social problems that led to his present appointment. He showed how much could be accomplished for the elevation of humanity by the personal association of good people with the poor, on the principle that actions speak louder than words.

The programme of Thursday morning was made up entirely of addresses on work among children, and it might here be stated that throughout the deliberations of the Conference *the child* was the central thought. Properly protect the child and three-quarters of the charitable and prison work of the day would be obviated. Mr. J. J. Kelso pointed out that what was wanted was not more law but more steam, more co-operation, more down-right, earnest work to stop the stream of criminality at its source. He advocated placing the responsibility for juvenile wrong-doing on the parents, probation officers in every district to look after wayward or neglected youth, less jail for small boys, close supervision of all dependent children until twenty-one, and more of the Divine patience in dealing with the foibles of headstrong youth.

Mrs. L. J. Harvie, one of the visitors of the Children's Department, combatted the idea that children were abused in foster homes. Having visited recently over six hundred of these homes, she could speak with knowledge and assured her hearers that the children were very rarely ill-treated but were growing up to citizenship under favorable auspices.

Rev. James Lediard, of Owen Sound, pleaded for more child-protection work in the rural districts. Much was being done in cities, but the country was neglected, and as a consequence many paupers and criminals had their origin there.

Mr. C. Ferrier, Superintendent of the Victoria Industrial School, gave an eloquent defence of the bad boy, claiming that there was rarely a boy wholly bad. Misguided and unjustly treated they often were, and they broke away from the orthodox path in consequence, but placed under right environment they could be restored to an orderly life.

Mrs. Urquhart, of Hamilton, read a paper on Children's Aid Societies, and Prof. Henderson made a short address, concluding the morning's programme.

In the afternoon the city authorities sent carriages to take the visitors for a trip to the parks and other attractive spots, a compliment that was greatly appreciated.

Another fine meeting took place on Thursday evening when the subject of Crime and Criminals was the principal topic. The first speaker, Dr. J. T. Gilmour, Warden of the Central prison, said he would prefer to laud Mr. Kelso's work, which endeavored to keep people out of prison, than his own, which was to keep them in after they got there. Prison life is necessarily contaminating, and it is hard to reform a child after he has been under its baleful influence. Statistics show that over sixty per cent. of the inmates are under thirty years of age and to rectify this state of affairs it would be essential to begin at the early home life. He was not a believer in the dark cell or short rations as a punishment, but favored the whipping of the criminal and sending him home to his family, for it is his family that suffers while he enjoys bed and food at the expense of the community. He strongly advocated the indeterminate sentence for persons convicted the third time and cited the cases of young men who had come back to prison a dozen times after robbing and pillaging right and left. Sentences were very inadequate as one judge gave six months, another one year and a third three years for exactly the same crime. This rankled in the minds of criminals and hardened them against reforming.

Mr. C. J. Atkinson, a very successful worker for boys, told of the Broadview Boys' Institute, Toronto, where over two hundred working lads have a large club house, athletic grounds, drill companies, brass band, etc., without in any way interfering with their home life.

Dr. A. M. Rosebrough, Secretary of the Prisoner's Aid Association, in an admirable paper, set forth that his Association did not stand for the relaxation of prison discipline, or shortening of the length of sentences, does not make heroes out of convicted felons, or martyrs out of condemned murderers; but stands for the enforcement of the law and the proper punishment of criminals, believing this to be necessary for the security of society and as best for the criminals themselves.

Inspector Wm. Stark, of the Toronto Detective Department, wanted to see all foolishness in connection with criminals done away with. After a man by three or four convictions has shown himself determined to be the enemy of society, then society ought to combine against him and make life a misery to him until he shows some willingness to reform. It was a constant amazement to him that so many good people signed petitions for the release of dangerous thugs, forgetting entirely to sympathize with the innocent victims. J. E. Farewell, Crown Attorney of Whitby, said that a hopeful sign, but a bad one for him, was that his income had fallen off very materially through the great decrease in crime. Twenty years ago there would be a full docket at the assizes, while to-day they had hardly enough business to occupy the attention of a judge. Recently he tried to send a young boy to the Reformatory but Kelso stepped in and took even that little piece of work out of his hands. (Laughter.)

Other good things were a paper on Tuberculosis by Dr. Edgar, of Hamilton, and a paper by Dr. Russel of the Provincial Insane Asylum, on The Causes and Cure of Insanity. The latter said there was al-

together too much reticence as to the chief cause of insanity, which was the abuse of the sexual power. One of the pressing needs of the day was the teaching of nature's laws to the young, instead of blaming on Providence the results of ignorance and wilfulness.

A cordial invitation to meet next year in Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, was accepted, and the following officers were elected:

President—Sir Louis H. Davies, Ottawa.

Vice Presidents—Mr. J. J. Kelso, Toronto; Mr. Adam Brown, Hamilton; Hon. George Drummond, Montreal.

Treasurer—Mr. James Massie, Toronto.

Secretary—Dr. A. M. Rosebrugh, Toronto.

Assistant Secretary—Mr. John Keane, Ottawa.

Executive Committee—Dr. J. T. Gilmour, Toronto; Rev. James Lediard, Owen Sound; Mr. Sherriff Cameron, London; J. E. Farewell, K. C., Whitby; C. Cook, Brantford; J. M. Burns, Hamilton; J. R. Dick, Montreal, J. H. Hetherington, Montreal; Hon. E. H. Bronson, Ottawa; W. L. Mackenzie King, Ottawa; George O'Keefe, Ottawa.

The Conference was fortunate in securing as President a man of such rare ability. Sir Louis has been successively attorney-general and premier of Prince Edward Island, a High Commissioner of Canada, a member of the Dominion Government, and is now a Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada.

Friday afternoon was spent in general discussion and after hearty thanks had been expressed to all who had helped to make the Conference such a success, Mr. Adam Brown, in a felicitous speech, pronounced the adjournment.

ELEVENTH INDIANA CONFERENCE.

AMOS W. BUTLER.

The Eleventh Indiana State Conference of Charities was held in Meridian Street M. E. Church in Indianapolis, November 17, 18 and 19. The attendance throughout was large and the interest manifested was strong. Over five hundred delegates registered. It was interesting to observe the number of delegates from churches and clubs throughout the state. Much interest was taken in the meeting by Indianapolis churches of all denominations and also by the local clubs.

Among those present from other states and contributing to the discussion were Dr. W. P. Spratling, Superintendent of Craig Colony for Epileptics at Sonyea, N. Y.; Franklin MacVeagh, President Bureau of Charities, Chicago; Ernest P. Bicknell, General Superintendent of Bureau of Charities, Chicago; Joseph P. Byers, of Ohio, Secretary of National Conference of Charities; and George L. Sehon, State Superintendent of Kentucky Children's Home Society.

Five general sessions were held, including an opening meeting with greetings by Governor Winfield T. Durbin and Mayor Charles S. Bookwalter and the president's annual address. There was a session for each of the four departments of the work,—State, City, County and Juvenile Charities.

Governor Durbin in welcoming the delegates, said in part: "It must be highly gratifying to every thoughtful person to note the increasing interest taken in State and local charities, and I gladly avail myself of the opportunity to be present on this occasion to greet those who are to participate in the deliberations of this conference. That so much concern should be manifested in behalf of such a cause is a praiseworthy tribute to those engaged in it. There is wisdom and there is safety in thus counseling. In proof that the State is in full accord with every movement undertaken in behalf of the betterment of conditions relating to the benevolent, penal, correctional and charitable institutions of Indiana, I feel I am justified in saying that at no previous period in the history of our commonwealth has there been so little cause for criticism. The spirit of nonpartisan management is being observed in good faith, as the public has ample opportunity of knowing, and merit alone decides the success or failure of an applicant for a place on the pay roll."

In his address, the President, Hon. G. A. H. Shideler, ex-warden of the State Prison, reviewed the progress Indiana has made in prison reform, and pointed out further improvements needed. Among other things he said: "We need a series of workhouses. Work, instead of idleness in a measure prevents crime. Let us also require a complete separation of sex and of juvenile offenders from confirmed criminals in county jails. We need a probation system to avoid first jail sentences; truant officers with judgment and probation officers for supervision of first offenders."

Mr. MacVeagh discussed Charity Organization Society work from a business man's standpoint, giving reasons why it met the approbation of the business men, and stating the demands of the business man relative to charity. Among these, three stand out prominently. He demands that relief shall be adequate, shall be immediate and shall be necessary. He also demands that there shall be no waste and that the recipients shall not be pauperized. Because the organized charity work meets these demands, it appeals to the business men.

The general session devoted to County Charities was presided over by John M. Bloss, President of the Township Trustees' Association of Indiana. In his opening address he showed how by systematic study of the question and the enactment of proper laws, the amount of official outdoor poor relief in Indiana has been reduced almost two-thirds in the past six years.

The striking feature of the programme was a statement of the law and the practice regarding the duties of the several county and township officers concerning public charities. These in each case were explained by an officer holding the position of which he spoke. It included

the Circuit Court Judge, Member of the County Council, County Commissioner, County Auditor, County Sheriff and Township Trustee.

In the discussion of State Charities, the chairman, Prof. Demarchus. C. Brown, made this significant remark: "Shall the church, the state, or private persons or associations care for the unfortunate of the state? It matters not what your answer to that question may be, the fact remains that it is the State that does care for them. What we want is the prevention of dependence. The custodial care of insane, feeble-minded, epileptic and vicious is what we want."

Following was an illustrated lecture on the care of epileptics, by Dr. Spratling. In part he said: "My fifteen years' experience with the epileptic has taught me that he is not an incurable subject. He can be helped by colonization.

"Epileptics need occupation and education. Manual, or muscular education, are absolutely essential. Every epileptic attack destroys to a certain extent mental memory, but has no effect on what might be called muscular memory. That is, he will lose the power to retain mental knowledge, but does not forget how to do things that are manual. This education can be had in colonies to a degree that is impossible in large institutions. Employment and education are necessary to perfect cures. Colonization and open air work accomplish results impossible under ordinary circumstances. Then, too, colonization promotes the individual happiness of the unfortunates. As to what results to expect, where epileptics are properly colonized, I will summarize the matter in this way:

"1. It effects cures in a larger proportion than can be effected under any other form of treatment, notwithstanding the fact that few cases are sent to the colony before the disease is essentially chronic.

"2. It brings about a reduction in the frequency and severity of attacks in the majority of cases, a large per cent. being sufficiently improved to permit them to go into the outside world to earn a living.

"3. It provides special education for a class in the special manner they require to make them self-helpful, this being something they cannot get outside the colony.

"4. It promotes individual happiness in a large proportion of cases due to the patient's living in an atmosphere of congeniality, an atmosphere saturated with a fellow-feeling and a desire to help each other.

"5. It provides skilled forms of treatment by those who do no work but this, and the opportunity for scientific research that can nowhere else be found, and that should be here done for the benefit of all who suffer in this terrible way.

"6. Segregating epileptics in this way has a decided economic value, for so long as they are kept in proper seclusion, that seclusion being at the same time most beneficial to the epileptic, it shuts off absolutely the probability of that epileptic handing down a defective or an epileptic progeny, something that all epileptics are much prone to do. The presence of an epileptic in the marriageable world is like a bank account at compound interest, it keeps increasing in kind."

The stereopticon views illustrated the buildings and grounds of Craig Colony.

In the Juvenile Charities section, the topics discussed related to the care of dependents, child labor, manual training, and juvenile delinquents. The latter topic was handled under the head of the Juvenile Court, by George W. Stubbs, Judge of the Police Court, Indianapolis.

Two round table sessions for each of the four branches of charities were held. In these the various topics of interest were informally discussed.

Among the resolutions adopted as expressing the sense of the Conference on various questions, were the following declarations:

"1. That the Woman's Prison and Girls' Industrial School be separated as soon as it is possible to do so by act of the legislature.

"2. That suitable provision should be made for the care of insane criminals.

"3. That the state should immediately take steps for the care of epileptics.

"4. That such laws should be enacted as will confer on the present or special courts authority to deal with juvenile delinquents and criminals and for the care thereof on probation."

Mr. Alexander Johnson, Superintendent of School for Feeble-Minded Youth, was elected President of the next Conference, and Fort Wayne was selected as the place of the next meeting.

MICHIGAN CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS,

*By L. C. Storrs, Sec'y of the State Board of Corrections and Charities
and Corresponding Secretary for Michigan.*

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Michigan Conference of Charities and Corrections was held at Battle Creek, December 3 and 4, 1902.

The first session was a county agent's session. Our friend Streeter's excellent designation of such meetings was used in this instance; (there being no copyright on the title) and this meeting was christened "The Agent's Round Table." Mr. Hugh T. Lewis, agent of Osceola County presided. The time was most most profitably spent in discussing special cases of dependent and dlinquent children; difficulties encountered by the agents in prosecuting the duties required of them, and of how such were overcome. Mr. Griffin, State agent of the State Public School of Dependent Children, addressed the meeting on subjects pertinent to the work of such school. The first evening session,—which was the first general meeting, was presided over by Dr. E. Wirt. Lamoreaux, President of the Business Men's Association of Battle Creek. (The Michigan conference is not burdened with a president, or other regular officers as for that matter). Hon. F. H. Webb, mayor of Battle Creek, extended

a warm welcome to the conference, which was responded to by Rev. Cyrus Mendenhall, Chaplain of Michigan's Reformatory. Hon. Claudius B. Grant, Justice of the Supreme Court, delivered a stirring address on the topic "Prevention of Crime." The judge, of course, treated the subject from the juvenile side. In his opinion the inconsiderate way in which boys injure and often destroy the property of others which comes within their reach, "for fun" leads on to greater crime; that they should be instructed as to the rights of personal property, and be advised of the laws regarding it; that if so instructed and advised the majority of boys would not thus offend; to accomplish this he would have such laws published in the form of a manual for use in our schools, and have addresses made in our schools, by citizens qualified, on the laws, their requirements and penalties; and on what a true law-abiding citizen is. Judge Grant's suggestions in this respect, have the weight of his example, he having practiced what he preaches in many schools of the State.

"Causes of Juvenile Delinquency" was the topic of a paper by Mr. Asa Morse, agent for Montcalm county. Mr. Morse dealt principally with the evils of divorce in his paper, and an animated discussion followed; a prominent lawyer of our State taking the ground that the results of divorce were often beneficial.

Dr. Edward W. Jenks, member of the State Board of Corrections and Charities, presented a carefully prepared and somewhat scientific paper on "Society and the Criminal." The discussion which followed showed that some of his audience were not in exact accord with the science of criminology as set forth by the doctor.

At the closing session, the evening of December 4th, Hon. Levi L. Barbour of Detroit, presented a crisp, bright paper on the Indeterminate Sentence, and, in his inimitable way, brought the Supreme Court of 1891, which declared such law unconstitutional, to task. No member of that court is now on the bench, except Judge Grant, who was the only justice of the court who upheld the law.

The conference closed with addresses on an Epileptic Colony by Dr. Polglase, Superintendent of Michigan's Home for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic; and by Dr. Edwards, Supt. of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane. It was remarked that none of the twenty-one annual conferences which have been held in Michigan had more of practical value to the State, in the subjects presented and discussed than this one held at Battle Creek.

THE ELEVENTH MINNESOTA STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS,

C. E. FAULKNER.

The eleventh Minnesota State Conference of Charities and Correction, was held at Rochester, Minnesota, November 19-20-21, and the proceedings indicate a new departure in the methods of conference study in that state.

In compliance with the provisions of a resolution adopted by the Tenth Conference, invitations were extended to county and city officials engaged in the administration of charity, and discipline for minor offenses, requesting their attendance upon the conference meetings, and their co-operation in effort to organize for the promotion of orderly methods. A small number of these officials responded to the invitation, and the County Commissioners present perfected an organization for annual meetings of such officers to be held in conjunction with the State Conference of Charities and Correction.

It is hoped that through this organization a comprehensive study and comparison of experiences in the county administration of relief, and the conduct of jails, and poor houses, may be secured; and effectual means be devised for checking imposition suffered through itinerant paupers.

Upon invitation extended by the President of the Conference to the State Educational Association, a delegate from that organization was chosen, and assigned the duty of presenting a paper upon the "Relation of the Public School to the Cause of Charity and Correction." This service was admirably rendered by Professor A. W. Rankin, Superintendent of the Grade Schools of the State, who plead for a radical revision of methods in teaching the standard R's, as well as for teaching which should reflect more of immediate comfort, and profit, into the home life of the people. The subject of "Religious Teaching in the Prevention of Crime" was presented in an able and instructive manner by Rev. Dr. Marion D Shutter, Pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, Minneapolis, who used the experiences of the city of Minneapolis, in the effort to suppress, and punish municipal corruption, as an object lesson to point the moral of his discourse. Doctor Shutter emphasized the fact that social decay begins at the social top of a community, and works downward in its destructive processes, and that there is really less to fear from the ignorance and vice of the lower stratum of society, than there is from the degeneracy which saps virtue in high places.

The administration of relief in the city, was discussed by Mr. James F. Jackson, Secretary Associated Charities of Minneapolis, in the manner of one thoroughly familiar with his subject, and was a plea for effective co-operation in purpose to secure the best fruits of wise charity organization.

The administration of county poor relief was discussed by Robert Hall, County Commissioner from Olmstead County, Mrs. Sallie B. Sweet, of Fairbault, and George Jarchow of Stillwater, each contributing from

personal official experience something of interest and value, in a study of county methods.

The illness of Rev. Dr. Samuel G. Smith, of St. Paul, prevented the presentation of the subject assigned him, "Prevention of Insanity," and the necessary omission was a matter of regret to all present who were familiar with the interest of Dr. Smith in the subject, and his ability to discuss it.

A paper on the "Early Treatment of Insanity," was read by Dr. H. A. Tomlinson, Superintendent State Hospital at St. Peter, and discussed by Dr. A. F. Kilbourne, Superintendent State Hospital at Rochester, where the session was held. The importance of the effort to eradicate prejudice against the public hospital for the insane, from the public mind, and to teach the need of an early recourse to scientific inquiry in disorders of nerve, and brain, were ably set forth by the distinguished specialists, who are in sympathy with effort to abolish the distressing features of a faulty system of commitment whereby so much of method peculiar to criminal hearings, is practiced in the dealings with a "sickness of the brain."

Amos W. Butler, Secretary of the Indiana Board of State Charities, interested every one with a discussion of "Prevention of Crime" from a comprehensive standpoint of co-operating agencies.

"Modern Method in the Treatment of Epilepsy," was the subject of a paper kindly forwarded by Doctor Wm. P. Spratling, Superintendent Craig Colony for Epileptics, Sonyea, New York, and Secretary "American Society for the Study of Epilepsy." In thus aiding effort to promote a larger public interest in the welfare of the epileptic citizen capable of self control, and the less fortunate members of his group who need special care, Doctor Spratling is illustrating the gospel of "doing by neighbor as by self."

"Social Methods in the Prevention of Pauperism," was the title of a paper presented by Mr. A. W. Gutridge, General Secretary Associated Charities, St. Paul, which was a delightful interpretation of a Charity of Love, exemplified through intelligent personal service. This was followed by a paper on "Home Improvement," by Mrs. F. A. Rising, of Winona, a lady distinguished in Minnesota for her activity in good works, and from whom we receive much that is wise in counsel. The opening address of the President of the Conference was an appeal for co-operation on the part of the church, the school, the social community, and the political community, to discover and destroy the causes of disorder, thus setting order against disorder, and giving larger place to an aggressive charity of prevention as distinguished from a passive charity of relief.

The papers presented were in harmony with the appeal, and the discussions were characterized by an earnest conviction which promises well for the future. Rev. John P. Eakin, of Wauseca, added encouragement from the pulpit by a hearty endorsement of the movement to promote a charity of prevention.

The next Conference will be held in Minneapolis, early in November, 1903, Doctor H. A. Tomlinson, presiding.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

PROF. C. A. ELLWOOD.

The third annual meeting of the Missouri Conference of Charities and Correction was held at Sedalia, Mo., Nov. 17th and 18th. The Conference was distinctly the most successful yet held, and was characterized by a deep enthusiasm and a wonderful spirit of unanimity which promise practical results in the not distant future.

President Jesse of the State University, the President of the Conference, struck the keynote of the meeting in a strong and admirably worded opening address. While declaring that the spirit of the Conference must be conciliatory and constructive, rather than critical and destructive, he urged that there were certain points upon which all could unite. First, the State needed a Board of Charities and Correction, free from political influences, which should exercise supervisory powers over all public charitable and correctional institutions. Such a board should have power to appoint, on its own motion and without official dictation, a secretary who is an expert in philanthropic work to visit and inspect these institutions. No other power than that of visitation and inspection would be needed, President Jesse thought, by either the Secretary or the Board, as experience had fully demonstrated the efficiency of this method in gradually raising the standards of the educational institutions of the State.

Secondly, Missouri should provide as soon as possible for its first offenders between the ages of sixteen and thirty a reformatory prison where, under indeterminate sentence, educational methods could be applied to effect their reformation. The present method of sending this class of offenders upon definite sentences to the State Penitentiary, where they mingled with hardened criminals, is both illogical and inexpedient on the part of the State.

Thirdly, the unwisdom of sending children to jail and of trying them in ordinary courts of justice is now, in the minds of intelligent persons, beyond question; therefore, the State should at once take steps to establish Juvenile Courts, with Probation Officers and other necessary machinery in our large cities of St. Louis, Kansas City, and St. Joseph.

Fourthly, a law should be passed prohibiting county courts from making further commitments of children and insane persons to almshouses and jails.

These measures, President Jesse urged, are of immediate importance in the amelioration of the State's charities and corrections, and upon these all can unite; although other reforms may doubtless be needed. The Conference in its resolutions unanimously endorsed this view.

The subject of "State Boards" was helpfully discussed in a paper by Secretary Byers of the National Conference, whose presence the Conference fortunately secured through co-operation with the Kansas Con-

ference. He emphasized the reasons for preferring a Board with supervisory powers only to a Board of Control.

Dr. A. C. Pettijohn, in a strong paper on "The Need of a Reformatory for Adults," ably seconded what President Jesse had said upon that subject. The discussion on this paper was led by the Chaplain of the State Penitentiary, Dr. George A. Warren, who endorsed the idea of a reformatory for first offenders and that the penitentiary authorities were friendly to the erection of such an institution.

Perhaps the feature of the Conference was, however, an address by Judge Tuthill, of Chicago, on "The Illinois Juvenile Court Law." Sergeant James Dawson, of St. Louis, who has for some time been interested in establishing a Children's Court in St. Louis, was chiefly instrumental in securing Judge Tuthill's presence at the Conference. Judge Tuthill's description of the workings of the Chicago Juvenile Court, and his plea for the establishment of similar courts in the large cities of Missouri, was received with great enthusiasm by the Conference, and a legislative committee was appointed to prepare a Juvenile Court Bill for presentation to the next Legislature.

Other features of the Conference were: an address by Dr. E. C. Runge, Superintendent of the St. Louis Insane Asylum, on "Some Suggestions as to the Care of the Insane;" a paper by Rev. H. P. Douglass, of Springfield, on "Boys' and Girls' Clubs in the Work of Prevention;" a paper by Prof. C. A. Ellwood, of the State University, on "Charity Organization for Small Cities," which was discussed by Manager W. H. McClain, of the St. Louis Provident Association; reports from different State institutions and from the probation officers of Kansas City and St. Louis, and finally an address by Rev. E. A. Fredenhagen, of Topeka, Kansas, on "The Work of the Society for the Friendless," a society which has recently extended its activities to Missouri.

Nearly thirty delegates from different parts of the State were present at the Conference; the St. Louis delegation being especially large. The following officers were elected for next year: President, Dr. E. C. Runge, St. Louis; Vice President, Prof. C. A. Ellwood, Columbia; Secretary, J. M. Hanson, Kansas City; Treasurer, Supt. L. D. Drake, Boonville; Executive Committee (additional members) Dr. A. C. Pettijohn, Brookfield; Rev. George A. Warren, Jefferson City; Mrs. Julia G. Hurt, Kansas City.

Kansas City was chosen as the next place of meeting.

The Conference adjourned, after passing a unanimous resolution inviting the National Conference to meet at St. Louis in 1904, the year of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

THIRD NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE.

"FROM CHARITIES."

The reports and papers presented at the third New York State Conference of Charities and Correction at Albany, made up a program that was at once comprehensive, well-knit and timely.

The sessions were held in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol, and at the opening session, Tuesday evening, welcome was extended by representatives of the state and municipal governments. The presidential address, by Mr. Stewart, was preceded by one by the Rt. Rev. William Crosswell Doane, D. D., of Albany.

The address of the president of the conference, the Hon. William R. Stewart, was devoted to a consideration of the progress made in public and private charitable work in the state of New York during the past twenty years, the period of his service as a member of the State Board of Charities.

During this period, as President Stewart showed, the state has made great advances in the field of charitable work and has established a large number of beneficent institutions working largely along preventive or reformatory lines. Among them are enumerated the houses of refuge, or reformatories for women, at Hudson, Albion and Bedford; the asylums for the feeble minded at Newkard and Rome; Craig Colony for Epileptics at Sonyea; the New York State Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children at Tarrytown, and the contemplated State Hospital for the Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis at Ray Brook in the Adirondacks.

Of the state institutions, Mr. Stewart said: "It is a great pleasure to me, after a long acquaintance with all the state institutions, to testify to their generally excellent management. In twenty years the formal investigations under charges of mismanagement of state institutions, have probably not numbered more than six, and any abuses shown resulted generally from political influences, including the appointment of inexperienced or unfit managers. As these institutions are supported by general taxation, it seems but reasonable and proper that all parts of the state should be represented in their management."

President Stewart spoke of the improvements during the past five years in county and municipal charities, and paid a warm tribute to the private charities of the state: "While the public charities do credit to our state, we have, perhaps, even more reason to be proud of its private charities. A few of these had their origin in Colonial days, but by far the greater number have been organized since the close of the Civil War. Their growth has been even more remarkable than that of the public charities. Free from the restraining governmental conditions which impede the establishment and development of state, county, or municipal institutions, and entirely removed from the influence of politics, the unrestrained initiative of their founders and managers has led to more rapid and satisfactory results."

The report of the Committee on Mentally Defective was presented by the chairman, Dr. George F. Canfield, president of the State Charities Aid Association of New York. The report reviewed the old system of local management of state institutions for the mentally defective as opposed to the present one of centralized state control, contrasting pointedly conditions now and then. The report affirmed that a low rate of maintenance had been coincident with a decrease in the number of recoveries and an overcrowding of the state hospitals, which is variously estimated from 2,000 to 3,000. "The fact that the practice of economy had already been carried too far," concluded the report, and that one of the first acts after the adoption of the new system, which, ostensibly at least, had for its object the securing of greater economy, was the formal acceptance of the necessity of increased expenditure, shows how real the danger is — namely, under state control of a too parsimonious expenditure of money, involving not merely neglect of the inmates but also of the broader interests of the taxpayers.

President William Church Osborn of the Children's Aid Society and former State Commissioner of Lunacy gave a paper on "Safeguarding the Mentally Defective," and Dr. Pearce Bailey, manager of Craig Colony, one on "The Insane To-day." The latter compared the present modes of care with those of the past. As ideal methods of care he recommended the psychopathic hospital and the colonization of the insane.

The report of the Committee on Care and Relief of Needy Families in their Homes was presented by the Hon. Thomas W. Hynes, Commissioner of Correction of New York, who drew from long experience as president of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Brooklyn, in advocating rational, sympathetic, constructive work.

"The Opportunities of the Visitor" was the subject of Rabbi Israel Aaron, D. D., of Buffalo.

"It is essentially important," he said, "that those who come in contact with the needy, the unfortunate, and the degenerate should have a certain degree of understanding in the application of modern methods and principles of charity. To overestimate the value of the visitor is impossible; the ideal charity agent is the voluntary visitor of capacity. I am aware of the fact that this species is not too abundant, but material for creating this sort of visitor may be found in abundance. Not that the present plan of employing paid agents need be abolished, but it should be modified. The function of the agent should be pedagogic.

"There is a vast difference between the consequences of a visit by a paid agent to a home and that of a visitor clearly actuated by a native impulse to help. For the true visitor is not the emissary of any society, but the agent of the most merciful God. The plain purpose of the paid agent is to investigate what justification there may be for acceding to the demands for help, to ferret out fraud, to find out the truth concerning the applicant. The visitor's concern does not end when the case has been found 'unworthy.' The visitor must be prepared to do the thinking for the people under supervision, or, what is better, stimulate their thoughts. I believe that I am justified in stating that one of the highest aims of the

visitor is to inspire those gravitating toward dependence with a desire to find and give meaning to their lives; to make them think, and so repair, strengthen, or create the consciousness of the higher self."

Dr. S. A. Knopf, as chairman of the Committee on the Relief of the Sick Poor, reviewed briefly the work that had been done during the past year on behalf of the dependent sick in the cities of Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and New York. With the exception of the lack of accommodations for the care of the consumptive poor, these five largest cities of the Empire State seem, he said, to have at present ample facilities for the care of the sick poor. Dr. Knopf endorsed heartily the recommendations made by Commissioner Peterson and his associates for the establishment of small psychopathic hospitals in the larger cities to serve as reception institutions for all cases of insanity. Such institutions would serve as a safeguard against any hasty diagnosis in this class of unfortunates, such as is often attended with serious consequences. The separation of the tuberculous insane and epileptic from the non-tuberculous patients of this kind is urgently advocated for preventive as well as for therapeutic reasons. The doctor believes, from his experience with the ordinary consumptives, that the tuberculous insane or epileptic, when cured from this tuberculous trouble, will also stand a better chance to be cured from his mental or nervous affliction.

"Why the Open-air Treatment of Consumption Succeeds," was the subject of an address by Dr. A. M. Veeder of Lyons.

Dr Veeder discussed at some length the relation of temperature to the life of bacilli, the susceptibility of tissues to infection under varying conditions, and the effect of breathing cold air into the lungs. "The very cold air," he said, "which hinders the growth of the bacillus, helps the body to react against it. In short, out-of-door life and inhalation of cold air must be so managed, and carried to such an extent, as to stimulate the body as well as discourage the bacillus." The speaker instanced a considerable number of cases of recovery in conformity with his views, mostly through change of occupation.

The report of the Committee on Dependent, Defective, Delinquent and Neglected Children was given by Prof. F. W. Briggs, superintendent of the State Industrial School, Rochester. A study of the causes that produce dependent, delinquent, and neglected children shows that parental casualty, intemperance, and incompetency, faulty educational methods, and the apathy of the community at large are the principal reasons for such children. Institution reports show that a large proportion are orphans or half orphans, or their parents are separated. The census for 1900 shows that only 5.1 per cent. of both sexes are widowed, and only 0.3 per cent. are divorced. Orphanage is thus the exception outside institutions and the rule within them. The remedy for this, it was contended, is a more general dissemination of the laws of health and the best methods of preventing disease. Health bulletins, similar to agricultural and labor bulletins, should be sent out by health authorities of the state. School buildings should be open to the children continuously, individuality in school should be encouraged, and manual and physical training occupy a larger share of pupils'

time. As bad heredity and intemperance are the causes of the feeble-minded and the epileptic, all defective women should be segregated in institutions during the child-bearing period. Intemperance is responsible for much of idiocy and epilepsy; therefore, it was argued, the cost of licenses should be increased and the number restricted.

"Children's Courts and the Probation System" was the subject of the Hon. Thomas Murphy of Buffalo, who drew upon wide experience as police justice in the preparation of his paper. He explained the working of the Juvenile Court in Buffalo.

The emphasis of the report of the Committee on the Institutional Care of Destitute Adults, as presented by Lafayette L. Long of Buffalo, superintendent of the Poor of Erie County, was laid on the need for legislation for the relief of the feeble-minded epileptic:

"Many counties have in contemplation the improvement of their buildings. It is suggested that a committee or commission ought to be appointed to devise a model system of county buildings, hospitals, and asylums, interior equipment, arrangements, and management, acting in connection with the State Board of Charities, that the results of such action may be available for the authorities proposing improvements. Legislation is demanded to furnish adequate provision for the separation of the epileptics, weak-minded, and demented from the almshouse population. An evil condition exists in this respect in many counties of the state, giving rise to this demand."

Truman L. Stone, steward of Craig Colony, Sonyea, advocated the opening of a training school in every charitable institution for educating industrial instructors in institutional work and the care of patients. This was a feature of his paper on "The Labor Problem in Charitable Institutions."

Mrs. E. M. Putnam, superintendent of the New York State Women's Relief Corps Home, Oxford, gave a paper on "The Care of Veterans in Homes."

The report of the Committee on the Treatment of the Criminal, presented by the chairman, James Wood, president of the Bedford State Reformatory for Women, was interesting because it advocated a new policy for the state in providing special training for those who come into immediate personal contact with criminals in the execution of the probation and parole laws and the work of the various reformatories. It was shown that however able and well qualified the State Board of Parole, the judges who give criminals the benefit of probation, and the heads of reformatories may be, the results, after all, depend mainly upon those in subordinate positions who are the only officials of whom the criminal has personal knowledge.

The first necessity is for such an increase in the compensation paid as will attract a better class. Then, it is proposed to establish a training school in one or more of the institutions, where theoretical training may accompany practical work. The plan pursued by hospitals in their training schools for nurses is recommended. Before these were established, hospitals experienced very great difficulty in providing their wards with nurses

competent to care for the sick, and precisely the same difficulty is found in the moral hospitals the state has established.

A tentative course of study was offered, extending over two years and embracing physiology, hygiene, psychology, sociology, cooking, dietaries, food values, nursing, house sanitation, discipline, management, etc.

The paper of Professor W. O. Atwater of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct., on "Dietaries for State Institutions," was a plea for more thorough study of the subject and the practical application of the results. It cited statistics to the effect that not far from 100,000 people are supported in public institutions in the state of New York at an annual expense of some \$26,000,000, of which \$6,000,000 goes for food. There is no doubt that this sum is sufficient for ample and palatable nourishment and that the people are, on the whole, well fed. At the same time, there is reason to believe that they may be better fed at less cost. The kinds of food, the methods of storing, cooking, serving at the table, the attractiveness, and the cost are extremely variable in different institutions, even for people of the same class. An expensive diet is sometimes unsatisfactory, while a more economical one is often highly acceptable. Managers and friends of public institutions are, in many cases, persuaded that important dietetic improvements are both called for and feasible. In a number of instances improvements have been made with great advantage to employees, inmates, and the expense accounts of the institutions. The inquiry into the food and nutrition of man, which is carried on by the United States Government under the direction of the author of the paper, has brought together a large amount of valuable information which, in his opinion, can be advantageously utilized in public institutions. "Much has been done in this direction and with decided success," said Professor Atwater. "What is now wanted is increased attention to the subject."

In a paper on "Uniform System of Parole for State Institutions of Similar Character," Secretary Frederick Almy of the Buffalo Charity Organization Society forcefully advocated more probation before imprisonment, more parole after imprisonment, and distinctly opposed the idea of uniformity.

The report of the Committee on Politics in Penal and Charitable Institutions was presented at the final session of the Conference by the Hon. Eugene A. Philbin of New York. The report reviewed dispassionately and critically the various steps in the direction of substituting political for philanthropic control of charitable institutions in New York state, including the recent governmental action relative to trustees of state institutions, the fiscal supervisor of state charities, the State Commission to Prisons, the State Commission in Lunacy, etc. It urged those engaged in charitable work to do more than merely express their views, and to make use of active and practical measures.

"Centralization in the Management of State Charitable Institutions" was the subject of George E. Dunham, president of the Board of Visitation of the Utica State Hospital for the Insane. He said in part:

"One of the best arguments against centralization is the possibility, to say the least, that the institutions may become part of the political machine where every one, from superintendent to farm hand, owes allegiance to the bosses of the party in power. This has been the case in other states, to the disgrace of the system and the detriment of the service. Now for the first time in the history of this state is there charge or suspicion that there is politics in the hospitals for the insane. The administration of patronage mongers is never economical and seldom is ever of high standard. Permanence during good service is essential inducement to securing the best physicians and nurses at the salaries paid. If these places are to be made dependent on political pull, people competent to give good professional service will not seek or accept them. Under centralization all these drawbacks are not only possible but probable. What has happened in other states is a precedent and a warning. New York politicians in either party are neither patronage proof nor ninety-nine and ninety-eight one hundredths per cent pure."

"The Reason Why Politics Is Likely to Affect Penal and Charitable Institutions" was the subject of the final paper on the program—one prepared by Herbert Parsons of New York and explaining why we should not blame would-be office holders.

THE NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

FROM "CHARITIES."

The meeting of the National Prison Association for 1902 was held in the Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia, September 13 to 17. The greetings by Judge G. H. Davis, Governor W. A. Stone, and Mayor S. H. Ashbridge at the opening session were cordial and appropriate.

The address of the president, Prof. Charles R. Henderson of Chicago, was on the topic, "The Social Position of the Prison Warden." The argument was that a warden is required by the duties of his office to be intelligent in respect to sanitation, industry, economics, law, education and spiritual motives, and must have the qualities of a military commander combined with shrewd insight into character. Hence he must be carefully chosen and trained, protected from spoilsmen, promoted for success, sustained during efficiency, pensioned in old age.

On Sunday, the Association attended a beautiful service in Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, and heard an excellent sermon by the Rector, Dr. F. W. Tompkins. In the afternoon the delegates visited the House of Refuge at Glen Mills, and attended the afternoon service of music and worship. In the evening members of the Congress were invited to address various congregations. An audience of 3,000 people heard speeches on the care of prisoners by Dr. Conwell, Dr. H. L. Duhring, the Rev. G. W. Stoudenmire and the president of the Congress.

On Monday morning the Warden's Association held its meeting, Mr. N. F. Boucher presiding. Warden J. T. Gilmour of Toronto in-

sisted that the paddle is a more humane method of reducing obstinate convicts than a starvation diet, and prolonged treatment in a dark dungeon. Mr. D. W. Bussinger developed the distinction between the "convict" and the "criminal," and showed that it had practical importance in relation to discipline.

At the meeting of the Chaplain's Association, whose members and hopes are steadily increasing, speeches were made by Dr. W. A. Locke, Dr. D. Starr, and the Rev. W. J. Batt. Practical questions touching religious work in prisons were discussed at this session and at early morning meetings.

Perhaps the most advanced position of this Congress was reached in the noble addresses of Judge R. S. Tuthill, Judge J. Franklin Fort, Dr. Charlton T. Lewis, and Mr. H. M. Boies on Monday evening, when the burning questions of the juvenile court and the indeterminate sentence were handled in a masterly manner. Judge Fort's paper seems to have met the practical difficulties of administering the indeterminate sentence with most satisfactory suggestions.

The report of the Committee on Prevention and Reformatory Work was presented by Mr. J. A. Leonard, a gentleman who has brought to his position as head of the Ohio Reformatory the ripe experience of a teacher and the resources of a gentle and yet masterful spirit. Bishop Fallows, Mr. F. L. Randall, Mr. F. B. Patton, Judge S. B. Davis (of Indiana), Mrs. F. A. Morton, and others, contributed inspiring and instructive discussions.

There was no formal report this year on reforms in Criminal Law. Judge Tuthill made an address in which he showed that with laws as they stand, intelligent and earnest people can unite to promote better care of juvenile offenders and morally imperilled children.

Mr. F. B. Lee presented an experiment for systematic education of public opinion in relation to crime, chiefly by means of the newspapers, since legislatures and courts must respond to the demands of the social conscience.

Mr. Albert Garvin's report on prison discipline was based on a study of collected documents relating to methods of controlling men in American institutions. A digest of these regulations will be printed in the proceedings of the Congress.

Mr. E. S. Wright and General R. Brinkerhoff spoke on the subject of Judge L. G. Kinne's paper: "Purposes of Prison Control and Discipline." Judge Robert H. Marr of New Orleans made an admirable presentation of the forward movement in the South. Most frankly and tactfully, he showed the origin of the lease system, its evils, the gradual substitution of the state account plan, the purchase of agricultural lands for reformatory colonies, the improvement of penal law and procedure, the introduction of preventive and educational measures for children and first offenders. Judge Marr represents the progressive and hopeful elements which are at work in the new South. Since the National Conference of Charities and Correction, and the National Prison Association are both to meet next year

in the South, the visit of several gentlemen from that region was peculiarly timely and pleasant.

Col. Richard Sylvester, superintendent of police in Washington, D. C., pleaded for the merit system with eloquence and force. The delegates to the Congress were unanimous in praise of his utterance, and were glad that so accomplished and high-minded a gentleman should have gained such a position of influence in urban police circles in this country.

Mr. Amos W. Butler, in his usual accurate and painstaking method, summarized the results of a prolonged investigation of the work on behalf of discharged prisoners in the several states.

The Association of Prison Physicians, in its second session, was ably represented by Dr. John T. Bird, and Dr. Theodore Cook, Jr., in discussions of the best methods of diminishing propagation of degenerates and of the treatment of infectious and contagious diseases among convicts. Dr. Bills made a good point in saying that prison physicians have an extraordinary advantage in studying the insidious beginnings of insanity under conditions of observation and control not possible elsewhere.

The next Congress will meet at Louisville, Ky. Warden Henry Woolfer of Stillwater, Minn., was elected president of the Association.

SOME SOCIAL BURDENS: WHAT THEY ARE, AND WHAT WE ARE DOING TO LIGHTEN THEM.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE ILLINOIS STATE CONFERENCE BY JOSEPH P.
BYERS, GEN'L SEC'Y OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The importance of the work of organized society in the domain of charities and correction cannot be overestimated; neither can its magnitude be exaggerated nor its possibilities for future good foretold. This work cannot be dwarfed by comparison. It stands shoulder to shoulder with the work of the church; or if it does not it fails to occupy its proper and legitimate place. For this the church may not be altogether blameless. But however that may be, in the discussion of the questions set before this and kindred conferences we have a right to expect and ought to demand the best thought, the united and *continuous* efforts of both organized society and the church. A merely passing or passive concern is not sufficient: the interests involved are too vital for trifling. No eight hour law can be recognized if we are ever to reach a solution of our social problems.

The care and treatment of the insane, the education of the deaf and blind, the relief of the dependent poor, the custody and training of the imbecile, the restraint of the vicious, the control and reformation of the criminal and wayward, the nursing of the sick, and the protection and care of dependent and neglected children, these together make up a self imposed burden that society has set herself to carry. That this burden is heavy and in many ways unwieldy is quite apparent. Yet, great as it is, we are adding to it in many directions,—establishing institutions and

colonies for epileptics, free public baths, play grounds for children, municipal lodging houses, hospitals for consumptives, custodial farms for adult imbeciles, and we will in the very nature of things, as time goes on, add others. Some day we may go so far as to modify our present methods of outdoor relief, diverting all or a large part of it to pensions for the aged; and who knows that we may come to the time when we will turn a willing ear, a ready hand and an open purse to the needs of crippled and deformed children. If, hitherto, the impelling motive actuating society to make provision for some or all of these classes has been *self-protection*, we must be willing at any rate to ascribe to the State a fair amount of unselfish philanthropy when it shall adequately provide for decrepit old age and deformed and crippled childhood.

With all the demands made upon Society in these various directions, and in anticipation of the future but certain calls upon its strength and sympathy, it behooves us to scan closely the work we are already engaged in, in order that we may the better adjust the burden and thereby make it easier to be borne. While we may not yet be able or willing to relinquish any part of it, we must, in view of future demands already apparent, satisfy ourselves that present methods will, if persisted in, finally decrease the load and that we are not now dissipating our strength and resources for very inadequate present and future returns.

There is good advice in the old adage of "let well enough alone." But we progress rapidly nowadays and must remember that what was well enough yesterday is poor enough to-day, and will be bad enough to-morrow. And in the light of the present many of the methods of the past, or, more properly lack of methods, are beginning to show to great disadvantage. I am not one of those who expect to see reforms accomplished over night. I do believe, however, that in the light of past experience and successes achieved in other places, we are too slow in adopting and putting into operation the same methods that have brought beneficent results in other communities.

In asking you to consider with me for a little while a few of society's burdens, I am not egotist enough to imagine that I can offer to a considerable number of you anything new. I am not profoundly impressed that we actually need anything new. Rather do I believe that our greatest present need is a better understanding and appreciation of some of the things already successfully in operation here and elsewhere. Sociological reforms are suggested by experience and students; they become accomplished facts only when the average sense of the community demands them.

The foundation of all social reform, particularly in the matters of pauperism and crime, must be laid in the care of children. I believe that every child whose parents or guardian have shown themselves unwilling or unable to give it at least an opportunity for knowing the good from the bad; whose immorality, by practice or precept, is so pronounced as to wholly influence the child to choose, however involuntarily, the evil; in a word, the children of those who so openly disregard the laws of God and man as to require society to take constant precautions against them

or their acts, should become the children of the State; and to these must be added children whom misfortune has left without a natural protector, and those who, having reached an age where the law judges them to be in part responsible for their own acts, have come into conflict with the law and thus under the observation of the courts. The state has, to a considerable extent, assumed over all of these children a direct guardianship and thereby made herself responsible for their development and future usefulness. How is she discharging her duty? What is she doing to supply all of those things whose absence in the education of the child predestines it for evil? Much; but there remains much to be done. The homeless and neglected children are still too generally put away into institutions. The necessity for institutional or school care for wayward children must not be allowed to influence us as to the best methods for the care of the child who has shown no such tendencies. For the former the discipline and training necessary to counteract habits formed or forming can be often best administered in an institution whose discipline is backed by authority of law. In the other case no such necessity exists. What these children need, primarily, is the love, affection and guardianship of the family; for in the family life we find the natural and highest development of those elements of character that make for good citizenship in a Christian community. It is with no small degree of pleasure that in this connection I can refer to the work of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, under the superintendency of Mr. Hart. Operating with the avowed purpose of securing "approved homes for homeless children" and to befriend those "neglected, abused or dependent" this Society is one of the most efficient agencies engaged in Illinois in reducing permanently the burden of pauperism and crime. That it is not doing more is no fault of the Society or its officers. Their success is measured by the amount of human sympathy and interest they receive; and if human sympathy is not stirred to its profoundest depths by the cry of the homeless, neglected or abused child, then nothing else will reach it. Some fuller expression of it in the State might enable Mr. Hart's or other similar agencies to remove from your poorhouses the several hundred children they now shelter. Try it.

As for your delinquent children all the world is beginning to know of the work of the Illinois Juvenile Court Law. And to know of it is to profit from it. But who are these delinquent children and what makes them delinquent? They are those who have had a bad start and from no fault of their own. They are the twigs that have been inclined the wrong way. They are those in whom habits have been formed that are leading them into trouble and difficulty. All this the state proposes to rectify so far as it can be done. She removes the child from the evil influences that have hitherto surrounded and molded him; she takes him into her own home, into an institution of her own providing; she sets counter influences at work, influences for good. For a few years she honestly and faithfully endeavors to straighten the twig,—to destroy bad habits and to build up good ones. She sends him to school, she teaches him a trade, which likely as not he may not be allowed to follow. She gives him moral

instruction. All this the State does for two or three years with children who, for the most part, have had ingrained in them from infancy undesirable traits and habits. Then what? She sends them back, with rare exceptions, to the places of their origin under a sort of parole that may mean much or little. What has she done to purify the home whose impurity justified her in removing the child from it? What has the community done to sweeten the atmosphere where the child became foul? What has been done to render safe his return to it? What after-aid is given to confirm and strengthen the good impressions received in the period of State custody? The home life or the city life, which ever it has been that has made State care necessary, is as much in need of State supervision and regulation as the product of such life. There is work to be done at both ends. None of these boys or girls should be returned to their homes without at least a reasonable expectation that their reformation already begun will be continued. The end of all this effort is the establishment of good character and no consideration must be allowed to intervene that will place this in jeopardy.

Delinquent and neglected children are, for the most part, the product of delinquent parents. I want to tell you what is being done in two localities, and of course there are others, for the corrective treatment of these parents. Last year the Humane Societies in the cities of Cincinnati, Toledo, and Columbus, under order of the courts, collected from the parents of neglected or abandoned children \$25,253.21 and this money was every cent used for the needs of their children. There are twenty-six Humane Societies in Ohio. In their work they are greatly strengthened by a state law that makes abandonment of children or failure to provide, a felony, imprisonment to be suspended during good behavior and proper support of the family. In Ohio a felony is an offense which subjects the offender to imprisonment in the State Penitentiary, the minimum term being one year.

Something of a different sort is being done in New South Wales, Australia, whereby delinquent parents and their delinquent children are both affected simultaneously. I quote from the report of the Comptroller General of Prisons, Frank W. Neitenstein, for the year 1901. He says:

"For many years I have urged the necessity for the establishment of Day Industrial and Truant Schools in order to check youthful vagrancy and truancy. The Day Industrial School seems to be particularly fitted for such work. The parent or guardian would be required, under certain penalties, to leave the offending truant at the school every morning at 6:30, and to take him home again every evening at 7:00. In the institution would be encouraged much drill, domestic work, Sloyd, education, and soap and water, with a fair amount of play. Breakfast and dinner would be provided, and the parents would be, where neglect is proved, ordered by the Committing Bench to pay not exceeding ten shillings weekly (about \$2.50) while these remedial measures were in operation. After a time it would be

possible to discharge the child on license, so long as an ordinary school—to be named—was attended, and no running about the streets either by day or by night in doubtful company would be allowed."

Following the above extract, the report recommends the establishment of a *Juvenile Court*.

I cannot leave this part of my subject without a further word in behalf of the crippled and deformed children. Here is a burden as yet untouched, save in a few isolated instances. Modern surgery performs miracles: It stands ready to-day to cure or greatly modify ninety per cent. of the deformities and physical defects of children. A civilized Christian community stands aghast at the proposition to quietly and painlessly remove from life the hopelessly unfit. It holds it a bounden duty to give tender and loving care, regardless of expense, to the hopelessly insane and the driveling idiot. Yet in its inconsistency it permits children afflicted at birth or in early childhood with physical defects and deformities, to grow up unattended, their lives obscured and embittered, becoming burdens upon their friends, exhibiting themselves on our streets to provoke our charity, or thrust into our poorhouses. Why not be consistent? If we deem life so precious to the utter idiot that we exhaust every effort to keep him alive, why not, as far as we can, make life tolerable for these little ones? I know what is being done in the public schools of Chicago and by such institutions as the "Home for Destitute and Crippled Children" in the same city. But Chicago is not all of Illinois and Illinois is but one state. In my last report to the Ohio Board of State Charities, for 1901, bringing this matter to their attention and to the attention of the legislature, I said:

"In the absence of any private provision let us have a State Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children. Let this hospital open its doors first of all to the children now under public care that need its ministrations. Then let it receive the children now in private homes, who, if their condition remain unchanged, must become dependent. Finally, let, it, if possible, provide the means whereby the children of our citizens who can afford to pay for its benefits, may do so. Let it have the best medical and surgical skill that these professions can furnish; and a trades and manual training school that shall afford them the opportunity for acquiring a trade or profession that will fit them as far as possible for self-support."

In looking over the last published report of the Illinois Board of State Charities I find some interesting statistics of expenditures for outdoor relief. Unfortunately the character of these expenditures and the character and number of those relieved are not shown. But the one fact that for this purpose you are expending in round numbers three-quarters of a million of dollars annually leads to the suspicion that the same abuses that have attended the administration of these funds in other states are not unknown in Illinois. Chief among these abuses are the rapid and wholesale pauperization of the people, wasteful extrava-

gance and political corruption. We have investigated this matter in Ohio—in fact, we are still at it, and to some purpose. Five years ago Ohio changed from the county to the township system of relief, with certain restrictions. Under the county system it was a simple case of a township grab for a county fund—"everybody get all you can, the county pays the bill." It is different now: the townships pay their own bills from their own treasuries. We have gotten the expenditures back to a point where those who foot the bills can know what and who they are paying for. In some of the counties, to be sure, the old way of doing things had become so firmly fixed that they seemed to be unable to let go, but the publicity given to them through the Board of State Charities is working a reform. The board receives itemized reports from each township and these reports enable us to judge pretty accurately of the character of the outside relief work. For instance: for the past two years we have been able to institute comparisons by counties—grouping those of the same approximate population and showing, by a system of colored charts, their outdoor relief operations. In one county last year, where the reports showed there had been a total disregard of our poor laws, we found that one in every fifteen of population had received outdoor relief. This year the same county reports one in forty. The results so far have been, first,—that we have reduced the aggregate of these expenditures in the state not less than \$150,000, and will still further reduce them as much more; second,—the poor are better cared for than formerly; third,—there has been no increase in the number of the indoor poor. In Indiana the change to the township system has made as good if not better showing. In the larger cities of Ohio we are tending more and more to the total abolition of official outdoor relief. In Columbus, after several years of patient and persistent effort, the city authorities have accepted the services of the Associated Charities and now grant no relief unless it is recommended by the Association. They may do this under a special provision in our law. The result: last winter during the months of December, January, February and March the official outdoor relief in that city with a population of 150,000, amounted to a little over \$1,800.00. Under the old county system it formerly reached, in the same months, to from eight to ten times as much; and even under the township system, too, it was many times greater. This is a better plan than either the county or township system and might well be adopted in every community where there is an Associated Charities or kindred organization. I have learned from the proceedings of your former Conferences that you have been giving this question of outdoor relief careful and serious consideration. I have no doubt that you can succeed in materially reducing the size of this particular burden and its resultant evils, which were so clearly outlined in Professor Felmley's report on the subject to your Conference in 1900.

We have a just and pardonable pride in the number and extent of our hospitals for the insane; and take considerable comfort in our homes for children, schools for the deaf and dumb, blind and imbecile; we find consolation in the fact that our poorhouses are attaining to a standard that

may soon warrant us in making that word obsolete; and we are not altogether dissatisfied with our penitentiaries: but who has ever heard one word of praise spoken by any one in possession of the facts, in favor of our county jail system and municipal prisons? I have no desire to be harsh in my criticism of these institutions or to dwell long upon the subject. But if any in this audience will take the pains to visit and inspect the jails of his own and neighboring counties and eight or ten of the nearest municipal lockups, and fail to find them, as a class, urgently in need of moral disinfection, he may congratulate himself that he is living in an altogether exceptional community, uncommon in these United States. Furthermore, I venture to predict that if the members of this Conference should act on this suggestion, to visit, inspect, and *talk about* their lockups and jails, and I would not for a single moment charge them with being worse than similar institutions in other states, these places of detention would receive an uplift that would rival the result of John Howard's work in England more than a century ago and would eventually reduce the burden of pauperism and crime in Illinois.

The practice of sending men and women to local prisons and jails to serve sentences ought to be stopped. If work cannot be furnished them under present conditions, and it seems impossible, then every convicted person of the class that serves such sentences, should be committed to a workhouse.

Another thing: no man or woman deprived of liberty, and being in good health, should be permitted to be in idleness. As long as we continue to make such strenuous efforts to eliminate the workless man, and the *won't-work* man from free society, we ought to insist upon the application of the law of "work" to every prisoner. And yet further: the State has very generally accepted the doctrine that punishment is not the end sought by imprisonment, but reformation. There is another step to go. The idea of vindictive punishment of the prisoner is disclaimed. Yet the State either deprives him of the opportunity of work, fails to supply him work and require of him its performance, or, on the other hand, monopolizes for her own use the returns from his labor when he does work. In doing these things she but too often visits a punishment worse than she refuses to inflict upon the prisoner upon his wife and children. Many prisoners have no family responsibilities: many of them have. Man's first duty may be to God, but certainly the second is to his family. Indeed I strongly suspect we might place the family first without incurring Divine Wrath. When the State, as a means of self-protection, undertakes the reformation of a criminal she ought to be quite sure his family is not, by that very fact, forced into pauperism or driven into crime. In advocating, as I do, the payment of all of a prisoner's earnings, *all of them* I say, to his wife, children or parents, when these are shown by careful investigation to be wholly dependent upon him, I am aware that I arouse the hostility of prison managements and partisans. Both of these are anxious to have the institutions make a good financial showing. The first through a quite natural pride of management; the second for campaign thunder. A state, county or city can better afford to pay to the families of prisoners

the whole amount of their earnings than they can to stand charged with the making of paupers, dependents, criminals and prostitutes out of the members of these families. The head of a family, father, mother or son, should be made to feel and fulfill their responsibilities. Better that the support should come from the responsible head, even though under compulsion, than that it should be doled out through the medium of official relief or secured by more questionable methods.

There is, finally, one burden we ought to unload for good and all. It is heavy, expensive, profitless, and without sense or reason. I refer to the burden of political interference and influence in the management of our public institutions and in the distribution of public funds for the relief of the poor. This thing alone is responsible for more than half of the scandals that affect the administration of our institutions and public funds; and to its credit can be placed much more than half the troubles that harass and annoy institution officials. And yet, in full recognition of these things, it has been, with a few notable exceptions, complacently borne. But the signs of the times point hopefully to a better day. High noon may be a long way off but the dawn is here. In proof of this I want to give you a few of the signs. The Governor of Indiana is now engaged in stumping that State. He is using before the people as a reason for retaining his party in power the argument, based on fact, that his party rescued the State institutions of Indiana from the control of partisan politics; and furthermore, announces it as the future policy to make the divorce permanent. Is there hope in that?

Recently, in New York State the following plank appeared in a political platform:

"We demand that the administration of the state hospitals for the care and medical treatment of the insane, and also the charitable institutions of the state be made absolutely free from all partisan influences; and that they be conducted on progressive lines, with due regard to economy and for the welfare of the inmates of the institutions, and the protection of the state; that citizens of the state acquainted by service and experience with its philanthropic activities should share in the management of these institutions, in order that they may be preserved from all partisan influence which would be a grave danger and detriment to the unfortunate inmates, and a lasting injury to the state."

I expect to live to see the time when political control of our institutions for partisan purposes will be only a recollection.

Sisyphus, we are told in an old Greek legend, was during his life the craftiest of all mankind. It is related how, when Death came with his summons, Sisyphus caught and bound him and for a long time held him a prisoner. He thereby prolonged his own life. In fact nobody died. But after a while Death escaped with the assistance of one of the gods and in turn carried Sisyphus off. Even after he had thus reluctantly joined the Shades this Greek hero found the means to return again to earth; his wife, who was still in the flesh, aiding him. He must have been a model husband. At any rate he lived to a green old age and gave no little

trouble to Death before he could be induced to make the second journey to Hades. Since his arrival there he is said to be engaged in the delightful occupation, assigned to him for his sins committed in the flesh, of rolling a huge stone up a steep hill, doomed forever to have it slip from his control just as he is about to reach the summit, and roll to the bottom. Unfortunately for Sisyphus he, like the Wandering Jew, must ever go on and on, keeping eternally at his hopeless, never-ending and wearisome task, and denied even the boon of growing discouraged.

The story of Sisyphus reminds me in many ways of the work in which you, who have assembled here, are for various reasons, interested. The progress of social reforms is slow: the work of the reformer difficult and uncertain. For him the hill of Sisyphus is become a mountain; a mountain built up of the ignorance, the indifference, the apathy of Society: and up this steep ascent he persistently rolls his reform measures only to see them, time after time, roll back upon and beyond him. But the workers of social reforms seldom, if ever, grow discouraged to the quitting point. It might be better if some of them did. They have long ago learned that their journey up is to be often re-trod, and they have further learned that their stones do not always roll quite so far back as the starting point. Something is being gained with each effort. A little, not much, but still something.

The modern Sisyphus will learn, is learning, to conserve his strength. He is beginning to see the futility of all his efforts, to realize the disappointment of reaching the goal, so long as it lies at the summit of a mountain of popular ignorance, indifference and unconcern. He knows that poised on such a summit there is nothing gained; that with such a foundation no reform is truly and finally accomplished.

Wisely, I think, he is more and more devoting himself to removing the mountain. Go over it he cannot, around it or through it he must not. Level it he will with the tools being given to him on every hand and among which this and similar Conferences must be counted as invaluable and indispensable.

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The fare for delegates to the Portland meeting will be *one and a third fare for the round trip* from the territories of the Western, Central, Southern, Southwestern, Trunk Line, New England and Canadian Passenger Associations. This includes all of the United States and Canada, except the Pacific States. From these latter special rates can be secured by consulting local agents. Delegates *must* purchase their tickets as here directed to secure the reduced rates: 1st. Buy a one way ticket to Portland. 2d. Have the agent from whom you buy ticket give you a CERTIFICATE — not a receipt. 3d. Deposit this certificate with the General Secretary of the Conference immediately on your arrival in Portland. 4th. Tickets can be purchased from the 11th to the 17th of June (earlier in the more distant states). 5th. A ticket for the return trip at a *one-third rate* can be purchased in Portland by holders of certificates after these certificates have been properly vized. By paying fee of 50 cents return limit may be extended to July 23. Otherwise tickets for the return must be used by the 25th of June.

PORTLAND HOTELS.

The following is a list of the hotels in Portland, with rates on the American plan. Delegates will do well to engage accommodations early.

The Falmouth (Headquarters).....	\$2.50 to \$4.00
The Lafayette	\$2.50 to \$4.50
West End Hotel.....	\$2.50 to \$3.50
Congress Square Hotel.....	\$2.00 and up.
Preble House	\$2.50 to \$3.00
Columbia Hotel	\$2.50 to \$3.50
Swetts Hotel	\$2.00

Private boarding houses, with or without meals, in large number. Delegates intending to stop at such should write in advance to *Mrs. C. A. Weston, 10 Pleasant Ave., Portland, Me.*

All hotels are within easy and quick access of Headquarters.

PLACE OF MEETING.

All meetings, general and section meetings, will be held in the CITY HALL.

CONFERENCE MAIL.

Delegates may have their mail addressed in care of the General Secretary of the Conference, at the Falmouth Hotel.

CONFERENCE BADGES.

The Executive Committee announces that the badges provided by the Conference for all members and delegates who register with the Secretary, will be simple ribbon badges, bearing in gilt the name of the Conference and the place and year of the session.

The committee has adopted a bronze metal badge, which can be purchased of the Secretary, at the cost price of thirty cents each, by members who wish to use them with the ribbon badges. They are of appropriate design with the name of the Conference, but without date, so that they may be used year after year.

This action was taken by the committee in the hope that thus the badges used at sessions in future will be simple and similar in design, and in order to use the money thus saved for printing and other necessary and educational purposes.

The officers and members of the Executive Committee will wear the Conference metal badge, in gilt.

CHARITY AND CIVICS.

The headquarters of the Conference will be at the Falmouth House, but all the meetings will probably be held in various rooms of the City Hall. The active chairman of the Local Committee was Mayor last year; the present Mayor, much interested in the Conference, was one of the founders of the Associated Charities of Portland. To hold the meetings in the City Hall is a happy indication of the tie which should everywhere exist between enlightened charity and good government.

THE PORTLAND PROGRAM.

ALL MEETINGS IN THE CITY HALL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.

8 P. M. — OPENING SESSION.

Music: Quartet.

Prayer: Rev. W. H. Fenn, D. D.

Remarks by Hon. Frederic E. Boothby, Presiding Officer and Chairman of the Local Committee.

Address of Welcome: Hon. James P. Baxter, Mayor of Portland.

Address of Welcome: Hon. Joshua L. Chamberlain, Ex.-Governor of Maine.

Address: Bishop W. H. O'Connell.

Music: Quartet.

Response on behalf of the Conference: Rev. Samuel G. Smith, D. D., St. Paul, Minn.

Annual Address of the President of the Conference.

Informal Reception.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16.

Morning: 10:00 — GENERAL SESSION. Standing Committee on "*Children*."
Amos W. Butler, Indianapolis, Chairman.

Prayer: Rev. J. K. Wilson, D. D.

Report of Committee.

PREVENTIVE WORK.

Some Factors Preventive of Dependency and Delinquency.

MANUAL TRAINING.

- a. Work with White Children, T. F. Chapin, Supt. Lyman School, Westboro, Mass.
- b. Work with Colored Children, Wm. E. Benson, Supt. Kowaliga Institute, Kowaliga, Ala.
- c. Work with Indian Children, Hon. Wm. A. Jones, U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

CHILD LABOR, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Natl. Consumers' League, New York, N. Y.

General Discussion.

Afternoon: 2 to 3 P. M. — SECTION MEETING. Topic, "*The Treatment of Criminals.*" Rev. Fred. H. Wines, Upper Montclair, N. J., Chairman.
Report of Committee.

General Discussion.

3 to 5 P. M. — SECTION MEETING. Committee on *Children*. Mr. Butler, Chairman.

Topic: HELPFULNESS TO CHILDREN.

Municipal Regulation of Newsboys, Myron E. Adams, Resident Welcome Hall Social Settlement, Buffalo, N. Y.

Summer Outings, Ernest P. Bicknell, General Superintendent Chicago Bureau of Charities, Chicago, Ills.

State Care of Indigent, Crippled and Deformed Children, Dr. Arthur J. Gillette, Surgeon Minnesota State Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children, St. Paul, Minn.

Compulsory Education, Fassett A. Cotton, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Discussion.

Evening: 8:00 — GENERAL SESSION. Standing Committee on *Needy Families in their Homes*. Ernest P. Bicknell, Chicago, Chairman.

Report of Committee.

Paper: "*The Sociological and Practical Value of Our Accumulated Knowledge,*" by Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, New York City.

General Discussion.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17.

Morning: 10:00 — GENERAL SESSION. Standing Committee on *Defectives*. Walter E. Fernald, M. D., Waverly, Mass., Chairman.

Prayer: Rev. J. F. Albion, D. D.

Report of Committee: "*Recent Progress in the Treatment of Defectives.*"

Paper: "*The Defective: What He Is: Who He Is: and What can be Done with Him,*" by Geo. F. Keene, M. D., Howard, R. I.

General Discussion.

Afternoon: 2 to 4 P. M. — SECTION MEETING. Topic, *Needy Families in their Homes*. Mr. Bicknell, Chairman.

Paper: "*The Ethical Values of Industrial Agencies,*" by W. I. Nichols, General Secretary Bureau of Charities, Brooklyn, New York.

4 to 5 P. M. — SECTION MEETING. Topic, *Criminals*. Mr. Wines, Chairman.

Address: Hon. Z. R. Brockway, Elmira, N. Y.

General Discussion.

Evening: 8:00 — GENERAL SESSION. Standing Committee on *Neighborhood Improvements*. Miss Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago, Chairman.

Report of the Committee.

Address: *Recent Developments in Municipal Activities Tending to Neighborhood Improvement*. Prof. Graham Taylor, Chicago.

Address: *Recreational Uses of the Public Schools in New York*. Mrs. Vladimir Simkhovitch, Greenwich House, New York City.

General Discussion.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18.

Morning: 9:30 — GENERAL SESSION.

Prayer by Rev. J. F. Haley, D. D.

Report of Special Committee on "*Workingmen's Insurance*," (final report to be made next year), by Prof. Chas. R. Henderson, University of Chicago.

10:00 — Standing Committee on "*Children*." Mr. Butler, Chairman.

Topic: INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The Forward Work of Boarding Schools for Delinquents, F. H. Nibecker, Supt. House of Refuge, Glen Mills, Pa.

The Training of Boys, Elmer Butterfield, Reform School for Boys, Howard, R. I.

The Industries and Methods Most Helpful to Girls, Mrs. F. F. Morse, Supt. State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster, Massachusetts.

General Discussion.

The women of the Industrial Schools will hold a meeting to discuss their problems at a time and place to be announced during the Conference. This meeting will be in charge of Mrs. Emma F. Bland, Chairman, Superintendent of the Wisconsin State Industrial School for Girls, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Afternoon: *Excursion down the Bay*.

Evening: 8:00 — GENERAL SESSION. Standing Committee on "*The Treatment of Criminals*." Mr. Wines, Chairman.

Address: Hon. Charlton T. Lewis, Morristown, N. J.

General Discussion.

SUNDAY, JUNE 19.

Afternoon: *The Conference Sermon*, by Rev. S. M. Crothers, D. D., Cambridge, Mass.

A special service will be arranged.

MONDAY, JUNE 20.

9:30: BUSINESS SESSION.

Prayer: Rev. Lewis Malvern, D. D.

Morning: 10:00 — GENERAL SESSION. Standing Committee on *State Supervision and Administration*. Michael J. Scanlan, New York City, Chairman.

Report of Committee.

Paper: *Limits of State Control and Supervision of Charities.*
Rev. A. W. Clark, Omaha, Neb.

Paper: "*State Supervision of Dependent Children.*" Prof. Chas. P. Neill, School of the Social Sciences, Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

General Discussion opened by Miss Mary Vida Clark, of New York.

Afternoon: 2 to 4 P. M. — SECTION MEETING. Topic, *Defectives*. Dr. Fernald, Chairman.

Paper: "*The Modern Treatment of the Insane,*" by Dr. Chas. P. Bancroft, Concord, N. H.

Paper: "*Treatment of the Feeble Minded.*" (Writer to be announced.)

General Discussion.

5 to 5 P. M. — SECTION MEETING. Topic, *Children*. Mr. Butler, Chairman.

THE MOTHER STATE AND SOME OF HER MINOR WARDS.

Board of Children's Guardians, Hugh F. Fox, President State Board of Children's Guardians, Jersey City, N. J.

The Work of One State, Miss Bertha Jacobs, Deputy Superintendent Board of State Charity, Boston, Mass.

General Discussion.

Evening: GENERAL SESSION. Standing Committee on *Public Dependents*. Frederic Almy, Buffalo, N. Y., Chairman.

Report of Committee: "*The Use of Volunteers by Public Aid Officials.*"

Paper: "*Home Care for Town Poor,*" by Miss Frances G. Curtis, Member Mass. State Board of Charities.

"*Some Experiences as Commissioner of Public Charities in New York City,*" by Homer Folks, New York City.

General Discussion opened by Francis H. McLean, Gen. District Secretary Bureau of Charities, Chicago.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

Morning: 9:30 — BUSINESS SESSION.

Prayer: Rev. John C. Perkins.

10:00 — GENERAL SESSION. Standing Committee on *Neighborhood Improvements*. Miss Addams, Chairman.

Paper: "*How may Voluntary Organizations Co-operate with Public Officials to Secure Better Tenements, Baths, Play-grounds, and Sanitary Regulation.*" Robert Hunter, New York City.

Address: "*Play-grounds as a Part of the Public School System.*" Joseph Lee, Boston, Mass.

General Discussion.

Afternoon: 2 to 4 P. M. — SECTION MEETING. Topic, *Children*. Mr. Butler, Chairman.

HOME FINDING.

Investigation, George L. Schon, Supt. Kentucky Childrens' Home Society, Louisville, Ky.

Placement, Mr. J. B. Montgomery, Supt. State Public School, Coldwater, Mich.

Visitation, Mrs. W. G. Fairbank, Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, Middletown, Conn.

General Discussion.

3 to 5 P. M. — SECTION MEETING. Topic, *Public Dependents*. Mr. Almy, Chairman.

Paper: "*How Should Inmates of Almshouses be Treated,*" by Geo. B. Davis, Richmond, Va.

General Discussion.

Evening: 8:00 — GENERAL SESSION. Standing Committee on *Needy Families in their Homes*. Mr. Bicknell, Chairman.

Paper: "*Ideals and Methods of Co-operation,*" by Francis H. McLean, Gen. Dist. Sec. Chicago Bureau of Charities.

General Discussion, opened by Rev. J. W. Magruder, Portland, Maine.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.

Morning: 9:30 — GENERAL SESSION. Standing Committee on *Children*. Mr. Butler, Chairman.

Prayer: Rev. French McAfee.

Topic: *Reception, Care and Supervision of Dependent Children.*

Reception, William B. Streeter, Supt. North Carolina Childrens' Home Society, Greensboro, N. C.

Care, Hon. C. E. Faulkner, Supt. Washburn Memorial Orphan Asylum, Minneapolis, Minn.

State Supervision, Rev. T. L. Kinkead, Peekskill, N. Y.

General Discussion.

11:00 — GENERAL SESSION. Standing Committee on "*Public Dependents.*" Mr. Almy, Chairman.

Paper: "*The Comparative Advantages of Municipal and C. O. S. Lodging Houses*," by Miss Alice L. Higgins, Boston.

Paper: "*What Constitutes a Model Municipal Lodging House*," by Raymond Robins, Superintendent Municipal Lodging House, Chicago.

Discussion led by Francis Bardwell of Sherborn, Mass., and C. C. Carstens of New York City.

Afternoon: 2 to 4 — SECTION MEETING. Topic, *Needy Families in their Homes*. Mr. Bicknell, Chairman.

Informal Discussion of *Concrete Problems dealing with Needy Families and Some Attempts at Their Solution*.

Evening: 8:00 — GENERAL SESSION. Standing Committee on *Children*. Mr. Butler, Chairman.

Juvenile Courts and Probation.

Juvenile Courts, Prof. Charles R. Henderson, Chicago University, Chicago, Ills.

The Work of the Juvenile Court, Judge George W. Stubbs, Judge of Juvenile Court, Indianapolis, Ind.

Probation Work, Mrs. Helen W. Rogers, Chief Probation Officer Juvenile Court, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Discussion.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

A considerable number of Conference delegates and members will take advantage of the early dates on which tickets are to be placed on sale (four days before the opening day, including Sunday) to reach Portland in time to enjoy some of the many delightful side trips from Portland — the White Mountains, Bar Harbor, etc. — or to hold informal meetings, or to take part in the following specially arranged meetings.

The president of the Conference, after consultation with several representatives of leading societies for visiting nursing, announces that visiting nurses and persons interested in the management of visiting nurses' associations, throughout the country, are urged to attend the Conference at Portland, and to come to Portland in time for two special meetings which will be held on Tuesday evening, June 14th at 8 o'clock and Wednesday morning, June 15th, in a parlor of the Falmouth Hotel. The programs for these meetings have been arranged by a committee consisting of Miss Jane Hitchcock, 265 Henry St., New York City, Miss Stark of Boston, Miss Fulmer of Chicago, Miss Wightman of Philadelphia and Miss Carr of Newport, R. I.

The following topics will be discussed:

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 14, 1904.

8 O'CLOCK.

1. Should the educational and instructive features of visiting nursing be given such importance as to make skilled nursing only a secondary consideration? 2. What are the best methods for a visiting nurse to pursue in order to secure sufficient care for her very sick patients at night? 3. How shall we care for contagious cases when it is impossible to have one nurse specialize one class of diseases? 4. The advisability of impressing upon the public the growing necessity of nurses devoted to the care of cases of tuberculosis.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1904.

10 O'CLOCK.

1. To what extent may the administration of sick diet and general relief be entrusted to district nurses without reference to investigating societies? 2. Is a central home the best way to keep the interest and esprit du corps of the nurses or should a nurse have residence in the district in which she works? 3. Comparative methods of bookkeeping, records, reports, etc. What style of bag, apron, dress is desirable? Has a prescribed street uniform advantages over a less conspicuous style of dress? 4. Consideration as to the forming of a Federation of Visiting Nurses in America, adopting a uniform method both in dress and administration. See Queen's Nurses in England and the Victoria Order in Canada.

The officers of institutions for Juvenile Delinquents, Reformatories and Industrial schools, have made arrangements to hold a special meeting, or series of meetings of those "interested in the education of backward, delinquent and truant children." These meetings will be held on the two or three days immediately preceding the opening of the Conference.

Representatives of the various forms of effort for the education of the classes of children mentioned will be present and take part. Parental school work, special school work in the large cities, and the school work of those institutions that confine themselves distinctively to the care of delinquent children, will have practical men and women in these various lines present and all of the elements that enter into the formative education of children will be exploited by people of experience in the different lines. Special attention will be given to determining the modifications which are necessarily made in the curricula of public schools to adapt them for the highest use in special schools. Any correspondence upon the subject may be addressed to F. H. Nibecker, Chairman, Glen Mills, Pa.

COMMITTEE ON CHARITABLE TRANSPORTATION.

What Mr. Jeffrey R. Brackett speaks of as "an object lesson in co-operation and in common sense in our work" is to be presented to the Portland Conference in the shape of a report of work accomplished by the "Committee on Charitable Transportation." This group of four conference members was organized at the Detroit meeting by the section on Needy Families in their Homes. At the Atlanta Conference the committee submitted the first edition of their "suggested rules concerning the issuance of free transportation and charity rates," together with a new and complete telegraphic code for prompt and economical communication between the charitable agencies who should accept the rules. Reappointed or continued at Atlanta, the committee modified the rules in accordance with suggestions secured at the conference and issued the permanent handbook in July, 1903.

This little book, with its thirteen rules and suggestions and its seventeen pages of classified telegraphic code, was submitted to the various charitable organizations and officials interested in the issuance of charitable transportation throughout the country. As a result one hundred and forty-two societies signed the rules. This number included four general passenger associations each representing a number of railroad lines.

The most important group of organizations which adopted the rules were the various Hebrew Societies represented by the "National Conference of Jewish Charities." This organization had already adopted a set of similar transportation rules and a telegraphic code prepared by its own committee. It decided to use instead the handbook promulgated by the National Conference committee considering that the latter represented a larger, more comprehensive movement and that its telegraphic code was more complete and serviceable while its rules were practically the same as those which the Hebrew Charities had followed satisfactorily for some time.

The last edition of the Handbook was published January 1, 1904, containing the names, addresses and name of corresponding officer of all the societies which had agreed to abide by the rules and use the telegraphic code. The list represents charitable agencies and officials of almost every class, not being limited to charity organization societies or any other single line of philanthropic work. Ninety-five different cities are represented by the hundred and forty-two signers.

The expenses of the committee's work have amounted to \$221.98, all for printing and postage, except \$4.00 for special stenographic service. The extensive work done by the committee members was of course gratuitous and the clerical services necessary were provided by the Associated Charities of Washington, D. C.

Voluntary contributions from societies and individuals interested constituted the only source of revenue. That the work has been considered

valuable is partly evidenced by the fact that \$264.13 have been contributed, leaving in the committee's hands an unexpended balance of \$42.15 for further work. Fifty-three different organizations and individuals have given financial support to the movement.

Since the last edition of the handbook was published, five additional organizations have adopted the rules. These names it is proposed to publish in a special supplement to the handbook, to be printed soon after the conference at Portland. At the latter it is expected that a number of additional subscribers to the rules may be enlisted thus adding to the value of the supplement proposed. Apparently there is every reason to expect that the movement has only just begun and that other charitable agencies and other cities will be added from time to time to the list of those who have agreed to co-operate in the sensible, systematic reformation of prevailing abuses in the transportation of dependent people.

C. F. W.

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CHARITIES AND CORRECTION**

AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

PRICE—50 CENTS PER YEAR.

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GENERAL SECRETARY, FT. WAYNE, IND.

Vol. VIII.

AUGUST, 1904.

No. 3



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NOTICES.

ENTERED MARCH 21, 1902, AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

POST OFFICE AT COLUMBUS, OHIO, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 3, 1879.

SEE NOTICE ON FIRST INSIDE PAGE.

THE membership fee in the National Conference of Charities and Correction is \$2.50 per year; *patrons* \$10.00 a year. Attendance at the meetings is not a condition of membership, nor is membership compulsory upon delegates. *Each member and patron* is entitled to a cloth bound copy of the PROCEEDINGS, and to the Quarterly NATIONAL BULLETIN OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION. N. Y. draft or check (the former preferred) in payment of membership fees should be made payable to the order of J. G. PHELPS STOKES, Treasurer, and sent to ALEXANDER JOHNSON, Gen'l Sec'y, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Cloth bound volumes of the Proceedings of the Conferences of previous years may be had at \$1.50 per volume, or in quantities of five or more at \$1.25 each. The first Conference was held in 1874. The volumes can be furnished for every year except 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1885 and 1886. Members of the Conference may purchase single volumes, except for the current year, at \$1.25 each. Special rates for Public Libraries.

Address all communications to

ALEXANDER JOHNSON,

General Secretary,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

The Conference continues as it began, with no tests of membership. It formulates no platform. It is an opportunity for exchange of opinions, for comparison of views and experiences. The application in practice of any views expressed by individuals is left to those who accept them.

Any person interested in the topics considered, who comes to the Conference and registers with the secretary, receives any benefit to which members of the Conference are entitled, except the volume of the proceedings and other publications. All persons interested are urged to become members, paying \$2.50 a year (Patrons \$10 annually), so as not only to receive the publications, but to help meet the expenses of this great educational body.

Every member who has not paid for 1904, is urged to remit promptly. Those who have not paid for 1903, and who desire to discontinue membership, should notify the Secretary at once, AND ALSO REMIT \$1.50 FOR THE PROCEEDINGS OF 1903, WHICH WERE SENT THEM LAST YEAR.

Ft. Wayne, Ind., Aug. 20th, 1904.

The National Conference of Charities and Correction.

ORGANIZATION OF CONFERENCE 1905.

TO BE HELD IN

PORTLAND, OREGON, 1905.

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CONCERNING SOME OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES FOR 1905.

As the Conference grows in membership, its scope inevitably widens. While much that has been said must be repeated, to meet local needs, yet some vexed questions have been settled, or have been debated so thoroughly that there is little new to be said upon them. New interests come to the front.

There are some noteworthy new features in the program for the 32d Conference. The Care of the Sick is a new title, although in years past there have been reports from committees on Hospitals, Infirmaries, Nursing, etc. But the two sub-committees, on The Warfare against Tuberculosis and on Visiting Nurses, are new. The sub-committee on Tuberculosis marks the fact that the Conference realizes the dreadful extent of the Great White Plague, and also the importance, if not the strength, of the movement recently inaugurated for its abatement. *Charities* for August 20th has a partial list of institutions, dispensaries, special clinics, commissions, societies, and other organizations, for the study, prevention and treatment of tuberculosis. This list includes 174 names, of which 3 are national in character; 53 are supported in whole or part, by states or municipalities, 7 of them being in connection with hospitals for insane and 5 with prisons; 16 are controlled by religious bodies; the remainder are controlled by voluntary local associations or are private enterprises. Mr. Devine, who is chairman of the sub-committee, is a director of the national association for the study and prevention of tuberculosis.

There is no department of charitable activity more attractive or productive of good than that which forms the topic of the second sub-committee. Wherever introduced, Visiting Nursing has only to be understood and faithfully administered, to be assured of hearty support.

The subjects of Probation and Juvenile Courts, which are united in the title of a sub-committee of the committee on Children have been several times on the program. As treated by Judge Lindsay, the Juvenile Court was perhaps the most popular topic at Atlanta, with the single exception of Child Labor. At the Indiana State Conference of 1903, Judge Stubbs of Indianapolis and Judge Tuthill of Chicago, who preside over the juvenile courts of their respective cities, each made a powerful argument for their work.

The topic of Training for Social Workers, is also a timely one. Professor Graham Taylor has charge of it, as he has of the department of the University of Chicago which has conducted several courses of lectures, designed to give the academic part of such training. The progress of this topic is an interesting example of the growth of a subject in the conference. A committee on the scientific study of social

problems was introduced some years ago, its purpose being to connect in friendly co-operation the students with the practical workers. But the question in its present form was first presented to the Conference by Miss Richmond at Toronto, and it has been frequently mentioned since then.

The need of training has been felt more insistently as the field of social work has grown and with it the demand that charity shall be not only benevolent but beneficent. This year (1904) President Brackett made the subject a main theme of his presidential address. How efforts are organizing to meet the need is shown on another page, where the schools of philanthropy of New York, Boston and Chicago are described.

These schools we may justly claim to be the offshoots of the National Conference. They hope to do, for a few specially prepared students in a few months of close study and observation, what years of attendance at the Conference has done for many of its members for whom it has served as their alma mater in philanthropy.

THE TRAINED SOCIAL WORKER — A NEW PROFESSION.

Only a few years ago, a leading newspaper of Philadelphia, in commenting on the plan of the Society for Organizing Charity, a society which, largely through the work of its trained agents, has saved the city many thousands of dollars in money and a vast amount of suffering and degradation, said that "no person should be paid for doing charity work unless he would otherwise be an object of charity himself."

Between the haphazard methods of old time relief, officered by objects of charity, or by untrained and ignorant, if devoted, volunteers, with their wasted effort, wasted funds and wasted humanity, and the scientific work of the best of the trained specialists in philanthropy of today, there is almost as great a contrast as between old-time nursing of the Sairey Gamps and Betsy Prigs and the work of that angel in a gingham gown, the modern trained nurse.

Modern surgery would be as impossible without modern nursing as without the devoted scientific specialists who have replaced the Dr. Ollapods of the 18th century. Modern philanthropy is finding the need of equal devotion, equal scientific knowledge and equal theoretic and practical training.

The essential devotion is present and always has been. But the education and training have not been organized to meet the need. There are today in the United States, thousands of positions in the various departments of charitable, preventive and reformatory work, which are constantly being filled by untrained recruits, who must get their training

while they are doing their work, which could and would be better filled by men and women educated for service, if such were to be found.

Some tentative efforts have been made and in the curriculum of most Colleges and Universities are courses bearing on the social movement. But schools which should be to the social worker, what schools of medicine, theology and law are to the professions they prepare for, are in their incipency.

The Summer School of Philanthropy of the N. Y. C. O. S. has just closed its seventh annual session. A most interesting resumé of its work, with a roster of its students from the beginning, appears in *Charities* for August 13th. This summer school has been so successful, not only in what it has done but in developing possibilities, that the C. O. S. has planned a winter school, which offers a comprehensive series of lecture courses and will occupy the time of its students throughout the academic year.

Simultaneously the successful courses of lectures on social service, given by the extension department of the University of Chicago, have developed into a more formal series, occupying more time and designed, not so much for those already engaged in such work, as for others who wish to prepare themselves for it.

In Boston, with the support and authority of Harvard and Simmons College, similar courses of instruction are offered. The lectures form a fourth year's work of Simmons College and at Harvard the director will give a preparatory course to advanced students.

Each of these schools is officered by men and women who have shown marked ability in lines of social service and have added to academic or intensely practical training, years of successful administrative experience.

The results of these three different, yet closely related schemes will be watched with intense interest. They are co-laboring, not competing. They are located so as to meet the needs of different sections of the country. They each propose to give not only didactic instruction, but practical observation and work, which shall bear the relation to the lectures that hospital clinics do to the lectures of a medical school.

Schools for social workers can only be conducted in the great cities where the students can have the opportunity to see the work for which they are preparing, actually done. They can only be really effective as they secure the hearty co-operation of some, at least, of the many charitable and correctional societies and institutions and induce them to throw open their doors to the students.

STATE CONFERENCES.

The following State Conferences of Charities and Corrections are announced.

The Canadian Conference at London, Ont., October 5-7.

The Iowa Conference at Sioux City, Iowa, November 9-11.

The New York Conference at Syracuse, N. Y., November 14-18.

The Indiana Conference at Terre Haute, Ind., November 19-22.

State Corresponding Secretaries and other members are earnestly requested to send notices for publication in the BULLETIN, of all Conferences, Meetings of Superintendents of Poor, etc., to the general secretary, giving names of presidents and secretaries, time and place of meeting and any interesting points that may be added.

A SUMMER SCHOOL.

The school for teachers of the Feeble-Minded Youth which was conducted last summer by Prof. Johnstone and the staff of the new Jersey Training School was a very successful first experiment. It will be repeated in July and August, 1905. The accommodations being necessarily limited, not all who apply can be received as students. For the session of 1905, the preference will be given to certificated students of the N. Y. School of Philanthropy, of which school Professor Johnstone is one of the faculty.

REPORTS FROM STATES.

ALASKA.

SHELDON JACKSON, WASHINGTON, D. C., STATE
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

As usual, there is very little to report concerning Alaska. During the years 1903-4, homes for dependent and orphan native children have been maintained by the Woman's Home Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, at Haines and Sitka, in southern Alaska; by the Swedish Evangelical Union Mission Society, at Golovin, Unalakleet and Yakutat; by the Norwegian Lutheran Synod of America, at Teller; by the Moravian Mission Society, at Bethel and Carmel; by the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society, at Anvik, Tanana and Circle; by the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, at Unalaska; by the Woman's Home Missionary Society, at Wood Island, under Congregational auspices at Quartz Creek; by the Roman Catholic Church, at Koserefsky; by the Russian Orthodox Church, at Unalaska and Sitka. Many of the inmates of these homes are orphans left by the epidemic of 1900.

During the winter of 1902-03, Congress appropriated fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) for fuel, food and clothing, for the native inhabitants of the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, and five thousand one hundred and forty dollars and ten cents (\$5,140.10) for the transportation from Alaska to San Francisco and Puget Sound, of Americans destitute and stranded in Alaska.

During 1903, under the provisions of the law and under the approval of the Department of the Interior, Governor Brady contracted with the State of Oregon, through the board of trustees of the Oregon State Asylum, for the reception, maintenance and medical treatment of such persons as are legally adjudged insane, in the district of Alaska. Twenty persons were sent to

the asylum during the year, five discharged as cured, three died and the total number in the asylum from Alaska, forty.

Strong representations were made to Congress, to provide for the maintenance and subsistence of prisoners under Alaskan officers, or that a contract be let after the solicitations of proposals, for providing such subsistence in Alaska, instead of sending the prisoners under long sentences to the States, as is now done, but no action was taken by Congress. Urgent representations were also made by the Governor for a Government Orphan Asylum, and also government hospitals, for the natives, but no legislation was secured.

Senate Bill 3728, 58th Congress, second session, reported by Senator Knute Nelson, passed the U. S. Senate February, 1904. The bill failed to come to a vote in the House of Representatives and is still pending for action in the winter of 1904-05.

As in the past, so at present, the conditions in Alaska concerning criminal insane and dependent classes, are not in a very satisfactory condition. Having no legislature of its own, Alaska is dependent upon Congress for legislation and Congress has been very slow and indifferent in its treatment.

ARKANSAS.

PROF. J. H. REYNOLDS, FAYETTEVILLE, STATE CORRESPONDING
SECRETARY.

Practically there has been no change in Arkansas within the last year. The legislature has not been in session within that period. For several years there has been a growing demand for a reform school for young criminals. So far the effort has failed to secure the requisite vote in the legislature. The last assembly built an annex to the Blind School at a cost of \$140,000.

No societies have been organized or institutions of a charitable nature created since the last report. Some private charities have taken on larger proportions. The Methodist Orphanage at Little Rock has been materially strengthened. Charity is administered locally through the county. Private charity exceeds public charity.

The state needs a reform school for juvenile offenders, and there should be a better articulation of local and state charities. For instance, in this state the county takes care of the poor, but makes no report to any central authority. A bill looking to these changes will come up next January.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

A. Delinquents.

Class 1. Criminals:— In state prison, 727. No state reformatory. Jails make no report.

Class 2. Misdemeanants:— In workhouses. Have no workhouses.

Class 3. Delinquents:— Juvenile Delinquents:— Have no juvenile reformatories.

B. Destitutes.

No statistics available.

C. Defectives.

Class 1. The Blind:— In state institutions, 200.

Class 2. The Deaf:— In state institutions, 231.

Class 3. The Feeble Minded:— No statistics available.

Class 4. The Insane:— In the state hospital, 673.

CONNECTICUT.

CHARLES P. KELLOGG, WATERBURY, STATE CORRESPONDING
SECRETARY.

Since the last report to the National Conference no new legislation has been enacted in Connecticut in the field of charities and correction because the State Legislature meets only biennially, on the odd numbered years.

This commission appointed by the last legislature to provide for the establishment of a State Reformatory, has been actively engaged in studying the subject during the year. It is probable

that they will recommend to the next legislature the establishment of a reformatory for male offenders between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five years, with the application of the indeterminate sentence; release on parole and other reformatory measures. It is hoped that provision may be made soon after for the establishment of a separate department or a separate institution for the reformatory treatment of female offenders.

Among new institutions organized may be mentioned a second State Hospital for the Insane, which is located at Norwich. It is expected that the hospital will be completed sufficiently to receive about one hundred patients during the present summer. A new general hospital is about to be opened in the city of Middletown, and a building is being erected in the city of Bridgeport for a general hospital to be conducted under the auspices of an order of Roman Catholic sisters. The new Sanitarium in Wallingford for the treatment of incipient tuberculosis under the control of the New Haven County Anti-Tuberculosis Association will be opened at an early date. This Sanitarium is arranged on the cottage plan, and it is expected will prove of great value in the treatment of this dread disease. A new home for indigent women to be called the Burroughs Home, is being erected in Bridgeport, and since the last report a House of the Good Shepherd for the care of wayward girls has been opened in Hartford. Land has been donated and plans made also for the establishment of a farm in Litchfield similar to the George Junior Republic at Freeville, New York.

Among the needs for further organizations in Connecticut which are at present unprovided for may be mentioned one or more homes for aged men of small means whom it seems a hardship to send to the almshouse. There are a number of homes for old ladies in the State, but homes for old men are greatly needed which should be established without restrictions in regard to residence or religious belief.

A small farm colony for the care and treatment of epileptics or an addition to the Connecticut School for Imbeciles for this purpose will fill an important want.

The indeterminate sentence law passed in 1901 in regard to inmates in the State Prison, has been administered by the courts

with such very small intervals between the minimum and maximum sentences imposed that the value of the law as a reformatory measure has been practically nullified. It is hoped that the law may be amended by the next Legislature so as to provide greater leeway in this respect. The probation law of 1903, in regard to misdemeanants has been administered with good results and the first annual report on the system will be awaited with interest. One paragraph of this law provides that the trial of minors shall so far as possible be conducted in chambers, but no special courts for the trial of juveniles have been established in Connecticut. The laws of Connecticut in regard to family deserters are inadequate and should be made more effective. The public relief of needy families in their homes is conducted in this State in most places by the town selectmen and in some of the larger cities by specially organized boards and superintendents of charity. Private relief societies exist in a few of the larger cities and in some cases work in efficient co-operation with the public authorities. As a rule there is reason to believe that the relief of needy families in their homes is well conducted in Connecticut. There are instances, however, where better results both for the welfare of the family and the good of the public or private treasury might be accomplished by the fuller adoption of modern charity organization methods.

The present supervision of public and private charities and institutions by the State Board of Charities is fairly satisfactory, but greater power should be given the Board to enforce reasonable reforms where necessary.

The Connecticut Prison Association does some work for the encouragement of prisoners upon their release from the State prison. It would be a great advance, however, if some active society or committee could take up this work in connection with each of the county jails and could see that employment and a home are provided for all released from these institutions. The State control of county jails is being advocated by several newspapers and by the State Board of Charities, and little real improvement in these institutions is expected until some such move is made.

The child saving agencies of Connecticut consist of a system of county temporary homes, and a number of private children's homes and orphan asylums. Their work in general is well conducted and an effort is made to place out children in family homes and to keep them under careful supervision.

The work of neighborhood improvements in the cities of Connecticut in regard to tenements, etc., has not been taken up with any great activity and there is doubtless room for much good work in this direction. A public bathing establishment has been opened in New Haven, and public bath houses on the river are maintained in the summer in Hartford. Hartford and New Haven have also taken up the work of vacation schools in the summer.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

A. Group of Delinquents.

Class 1. Criminals: Number in state prison on September 30th, 489. In state reformatory, none. In county jails on June 30th, 885.

Class 2. Misdemeanants: There are no work houses or special institutions for misdemeanants besides the county jails.

Class 3. Juvenile delinquents: In boy's reformatory on September 30th, 417. In industrial school for girls, September 30th, 263.

B. Group of Destitutes.

Class 1. The indoor poor: Number in almshouses for the whole year, 3,717. In private homes for the aged at the end of the fiscal year, 384.

Class 2. The outdoor poor: Whole number receiving relief during the year, 11,589.

Class 3. The sick and injured poor: In public hospitals during the year, 2,429. In private hospitals, not known.

C. Group of Defectives.

Class 1. The blind: In Connecticut Institute for the blind and the Perkins' Institute at South Boston, about 60. In almshouses, number not known.

Class 2. The deaf: In the American School at Hartford on April 1st, 172. In the Mystic Oral School, about 30. In almshouses, not known.

Class 3. The feeble-minded: In the Connecticut School for Imbeciles, on September 30th, children and adults together, 218.

Class 4. The insane: In the Connecticut Hospital for the insane on September 30th, 2,322. In the Hartford Retreat, about 150. In private sanitarium, about 300. In almshouses, during the year, 298.

County Temporary Homes for Children.

On support of the homes, October 1st, 1902, 748; received new cases, 251; returned to the homes, 185; total, 1,184. Placed in families, 315; returned to friends, 429; otherwise disposed of, 33; on support of homes, October 1st, 1903, 722; total, 1,184.

DELAWARE.

MRS. EMALEA P. WARNER, WILMINGTON, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Class 1. Criminals: No State prison or reformatories; all prisoners, long and short term, kept in county jails and county workhouse, which includes Class 2.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

April 1, 1904, 204 prisoners in New Castle County Workhouse. Average during 1903, 187.

All sentenced prisoners work in the shops or stone yard. Ninety per cent. of the men work overtime, to whom credit is given. \$400 was thus earned during 1903. Through the Society of Friends a night school was opened last year, two teachers were employed and 75 attended regularly.

A new order in the prison system was to separate first offenders from older criminals.

Cost of food each, per day, is seven cents. The prisoners are healthy and in good condition.

At the late public whippings, women and minors have been excluded from witnessing the revolting sight.

The stone-handling equipment is greatly improved by the machine stone crusher. The stone is thus converted by the machine into road-making material. The trustees expect soon to realize a revenue from this source.

KENT COUNTY.

April 1. Thirty prisoners in jail. Building is clean and sanitary conditions as good as possible in the overcrowded quarters. The system is old, and under the care of a sheriff who receives thirty cents per each prisoner daily.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

April 1. Twenty-one prisoners in jail. Building over 60 years old and in bad condition. No classification of prisoners. Sheriff in charge receives thirty cents per day for each prisoner from Levy Court.

Class 3. April 1. 67 boys in Ferris Industrial School. Family system introduced in 1903. White and colored boys are separate. School partially endowed; receives appropriation of \$100 for each boy annually from New Castle County Levy Court.

April 1. Twenty-six girls in Delaware Industrial School. Average during the year, 21. A new rule, of separating the younger from the older girls is meeting with success.

B. Group of Destitutes.

Class 1. April 1. New Castle County Hospital, (white) 47 women, 126 men, 4 children; (colored), 10 women, 23 men, one child; total, 211.

SUSSEX COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

January 1. Forty-six inmates.

April 1. Home for Aged Women, (Wilmington), 37; Home for Aged Couples, (Wilmington), 21; S. A. White Home for Aged Colored People, 16; Layton Home for Aged Colored People, 15.

Class 2. Could receive no record of number receiving outdoor relief in New Castle County. The directors of the poor

spent \$10,000 for this purpose last year ending June, 1903. About the same this year.

Out-door relief in Sussex County from January, 1903, to January 1, 1904, about \$4,000.

No report from Kent County.

Class 3. Sick and injured treated free to April 1, 1903, in Delaware Hospital, 315; in Homeopathic Hospital, free, 223.

Emergency Hospital at Farnhurst treated 211 free and three pay patients from January, 1903, to May 15, 1904. Two cases of diphtheria, 209 cases of small-pox, no patients now.

Home of Merciful Rest for Incurables, six inmates.

C. Group of Defectives.

Classes 1, 2, 3. No state institutions for blind, deaf or feeble-minded. Appropriations made for wards in institutions outside the state. Aggregate, about \$8,000 annually.

No blind, deaf or insane in almshouse.

Delaware State Hospital for Insane is the only state institution.

April 1. Patients, 198 men, 146 women, total, 344. Treated during the year, 264 men, 182 women, total, 446.

The new Tuberculosis Hospital is a valuable addition for the care of the insane and is the first of its kind in this country. It is just opened and is a model building in all respects.

Legislature meets bi-ennially, this being the off year. The Child Labor Bill lost last year, will be presented again next year. The work of the Factory Inspector for New Castle County will aid in the passage of this measure.

Legislation pending or considered: New City Charter for Wilmington, new charter for Board of Education in Wilmington, Local Option and Anti-Cigarette Bills.

An important addition to Associated Charities is securing official relations with the management of St. Michael's Day Nursery in the District Nurse work, the nurse having her headquarters at the Associated Charities building, and visits their sick poor.

Delaware has no desertion laws, no Juvenile Court, but the Court of General Sessions probates young offenders for two years with gratifying results.

Public and private relief to needy families is as efficiently administered as possible under existing conditions.

No state supervision over institutions, no parole or probation laws for prisoners or organized society to prevent the return of the discharged prisoner to his old life.

The S. P. C. C. rescued from April 1, 1903, to 1904, 613 children, some were discharged and others were committed to schools or homes as was deemed best.

In institutions: 64 in Home for Friendless Children; 16 in St. Michael's Day Nursery and Hospital; 50 in St. Peter's Orphanage; 60 in St. James' Protectory, Delaware City; 110 in St. Joseph's Home for Colored Boys; 75 in Industrial School, at Clayton, Del., for Colored Boys; and 43 in the Delaware Home and Industrial School for Colored Children.

This last institution has recently leased a farm near Wilmington, where the children were removed and are being trained in agriculture or other practical occupations. The house in the city is now used as an industrial centre and the revenue applied for expenses. A laundry is just opened, as also dressmaking and domestic service classes. This is being conducted by the colored people themselves and, so far, with success.

There are no tenement districts, but one section, the most thickly populated, has been improved. Old buildings have been torn down and on the site new tenement four roomed houses have been erected. Some of these houses have baths and other sanitary conditions.

There is one public swimming pool for general use. Stated hours for men, boys, women and children, under management of the Park Commission.

Several parks in different sections of the city afford ample opportunity for cool and restful outings for the people, and through the management of the Peoples Settlement, free Kindergartens, Country Week of Associated Charities, etc., mothers and children are provided with a change of air and scene whenever possible.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

H. B. F. MACFARLAND, WASHINGTON D. C., STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

No legislation effecting radical changes in the system of charities and correction in the District of Columbia has been enacted since last report. Considerable progress has been made, however, in reference to matters reported last year, and some things then reported as urgently needed have been secured. Last year it was reported that the most urgent needs were (a) municipal hospital for chronic and tubercular patients; (b) municipal almshouse; (c) enlargement of workhouse for males; (d) provision for care of epileptics and feeble-minded adults. Two of these needs have been provided for by appropriations made during the last session of Congress. A municipal almshouse at a cost of \$125,000 is authorized. This will be built on a site already purchased, located about four miles from the city, on suitable grounds, and easily accessible. The almshouse has always been associated with the workhouse as a part of the one institution, and it is a great step in advance to have an entirely independent institution, where the aged and infirm will not be obliged to live in close association with the criminal class. The almshouse will be a plain but substantial structure, on the pavilion plan, combining both the dormitory and separate room system as may be suited to different classes of persons to be cared for. There will be provision also for aged couples who may desire to live together. The plans for the institution have been completed, and the work will be commenced in the early summer.

An additional wing at a cost of \$110,000 is authorized for the workhouse for males, and work will be commenced without delay. This is one of the most important items secured by the District of Columbia during the past year. As heretofore reported, it has been necessary in the past to confine as many as from eight to twelve prisoners in a single room in the old workhouse. This shameful condition of affairs will soon be put an end to by the erection of the additional wing.

Provision has been made for an important institution since last report, namely: an industrial school for colored children. \$1,500 have been appropriated to procure plans for buildings to cost not to exceed \$100,000. The plans are now under consideration, and the school will probably be arranged on the cottage system. It will be located on ground already owned by the District of Columbia, on a tract of probably sixty or eighty acres, affording ample opportunity for horticultural and farm work. A report was submitted to Congress at its last session, by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, outlining a comprehensive plan for the care of dependent and delinquent children. A bill providing for the establishment of a juvenile court, in harmony with the plans outlined in this report, was introduced at the request of the Commissioners and was referred to committee, but did not come up for action. It is expected that the bill will be considered and acted upon at the next session of Congress. In the meantime, a juvenile court is being held by the judges of the police court, and the probation and parole laws are being enforced by the probation officer and the agents of the Board of Children's Guardians.

There is still very urgent need for a municipal hospital, and, though an appropriation was not secured this year, the attention given to the matter, and the amount of interest manifested in Congress, lead to the belief that in the near future the desired appropriation will be secured. A more general interest, on the part of the committees of Congress, in the questions of charities and correction, was manifested during the past session, than at any recent time, and important questions of policy were discussed upon the floor of the House of Representatives. While no radical changes were attempted this year, during these discussions the expressions of opinion, on the part of members of Congress were encouraging because of their intelligence, and their harmony with progressive thought on the subject.

The relief of needy families in their homes, with the exception of medical relief, is furnished entirely by private organizations, and the present organization of the private relief forces is very efficient, and merits and receives the approval of the com-

munity. There is absolutely no demand for a public outdoor relief system.

Charitable organizations have been very active during the year, and under the intelligent and enthusiastic leadership of the Associated Charities, much has been accomplished. The number of volunteers enlisted is greater than ever before, and more attention is being given to the question of how to prevent pauperism. An earnest campaign has been conducted for the betterment of housing conditions, and while the desired legislation was not secured during the past session of Congress, a very satisfactory bill passed the House of Representatives and received favorable consideration in the Senate committee. There is every reason for believing that satisfactory legislation in reference to housing conditions will be secured within the coming year.

An active campaign of education in means of prevention and cure of tuberculosis has been carried on by means of lectures. The work of the social settlements has been more active than heretofore, and much more has been done in the way of public playgrounds and summer outings, etc. The plans for summer outings for the coming summer include the maintenance of a permanent camp in the beautiful Rock Creek Park on the hills four or five miles north of the city. The committee on public playgrounds will maintain six or eight playgrounds, and plans to provide for a more complete equipment and better supervision than heretofore have been made.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

A. Group of Delinquents.

Class 1. Criminals:—In state prisons on December 31, 1903, there were 383. There is no state reformatory. In jail on October 30, 1903, there were 370.

Class 2. Misdemeanants:—In workhouse on April 30, 1904, there were 335.

Class 3. Juvenile Delinquents:—In juvenile reformatories on May 24, 1904, there were 306 boys and 88 girls.

B. Group of Destitutes.

Class 1. The indoor poor in almshouse on April 30, 1904, 221 inmates. In homes for the aged: These are private institutions, and the number of persons cared for therein cannot be ascertained.

Class 2. The outdoor poor receiving relief: There is no public outdoor relief. The Associated Charities in the month of January, 1904, cared for 821 families, and in the month of April, 1904, 168 families.

Class 3. The sick and injured poor: In private hospitals, number not ascertained, but it is very small. In public hospitals, on May 19, 1904, 548 patients.

C. Group of Defectives.

Class 1. The blind: There is an average of about 30 blind children maintained by the District in the Maryland School for the Blind. The number of blind in the almshouse is very small.

Class 2. The deaf: Number not ascertained.

Class 3. The feeble-minded: On May 24, 1904, there were 52 maintained by the District in schools for the feeble-minded. In the almshouse, the number of feeble-minded is very small.

Class 4. The insane: On April 30, 1904, 1,218 maintained in Government Hospital for the Insane, by the District. No insane persons in almshouse.

GEORGIA.

J. D. LONGINO, ATLANTA, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

DESTITUTE AND AGED.

Georgia, for political purposes, is divided into 137 counties. Each county looks after its own government and provides for its destitute and aged in almshouses, or on poor farms, which are supported from the county treasury.

The larger cities in Georgia maintain both public and private hospitals, the number and character of which I am unable to give.

Atlanta is abreast of any city of its size in such work, and I give the number of charitable institutions located here and the amount appropriated annually to maintain them:

Henry W. Grady Hospital, \$40,400.00; Hospital for Incurables, \$1,000.00; Women's Co-operative Association, \$900.00; Home for the Friendless (Children), \$3,000.00; Florence Chittenden Home, \$1,200.00; Carrie Steele Orphanage (Colored), \$1,500.00; Carter's Home for Aged Negroes, \$300.00; Sheltering Arms (Children), \$1,200.00; Free Kindergarten, \$600.00; Home for Women and Children, \$500.00; Presbyterian Hospital, \$500.00; Department of City Warden and Ward Physicians, \$9,100.00; Fulton County Alms House, run by County, \$7,000.00.

Two years ago a child labor bill was introduced in the Georgia legislature prohibiting children under twelve years of age working in factories, but its passage was defeated after a long and stubborn fight, by the mill owners. However, its advocates are undismayed, and will introduce a similar bill at the next session of the legislature, and hope for better results.

CRIMINALS.

All persons who have been convicted of felonious crimes in this state are turned over to state officials, known as the "State Prison Commission," this commission regulating the disposition of these prisoners.

The present law provides that a certain per centum shall be worked upon the public roads of the state, the remainder to be leased to firms or corporations to be worked upon farms, in saw mills, brick yards, and coal mines. Of course, their welfare is directly under the supervision of the State Prison Commission, composed of three representative citizens, elected by the voters of the state, and who are also vested with powers for recommending pardons. There are now 2,314 felony convicts in the state. The climate being mild in Georgia, all these prisoners are worked in the open air, except a small per centum engaged in coal mining.

Aside from these prisoners, there are in the state about 2,250 misdemeanor convicts, who never leave the county in which they are convicted, but are worked by the county officials upon the

county roads and farms, and are directly under the supervision of county officials.

DEFECTIVES.

The State's Institution for the Insane, known as the State Sanatorium, is located at Milledgeville, Georgia, in which there are now detained 1,800 whites and about 916 colored patients. This institution is officered by appointees of the governor, and a legislative committee visits the institution annually.

The state also has an Academy for the Blind, located at Macon, governed as the State Sanatorium and visited by a legislative committee annually. There are now 90 pupils in this school.

The State's Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb is located at Cave Springs, Georgia. This institution has 214 inmates at present, and is governed as the preceding asylums.

All these institutions are directly under state officials, the legislature making annual appropriations for their maintenance, and sending yearly investigating committees from its body to inspect them and to recommend for enactment such laws as will most promote their usefulness.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

A. Group of Delinquents.

Class 1. Criminals:— In state prisons, 2,314. In state reformatory, none. In jails, none.

Class 2. Misdemeanants:— 2,250. Worked in open air. No workhouses.

Class 3. Juvenile delinquents:— In juvenile reformatories, none.

B. Group of Destitutes.

Class 1. The Indoor Poor:— Under county control throughout state. No statistics.

Class 2. The Outdoor Poor:— Receiving relief, same as above.

Class 3. The Sick and Injured Poor:— Same as above.

C. Group of Defectives.

Class 1. The Blind:— In state institutions, 90. In alms houses, none.

Class 2. The Deaf:— In state institutions, 214. In alms houses, none.

Class 3. The Feeble Minded:— No statistics.

Class 4. The Insane:— In the state hospitals (number of hospitals, one), 2,716.

IOWA.

L. G. KINNE, DES MOINES, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The Thirtieth General Assembly enacted the following laws:

Establishing a State Hospital for Inebriates in the buildings formerly used as an Industrial Home for the Blind at Knoxville and appropriating \$125,000.00 for further buildings, changes and equipment.

Appropriating money for a state agent to be appointed by the Board of Control to place and look after orphan children in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and in the Industrial Schools.

Authorizing the Board of Control to investigate and report regarding tuberculosis and making an appropriation therefor.

Appropriating money to pay the expenses of persons from other states who attend and read papers at the quarterly conferences of superintendents with the Board.

Providing for classifying guards in penitentiaries and for increasing their pay.

Increasing the per capita allowance for support of inmates at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home from \$10.00 to \$12.00 per month, and at the Girls' Industrial School from \$12.00 to \$13.00 per month.

Providing that non-resident pupils at the College for the Blind and School for the Deaf shall pay \$66.00 per quarter for tuition.

Providing that the state shall pay for the return of patients who escape from the state hospitals.

Providing that the state shall pay the expenses of commitment of non-resident insane.

Establishing juvenile courts.

Indemnifying officers, teachers and employes of the School for the Deaf for losses sustained by fire which consumed the main building.

Punishing persons smuggling improper articles into the penitentiaries.

Authorizing the Board of Control to employ additional architects.

Several important measures failed to pass both houses, among them the bill providing for indeterminate sentences and paroles; an act establishing a reformatory for young men, and an act relating to a reformatory for females.

The legislature appropriated for purposes other than support over one million dollars for the institutions under the Board of Control.

Local charitable associations are doing good work in most of our larger cities. As yet the state has made no provision for prisoners who are discharged from the penitentiaries. Private enterprise has done much in this direction and the Hon. L. S. Coffin has established a (Hope Hall) home for discharged prisoners where they may stay until they are able to obtain employment.

The legislature provided for the appointment of a commission to investigate the reformatory system, parole and indeterminate sentence laws of other states and to report to the next session of the General Assembly.

The system of poor relief, outside of a few cities, is insufficient and expensive. There is excellent state supervision of all public and private institutions where insane are kept and also those caring for neglected or dependent children. There is much need of state supervision over poor houses, jails and lockups.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

A. Group of Delinquents.

Class 1. Criminals:— In state prisons, 897. In state reformatory, no reformatory. In jails, no statistics.

Class 2. Misdemeanants:— In workhouses, no workhouses.

Class 3. Juvenile Delinquents:— In juvenile reformatories — boys, 516; girls, 214.

B. Group of Destitutes.

Class 1. The Indoor Poor:— No statistics.

Class 2. The Outdoor Poor:— No statistics.

Class 3. The Sick and Injured Poor:— No statistics.

C. Group of Defectives.

Class 1. The Blind:— In state institutions, 155. In almshouses, 65.

Class 2. The Deaf:— In state institutions, 263. In almshouses, 23.

Class 3. The Feeble-minded:— In state schools — children, 980. In almshouses, 380.

Class 4. The Insane:— In the state hospitals (number of hospitals four), 3,325. In almshouses, 695.

KANSAS.

F. W. BLACKMAR, LAWRENCE, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

As the Legislature has not been in session since the last report from this state, no new legislation has been enacted. The State Conference of Charities and Correction held its last annual meeting at Wichita and although not largely attended, the charity work of the State showed a healthy condition. Several city and county organizations are doing systematic and effective work in both out-door and in-door relief.

During the year the State Hospital for Epileptics at Parsons has been open under the direction of Supt. M. L. Perry, M. D.

The number of patients at this institution on March 31st, was 160. Five buildings for patients have been completed and five additional ones are under construction, which when completed will give additional capacity for 200 patients. A barn, laundry and superintendent's residence have also been constructed during the year, and much has been done in laying out, grading and improving the grounds.

The new parole law governing prisoners in the State Penitentiary is now in operation and is meeting the approval of the penitentiary authorities, and it is believed that it will be approved by the people of the State when they become familiar with its operation. No permanent improvements have been made in the past year excepting increase in the machinery at the brick yard and enlargement of this department. Number of inmates March 31st, 1,133.

At the Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson a two-story carpenter shop has just been completed and work continued on the stone wall enclosing the institution, which when completed will be twenty-five feet high, and will enclose seventeen and one-half acres of ground. There are 312 inmates at this institution.

On March 31st, there were 161 children in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Atchison, Kansas. No new buildings have been constructed at this institution and no permanent improvements excepting the painting of the buildings.

At the School for Feeble-minded Youth at Winfield, about \$25,000 has been expended in permanent improvements. These consist in a stand pipe, two large cisterns, a large barn and a three-story annex, to be used as employes' quarters. No changes in management or policy at the institution except more attention has been paid to the school work proper, than was possible with the facilities of former years. Number of inmates March 31st, was 357 with 24 on furlough.

At the School for the Deaf at Olathe permanent improvements have been made in the system of heating and the installation of extra dynamos and motors. Number of inmates March 31st, 214.

At the Topeka State Hospital there are 994 patients. In the way of permanent improvements, a new laundry building is

now being constructed, which when completed will be one of the finest institutional laundries in the West. An important change in the management of the institution during the year has been the employment of female attendants or nurses in the care of the male insane. At the present time more than one-half of the male wards in the institution are equipped in part with female attendants. Nothing unpleasant has resulted from the experiment, while there has been marked improvement in the order and discipline of the wards. This institution also graduated its first class from the nurses' training school after a two years' course in training and care of the insane.

At the Osawatomie State Hospital there are 1,258 patients. There have been no changes in the management or policy of the institution during the year. Five thousand dollars is being expended in the construction of a new stand pipe.

At the Girls' Industrial School at Beloit there are 157 inmates. Permanent improvements to the amount of \$5,000 have been made during the year. No change in methods or policy of the institution.

At the Boys' Industrial School at Topeka there are 210 pupils. About \$10,000 have been expended during the year in permanent improvements and equipment.

The general progress in the charitable and corrective institutions of the State has been satisfactory. No changes in the heads of these institutions have been made except the appointment of E. E. Marshall, superintendent of the Industrial Reformatory, vice J. S. Simmons resigned.

Politics is apparently slowly though surely being eliminated from our State institutions.

KENTUCKY.

EMMA A. GALLAGHER, LOUISVILLE, STATE CORRESPONDING
SECRETARY.

The legislature of 1904 was most liberal in its appropriations towards the support and improvements of charitable and penal institutions. General interest was shown in measures pro-

posed for the welfare and protection of childhood. Good bills that passed were those appropriating \$15,000 annually to the use of the Kentucky Children's Home Society. An act to secure school attendance of children from seven to fourteen years of age. Truant officer bills. An act to prohibit white and colored persons from attending the same school. Measures looking to further regulation of child labor were offered; providing that no illiterate child under sixteen years of age should be employed except during vacation of public schools. That specified precaution should be taken to protect the life of the child from dangerous machinery. That no child under sixteen should operate any elevator. That not less than sixty minutes should be allowed for the noonday meal. That the labor inspector should be given power to enforce the act. Measures to establish juvenile courts. Unfortunately these good measures did not pass. Still the seed has been sown, and the people must see to it that the perfect plant is matured at the next general assembly.

As to new institutions and movements inaugurated: The Jewish Free Hospital of Louisville, is under way, and will soon be completed and thoroughly equipped for its useful work. The Children's Free Hospital Board will erect an annex to the present building and make such improvements in the hospital proper that the facilities will be greatly increased, enabling it to care for many more little sufferers.

The Catholic Woman's Club has been organized and secured a home, at which a lunch room exchange department, entertainments for the pleasure and classes for the instruction of its wage-earners have all been instituted. A Settlement Home, under the care of the Southern Methodists, has recently been established in a commodious building, thus the growth of its work is provided for. The Woman's Christian Association has added to its numerous branches of work a Travelers' Aid Department, with representatives at each depot to meet and aid women and young girls traveling alone. It will be especially useful just at this time when so many are seeking employment at the St. Louis Fair. An experienced matron has been secured for this particular work who will place young women safely in the hands of co-operating workers in St. Louis. The Woman's Nominating Board of Jail

Matrons are working to have a thoroughly equipped laundry in the new jail now being built in this city, that women prisoners may be occupied in such work as may prove useful to them in the future. The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias purpose building a handsome home in one of the cities of the state, for widows and orphans. Louisville will make an effort to have the home located here.

Louisville has added one more park to the three already in existence, this one, well named, Central Park as its 18 acres lie almost in the heart of the city. Its woodland of noble native trees could hardly be surpassed. The combined acreage of our parks is 1,247 acres. Play grounds under the care of the Recreation League have been a very great success, and will increase according to the demands of the little people.

In other cities of the state parks and play grounds form attractive features. In Covington an association has been formed to encourage the opening of parks and play grounds. In that city the Associated Charities has a committee on tenement house improvements which is fairly active. In Louisville there has been no especial interest aroused on this subject. Nothing new in public baths.

The child saving agencies of the state are active, especially the Kentucky Children's Home Society, which in its short life of about eight years has cared for and legally adopted into families eleven hundred children. The Consumers' League plans a scholarship fund which will enable widowed mothers, dependent upon the earnings of their children, to draw an amount equal to that earned by the children while under fourteen years of age, and compelled to attend school.

The parole law in our prisons went into effect in 1900. Since that time to November, 1903, prisoners paroled, 205. All except six have lived up to parole agreement. Reports on many are excellent. The Central Howard Association meets and encourages discharged prisoners. There is a shelter here where prisoners can remain until work is found for them.

The family deserter, if caught within the state, is fined and sentenced to serve a term in the workhouse. Should he promise to do better, sentence is suspended during good behavior.

The state has no supervision over private institutions. That provided for public institutions in many cases should be more thorough. The needs of the state are very much the same as last reported. A State Board of Charities to supervise and direct, if well chosen, would improve conditions.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

A. Group of Delinquents.

Class 1. Criminals:—Remaining in the two state prisons November 30, 1903, 1,798. In jails remaining, *242.

Class 2. Misdemeanants:—In workhouse, *189.

Class 3. Juvenile Delinquents:—In reformatories,* boys, 600. Girls, 207.

B. Group of Destitutes.

Class 1. In Alms houses,* 638. Of these, feeble minded adults, 22. Child, 1. Deaf adults, 3. Blind, 8.

Class 2. Outdoor Poor:—Receiving relief. Public relief is small. Reliable statistics not available.

Class 3. Sick and Injured Poor:—In public hospitals,* 219. Private hospitals, 221.

C. Group of Defectives.

Class 1. The Blind:—In school for education of blind children,* 125.

Class 2. The Deaf:—In school for education of deaf mutes October 31, 1903. Remaining, 345.

Class 3. Feeble Minded:—Institute for education and training of feeble minded children September 30, 1903, remaining, 156.

Class 4. The Insane:—In the State's Asylums for Insane, September 30, 1903. Patients remaining, 3,002. For this year number treated and maintained, 3,914. Died, 255.

*Remaining May 15, 1904.

LOUISIANA.

MICHEL HEYMANN, NEW ORLEANS, STATE CORRESPONDING
SECRETARY.

Progress has been made in preventive work — The Kingsley House (our Social Settlement) is doing much good; Miss Sophie Wright's Night School has an attendance of 1,200 to 1,500 boys and men, and has been recognized by our citizens as a great factor in uplifting the poor.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children takes care of all our city waifs, white and colored, and tries to raise them to become good, honest men.

Our Law for Family Desertion is very effective, and has been declared constitutional by our Supreme Court.

Our Juvenile Courts are doing well in our city; we want a law to cover the whole State.

Our Charity Organization is doing good work.

The present State supervision of public and private institutions needs improvement.

We have a very good committee, in our city, for discharged prisoners; this work is unknown in the State at large.

Child-saving work begins to be better understood here.

A movement to create play grounds has been started.

We have the following bills before the Legislature:

1. State Board of Charities. 2. Boys' Reformatory. 3. Work with all Sentences. 4. Juvenile Courts (amended).

The Era Club (Woman's Suffrage) has presented nine bills as follows:

1. For a law to secure the woman her wage, now denied under the community law.

2. A law for the equal guardianship of minor children.

3. A law compelling the employment of resident matrons in institutions in which women are confined.

4. Amendment to the present child labor law, permitting the employment of boys at 12 and girls at 14, provided they can read and write and provided they are of physical weight and development.

5. The creation of women factory inspectors.
6. Law preventing the employment of women in factories after 7¹ in the evening and before 6 in the morning.
7. A law to make juvenile courts mandatory.
8. A law requiring that the appointment of matron inspectors for women and children, probation officers and all officers dealing especially with the moral and physical welfare of women and children, be made only from a list of names submitted by organizations in good standing in the State.
9. A law to secure a childless wife, whose husband dies without leaving a will, the usufruct of the property he has brought to the marriage or inherited.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

A. Group of Delinquents.

- Class 1. Criminals: In state prisons, 1,192. In state reformatory, no reformatory. In jails, 279.
- Class 2. Misdemeanants: In workhouses, 157.
- Class 3. Juvenile Delinquents: In juvenile reformatories, boys, 17; girls. 64.

B. Group of Destitutes.

- Class 1. The Indoor Poor: In homes for the aged, 666.
- Class 2. The Outdoor Poor: Receiving relief, 1,872.
- Class 3. The Sick and Injured Poor: In charity hospitals, 600. In outdoor clinics, 19,302.

C. Group of Defectives.

- Class 1. The Blind: In state institutions, 50.
- Class 2. The deaf: In state institutions, 140.
- Class 3. The Feeble-minded: In state schools — children, none; adults none; in almshouses, none.
- Class 4. The Insane: In state hospitals.

MAINE.

MRS. L. M. N. STEVENS, PORTLAND, STATE CORRESPONDING
SECRETARY.

There have been no notable changes the past year in the management of the charitable, reformatory and correctional institutions of Maine. There was no session of the Legislature this year, and hence there is no legislative action to report, but improvements have been made in some of the institutions through the adoption of more advanced methods for the care of the criminal, delinquent and dependent classes.

At the last session of the Legislature, as an outcome of petitions and pleadings for the State to provide a home for the feeble-minded, a legislative committee was appointed to secure all possible information as to the need in Maine of such an institution, and the best methods to be employed in carrying it on. This Committee has not been idle, and great interest has been manifested in the matter throughout the State. This is especially true of the people of Portland, and we have reason to believe that next winter the Maine Legislature will make an appropriation for a home and school for the feeble minded. At the present time a limited number of this class are cared for in out-of-state institutions, which method is not at all creditable to the State.

The Legislature of 1903 made a wise and generous appropriation for the improvement of the State School for Boys, by remodelling and refurnishing the main building, and the addition of two cottages. These cottages will be ready for occupancy in the early fall. Laws relating to the school have been recently revised in harmony with the more progressive methods, and the change of name from the "Reform School" to "State School" meets with general approval.

No special changes have been made in the State Industrial School for Girls. This institution is on the cottage plan, and there is a steady and successful effort to improve it in all of its varied departments. These are the only institutions of the class for boys and girls controlled and supported wholly by the State.

The number in the State School for Boys is about 140, and in the Industrial School for Girls, about 70.

The Military and Naval Orphan Asylum at Bath for the care of needy orphans and half-orphans of soldiers, seamen, and marines who were in the service of the Government in the Civil War, is supported by the State. Grandchildren of the veterans are now being received at this institution. The average number in the Home is about fifty.

The educational and philanthropic work for boys and girls by the Goodwill Home Association is well known. Last September a Manual Training Building, costing about \$20,000, and a dormitory in connection with it for older boys were added to the other buildings. A recent gift of \$50,000 provides for another cottage and an endowment sufficient for the support of a family of ten boys. This cottage will be opened next September. The work of the Association has been larger the past year than ever before, 110 boys, and 40 girls have been cared for during the year.

The Temporary Home for Women and Children, the Kennebec Valley Children's Home, the Bangor Children's Home, the Portland Orphans' Home, the work of "Finding Homes for Homeless Children" which is done by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Home for Boys situated in Portland, and the Girls' Home in Belfast, and several well-known Catholic institutions for the care of boys and girls, all receive State aid, but are not under State control.

The School for the Deaf is a State institution, and is constantly being enlarged and improved. There are in the larger cities homes for the aged men and aged women, and these places are being multiplied and the most approved plans adopted.

No great changes have been made during the past year in the hospitals for the insane, although it is the aim to keep pace with the best plans.

The prison system is defective in its method for caring for the women prisoners. Efforts have been made for the last twenty years to secure a separate prison for women, where at least some of the women who now vibrate between the police station and the jail, could be provided for with some reasonable hope of reforma-

tion. The U. S. Congress in response to a request, gave to the State a large building on Widow's Island which might be used for this purpose. The building was built by the U. S. Government for marine purposes, but was never used. It is to be hoped that the State will soon decide to establish a woman's reformatory.

Last year 5,075 men, and 262 women were committed to the jails of the State. The State Prison has an average of 200 men, and 5 women.

Hospital facilities in Maine are excellent, and they are being extended. I refer not only to the general and public hospitals, but to the private hospitals, as well. Plans are formulated and well under way for the establishment of a sanatorium for consumptives at Hebron. It is hoped that some of the buildings may be ready to receive patients this year as the need is very great.

One of the comparatively new institutions in Maine is the Invalids' Home, which, during the last year has moved into a convenient and commodious building.

In addition to the needs I have already mentioned is the necessity of suitable and full provision for the separate care and support of such children and insane people as are still to be found in some of the almshouses. Some progress has been made in this direction, but more energetic action should be taken to improve the condition of the almshouses. Although some of these almshouses are carried on in the best possible manner, others are woefully defective. Another need is a better provision for the care of discharged criminals.

In order that the benevolent, charitable and correctional work in Maine may be better understood, better classified, and made more effective in some directions, a State Board of Charities is necessary, and we trust steps may be immediately taken for the establishment of such a Board, and that Maine, while it leads in many ways, may in this respect fall into line with other progressive States, and provide for a well-equipped State Board of Charities.

MARYLAND.

JACOB H. HOLLANDER, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The state legislature, at its biennial session enacted a number of good laws of interest and value to charity workers. Provision was made for three salaried probation officers of the Juvenile Court to be appointed by the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, and to be paid by the mayor and city council of Baltimore. The laws for the commitment of children to institutions were amended so as to permit girls to be kept until twenty-one years of age instead of eighteen, as at present. A law was passed requiring attendance upon some school for the deaf for eight months a year of all children between eight and sixteen years of age, whose hearing is so defective that they cannot attend a public school. A law prepared by the Charity Organization Society was passed providing that deserting husbands were liable to a fine not exceeding \$100, or by imprisonment for not more than one year. The fine may be paid to the wife or the husband may be put on probation on condition that he pay a certain sum weekly for one year to the wife. The Tuberculosis Commission was continued and several useful measures were passed for the accurate report of tuberculosis cases to the health authorities. At the instance of the State Lunacy Commission an act was passed providing that from the first day of January, 1909, the state shall be charged with the maintenance, care, control and treatment of all dependent insane residents of the state. The act of 1902 creating a Commission of State Aid and Charities was repealed and re-enacted, so as to provide for the biennial appointment by the governor of a new Board of State Aid and Charities, consisting of seven persons, not more than four of whom shall be eligible for reappointment, and a salaried secretary to investigate and consider the whole system of state aid to public and other institutions receiving state appropriations. Provision was made for the issuing of certificates entitling nurses to the title "Registered Nurse" by a board of examiners to be appointed by the governor.

Baltimore was confronted during the last twelve months by two exceptional emergencies. The first was a tornado which unroofed many houses in the northeastern section of the city and damaged their contents. The second was the great fire of February 7-8. After each disaster very exaggerated accounts of existing distress were published. In the first case the relief was undertaken by a committee of residents of the district in which the storm occurred, acting in co-operation with the Charity Organization Society and the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. In the second case a committee of representative citizens was appointed by the mayor to distribute relief. On both occasions sound principles of charity were adopted in dealing with cases in need. Only those who were in actual want, as a result of the special disaster, received aid. All cases were carefully investigated and relief was given or not, according to the requirements of each applicant. Hearty co-operation was secured with relatives, churches, special charitable associations—such sources being drawn on before public aid was given. Most of the fire cases were investigated and cared for by the leading charitable organizations of the city, which were reimbursed for their expenditures by the mayor's committee from a fund of \$250,000 appropriated by the state legislature. The amount expended for storm relief was less than \$4,000. The amount expended for fire relief up to the first of June was a little over \$20,000. It is more than likely that \$25,000 would give the entire public cost, including administrative expenses, which formed about seven per cent. of the total expenditure. A full account of the administration of relief in these emergencies has been published in *Charities*.

A course of ten lectures on public aid, charities and correction was delivered by Dr. Jeffrey R. Brackett in the department of political economy of the Johns Hopkins University. During the next academic year, a similar course of lectures will be given at the University by Mr. John M. Glenn, who succeeds Dr. Brackett as President of the Board of City Supervisors, and as chairman of the joint executive committee of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, and the Charity Organization Society. A study class for a dozen

paid and voluntary workers in the Charity Organization Society was conducted at the central office by Mrs. John M. Glenn.

Dr. Jeffrey R. Brackett's removal to New England was signalized by an informal but noteworthy gathering, in connection with which a testimonial was presented in behalf of the most influential and active charity workers of the city and state, as a mark of esteem and regard in recognition of his philanthropic and civic service.

The city council has passed an ordinance authorizing the school board of Baltimore City to establish a parental school. It authorizes them to contract with a juvenile institution or institutions for the care of habitual truants.

The Charity Organization Society has within the year inaugurated two committees of colored friendly visitors, making three committees in all.

MASSACHUSETTS.

JOSEPH LEE, BOSTON, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Advance has been made this year on what are our essential problems in Massachusetts, namely:

For the insane, adequate provision, and differentiation; for criminals the substitution of the special treatment required by each class for the system now in vogue in our twenty-one county institutions of treating all classes of prisoners in a way that is good for none; in charities the assigning to our local almshouses of their precise work, preliminary to providing them in (or for) those towns where they do not at present exist.

The insane: The state has appropriated \$600,000, which makes a total appropriation in the last four years (since our State Board of Insanity, created in 1898, got down to work) of about \$2,500,000. This \$2,500,000 will take care of the 900 insane who are being taken from the city and town almshouses, and for the annual increase of 400 in our insane population, and at the same time somewhat lessen overcrowding. The cost per patient for the first three years averaged \$616 a bed for buildings where patients are housed, and \$1,041 for the entire equipment per patient, including land, buildings for nurses, water, drainage and

every thing else. By July all the insane will have been removed from all but three almshouses, and before next January there will be none left. The method of enlargement has been such as to increase differentiation, namely, by starting a special farm colony, adding colonies to four of the hospitals, building thirteen nurses' homes, establishing infirmaries, and providing four special buildings for disturbed patients. The next step will be special buildings for acute cases. Boarding out has increased, there being 183 so cared for at the present time (May, 1904).

We have not yet caught up with the feeble minded, of whom there are probably at least 1,000 at large in the community who ought to be receiving custodial care. An increase of 350 in the capacity of the school at Waltham (including a farm at Templeton) has nevertheless been made or provided for during the past four years.

In criminal matters the important event has been the actual starting of the farm colony at Rutland, provided for in 1898, the first prisoners having been sent April 28, 1903, and there being some 45 there at the present time. The number of persons put on probation has increased 977 during the year, to the total of 9,395. The Habitual Criminal Act has been amended so that the sentence may be the largest one applicable to the last offence for which the man was convicted, instead of being fixed at 25 years, this long sentence having been probably the cause of the fact that only one person has been sentenced under this law since 1899.

An important law which is a new departure in Massachusetts, provides that in prisons and other places of confinement and in public charitable and reformatory institutions an inmate "shall not be required to attend any other service or religious instruction other than that of his own religious belief; provided, that religious services or instructions of his own belief are regularly held at the institution." * * * It will be seen that this bill applies to the state reformatories as well as to the prisons. The practical effect is to exempt Catholics from attending the non-sectarian religious services which are at present carried on at the state's expense by ministers of all denominations at every institution.

In charities a bill has passed providing that persons committed to almshouses "for vagrancy, drunkenness, petty larceny, or as nightwalkers, rogues or vagabonds, or for any other offence against the laws of the commonwealth shall be confined in separate and distinct quarters * * * and not permitted to associate or communicate with the other inmates."

A bill to have the pauper institutions of Boston put in charge of a single paid commissioner, in place of the unpaid board, was happily defeated by the Civic League with the decisive aid of Mayor Collins. For the adult blind, an appropriation of \$5,000 has been made, chiefly for further investigation, and \$300,000 has been provided for a state school for crippled and deformed children.

In preventive matters there have been a large number of bills on the subject of baths and play grounds. All of these, except one providing for a bath at Nahant Beach, have been killed; but they have served the purpose of demonstrating a healthy interest in these matters from many different quarters in the community, and the cause of death has been chiefly that they were unnecessary.

A very important law has been passed establishing a commission with power to divide the city of Boston into business and residence districts and limiting the height of buildings in the latter to 80 feet (there being already a law limiting all buildings to 125 feet). Our Boston tenement house commission has reported briefly that the requirement that new tenement houses must be fireproof should be relaxed and the fire limits extended, and a resolve that the governor shall appoint five people to see whether Boston had not better grow on some rational plan has been defeated, but it is not dead. A bill to restrict life (or death?) insurance of children was unhappily defeated. Not much of a fight was put up for it. The commission on the Relation of Employer and Employee appointed last year has reported a number of bills, two of which have passed the Senate and are likely to pass the House, namely, one forbidding the employment of persons under 16 years of age between the hours of 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., and another limiting the hours of

women and persons under 18 during the month of December to 58 a week. This last named bill was reported adversely by the committee to which it was referred, but was taken up by the Massachusetts Civic League and put through the Senate by a vote of 20 to 9. It is now a law; the governor vetoed the other.

The League has also helped through a bill providing for a State Forester, an official long desired by the State Forestry and other scenery organizations.

The greatest achievement of the philanthropists this year has been the passage of three tramp bills by the joint exertions of a committee formed at our first State Conference of Charities and Correction, held in Boston last November, and the Massachusetts Civic League. These bills, which form part of a concerted system for dealing with tramps, provide, first, for the extension to cities of over 50,000 inhabitants of the present Boston law for the inspection of lodging houses where less than 25 cents a night is charged, by the local Board of Health, Building Department, and Police, and their licensing by the last named body; second, they extend the Bertillon system of measurement to persons under sentence as tramps and vagrants. (This bill also incidentally removes the requirement that a felon in order to be measured must have a three-years' sentence, and permits the employment of county, as well as state officials to do the measuring.) Third, (with special reference to country towns) a bill providing for an additional member of the state police to enforce the laws in regard to tramps and vagrants.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

A. Group of Delinquents.

(This includes all persons sentenced or held for non-payment of fines and costs. It does not include witnesses and persons awaiting trial.)

STATISTICS OF PRISONERS.

Showing *Whole Number of Sentenced Prisoners Held in Custody*
September 30, 1903.

Crimes.	Held for Fines, Costs and Sentences.											
	State Prison.			State Farm.			Jails and Houses of Correction.			Aggregates.		
	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1.—Against the person.....	379	50	5	4	....	4	303	17	320	736	22	758
2.—Against property.....	350	675	34	7	1	8	725	28	753	1,757	63	1,820
3.—Against public order, etc...	83	178	180	810	48	858	1,976	445	2,421	3,047	673	3,720
Totals.....	812	903	219	821	49	870	3,004	490	3,494	5,540	758	6,298

Juvenile Delinquents: In Lyman School for boys, September 30, 1903, 320. In State Industrial School, Lancaster (girls), September 30, 1903, 209.

B. Group of Destitutes.

Class 1. The Indoor Poor: In city and town almshouses, March 31, 1903, 5,335. In state almshouse at Tewksbury, September 30, 1903, 707. In State Farm at Bridgewater, September 30, 1903, 218. In private homes for the aged, total during year, 824.

Class 2. The Outdoor Poor: Whole number receiving relief during the year ending March 31, 1903, 59,882; average number, 18,471.

Class 3. Sick and Injured Poor:

(a) Those in State Almshouse (above) are chiefly hospital cases.

(b) In State Sanitorium for Consumptives, September 30, 1903, 261.

(c) Total number treated during the year in certain hospitals: Massachusetts General Hospital (semi-state), 4,332.* Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary (semi-state), 2,523.* Boston City Hospital, 12,809.* Carney Hospital, 1,794.*

There are a great many other private hospitals.

C. Group of Defectives.

Class 1. Blind: Perkins Institute for Blind.

Class 2. Deaf: Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. The state gives each \$30,000 a year.

Class 3. Feeble-minded: Children in the State School for Feeble-minded at Waltham, September 30, 1903, 800. At Hospital Cottages for Children, Baldwinville, September 30, 1903, 20. Dr. Brown's private institution, September 30, 1903, 68, mostly adults. In city and town almshouses, September 30, 1903, about 306. In private families under control of Overseers of the Poor, September 30, 1903, 55. Total under supervision, 1,249.

Insane.

On September 30, 1903, in nine State Hospitals and Asylums (including State Almshouse and State Farm,† 8,062. Boston Insane Hospital, 567. McLean Hospital and fifteen small private institutions, 234. Boarded in private families by State Board of Insanity, 159. In charge of Overseers of Poor: In almshouses, 776; in private families, 23. Epileptics: In State Hospital, 422; in other State Institutions, 479; in private institutions, 10; boarded out, 2‡; in city and town almshouses, 100‡. Dipsomaniacs in State Hospital, 142.

* Excluding pay patients.

† These were not included under destitutes above.

‡ Care of Overseers of Poor.

MICHIGAN.

L. C. STORRS, LANSING, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Sessions of the Michigan Legislature are held bi-ennially. The last was that of 1903, and therefore this report can cover nothing later.

Considerable progress was made through the enactment of laws by the legislature of 1903. Michigan secured thereby the indeterminate sentencing of convicts; the placing of certain convicted persons on probation; a central bureau for receiving and compiling the criminal history of convicts in our several penitentiaries; the making of the desertion and abandonment of wife and minor children, by the husband and father, a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison, and, as a felony, making it an extraditable offense. The Legislature provided for the establishment of an "Employment Institution for the Blind" to which adult blind persons shall be admitted, and there maintained; and in which an industrial school, a factory and a home shall be provided.

The effort to secure provision for an epileptic colony was not successful. The caring for the epileptic will therefore continue at the Michigan Home for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic; though at the same institution and under the care and supervision of the same board and superintendent as the feeble-minded, the epileptic are thoroughly segregated and receive special treatment.

The d'Arcambal Home of Industry Association has broadened its work, and is now, to a limited extent, a prison association, and as such is taking an active interest in discharged prisoners, and is doing excellent work along this line. The association has also established a temporary home for boys in Detroit, and is looking after delinquent and dependent children there.

The Michigan Commissioner of Labor — through his inspectors — has given careful attention to child labor. Over five hundred applicants have been refused, because of inability to read and write; on account of physical unfitness, or because the children had not attained the required age (14 years) all under fourteen years of age were rigidly excluded. All the provisions

of the law — which covers hours of employment, sanitary conditions, etc., as well as of age — were carefully enforced.

The State supervision of private incorporated institutions for children, is well maintained, and the required approval of homes by the county agents of the State, before any child is placed, is receiving greater attention. There is as yet, however, not entire compliance with the law. Where these exceptions exist, the attention of the institutions is called to the law, and little trouble is had in securing compliance with it. The county agents of the State have investigated 1,598 cases of juvenile arrests; of this number 379 (less than a quarter) have been sent to the reformatories; the others have been returned to parents, placed on suspended sentence — in many instances placed on probation — fined or discharged. There have been placed in homes from the State juvenile institutions, on the approval of the county agents, 329 children; 569 visits to children out on indenture from State institutions have been made by the county agents.

The legislature of 1903 provided liberally for Michigan's State institutions; at each of the five asylums for the insane all that was asked to increase its capacity, and improve its equipment; refusing only to grant appropriations for not strictly necessary items, though perhaps desirable ones. New steel cells at the old State Prison were provided for by an appropriation — the exact amount requested — and appropriations for other improvements at this old prison were made: Like reasonable provision was made for needed improvements at the other two prisons of the State, but, of course, not as great in amount, these being of much later construction. The Industrial School for Boys, the Industrial Home for Girls, the Schools for the Blind and for the Deaf and the State Public School made no request for appropriations for increased capacity, but permanent improvements were provided for at each. Provision was made for a large increase in the capacity of Michigan's Home for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptics — a very necessary provision. A fine amusement hall was also provided for at this Home.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

A. Group of Delinquents.

Class 1. Criminals: In two state prisons, 973. In state reformatory, 408. In jails, 582.

Class 2. Misdemeanants: In workhouse, 464.

Class 3. Juvenile Delinquents: In juvenile reformatories — boys, 690; girls, 343.

B. Group of Destitutes.

Class 1. The Indoor Poor: In almshouses, 5,704.

Class 2. The Outdoor Poor: Receiving relief, 33,390.

C. Group of Defectives.

Class 1. The Blind: In state institutions, 105. In almshouses, 92.

Class 2. The Deaf: In state institutions, 391. In almshouses, 29.

Class 3. The Feeble-minded: In the state school — children, 486. In almshouses, 129.

Class 4. The Insane: In the state hospitals (5 hospitals), 4,666. In almshouses, 81.

One County Asylum (state supervision), 479.

Two Private Asylums (no state patients), 263.

MINNESOTA.

A. W. GUTRIDGE, ST. PAUL, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The 1903 session of the state legislature enacted very few laws relating to charitable matters. This was partly due, perhaps, to the fact that the Board of Control plan of conducting the state institutions had only been in operation about eighteen months. Not that the Board of Control used its influence in opposition to good measures, quite the contrary; but some members of the legislature hoped to have the Board of Control abolished and

others, while satisfied with it, were very anxious to have the law, as it related to some particular institution, amended. So, in one form or another, the Board, or some feature of the law governing it, was the subject of several bills. It is important to note that none of these bills commanded anything near a majority of the votes in the legislature and their consideration in no way weakened the standing of the Board of Control. But the debates on them tended to produce a condition of unrest in the legislature which probably had something to do with the defeat of measures registering the state's progress in philanthropic development.

In the administration of the state institutions the Board of Control is giving general satisfaction; so far as inspection is concerned, however, there is none for the state institutions apart from what the Board itself does. The Board is the inspector of jails, lock-ups and almshouses, both as to construction and management, and public feeling on this subject is in a very healthy condition.

The prison, at Stillwater, has been enlarged, and a ward for insane criminals built. A new 10-year contract for the employment of a portion of the prison labor in the manufacture of boots and shoes has been entered into, on the piece-price plan, with a guaranty that the rate of pay shall not fall below 63 cents per day per man. About 10,000,000 pounds of binding twine were manufactured last year, and sold directly to farmers at about $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound less than the current price. At the Reformatory, St. Cloud, out-buildings have been constructed and a new cell house begun. A military instructor has been appointed to the Training School at Red Wing, that form of discipline being considered effective. The interior of one of the buildings at the St. Peter Hospital for the Insane has been re-constructed at considerable expense, and cottages for female chronic insane patients are being built at the asylums at Hastings and Anoka. Improvements have been made at the Institutions for Defectives at Faribault. Two more cottages, with a total capacity of about 75, have been built on the farm at the School for the Feeble-minded, and a separate wing for tuberculosis cases constructed. A new class building at the School for the Deaf has been built and a dormitory at the School for the Blind is under way. The center and north wing of

the main building of the State Public School at Owatonna was burned a few months ago. The loss was covered by insurance and re-construction has been commenced. Industrial work, introduced by the Board of Control, is now well organized in all the hospitals for the insane and in the School for the Feeble-minded.

The parole system has been continued. Although the number of prisoners violating the parole is considerable, yet on the whole the plan works. The state supports an agent to look after paroled adults and another for minors. Their efforts are quite successful. Intelligent public opinion in the state is becoming more and more dissatisfied with the determinate sentence, the Board of Control and others having to do with criminals find it works badly. The sentence for "not to exceed," authorized by this state, is better, but the indeterminate sentence is needed for best results.

An important bill which failed of passage by the last legislature, although supported by the Board of Control and public opinion, was that establishing an Industrial School for Girls in some city other than that in which the Training School for Boys is located. Such an institution is the greatest need now unprovided for in the state. One of the most significant movements of the year has been the taking up of this question, of the establishment of an Industrial School for Girls, by the State Federation of Women's Clubs. At their state convention the subject was considered, and an energetic campaign of education is being carried on, with the view of having the school established by the next legislature. Another need, almost as urgent, is that of a reformatory for women.

The legislature enacted a law relating to desertion. Previous to 1901 desertion in this state was a misdemeanor. That year the offense was made a felony, with three years imprisonment as the maximum punishment. The new law was felt to be drastic and attempts to enforce it were rare. Then, it is not lawful in this state for a husband or wife to give testimony against the other in a felony trial. As only the wife could give the best testimony, prosecutions failed on this account. The 1903 legislature was asked to pass a bill making desertion of six months or less a misdemeanor, for a longer time a felony and also making the wife's

testimony competent in such actions. This measure failed, but a law was enacted which fixes no punishment for the failure to support, but the deserter may be imprisoned for contempt, if he does not provide for his family when ordered to do so by the court. Many deserters prefer confinement in a comfortable jail to going out in the cold to work. The law is a farce.

So far as concerns this report the most important bill passed by the legislature of 1903 was that establishing a sanatorium for tuberculosis and appropriating \$25,000 to begin the work. In this connection it may be mentioned that in Minneapolis a special committee has been organized to co-operate with the Associated Charities in tuberculosis cases and to employ a visiting nurse to give all her time to this work.

The last legislature enacted a law establishing juvenile courts in the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, but some amendments are necessary for wholly satisfactory results.

The probation system was established by law in Duluth, St. Paul and Minneapolis in 1899 with paid officials. The results are good.

Child-saving is carried on by all the county commissioners of the state through the State Public School, by the Minnesota Children's Home Society, by the representatives of several orphan asylums, by the Humane Societies in the larger cities and by some societies organized for this purpose. The probation system helps much here. The work as a whole is well done.

In neighborhood improvements something is being done in the larger cities. Stringent building codes have lately been enacted in St. Paul and Minneapolis, that the disagreeable experiences of older cities may not be repeated here. St. Paul has most excellent public baths located on an island in the heart of the city, with gymnasium, play-grounds and park in connection. Minneapolis has successfully carried on play-ground and vacation school work for some years. In St. Paul, up to the present, this has chiefly been done by the Commons (a Social Settlement), but this year a model play-ground is being fitted up at public expense and cost of operating it will be thus borne.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

A. Group of Delinquents.

Class 1. Criminals: In state prison, 637. In state reformatory, 285. In jails, 358.

Class 2. Misdemeanants: In two workhouses, 222.

Class 3. Juvenile Delinquents:— In juvenile reformatory, boys, 290; girls, 70.

B. Group of Destitutes.

Class 1. The Indoor Poor: in almshouses, 529.

Class 4. The Crippled and Deformed: In state hospitals, 45.

C. Group of Defectives.

Class 1. The Blind: In state institutions, 85. In almshouses, none.

Class 2. The Deaf: In state institutions, 277. In almshouses, none.

Class 3. The Feeble-minded: In the state school, 926. In almshouses, none.

Class 4. The Insane: In the state hospitals, 3,409. In asylums, 509. (Number of hospitals 3, asylums 2). In almshouses, none.

MISSOURI.

MISS MARY E. PERRY, ST. LOUIS, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

It is not a legislative year, consequently we have but little to report from the state institutions. St. Louis charitable institutions have been unusually busy, trying to assist, in various ways, the number of people who have been attracted to our city by the hope of finding employment, in some department of the World's Fair. The St. Louis Provident Association, and I suppose the others as well, have had 50 per cent. more calls for help this year than last. The School of Philanthropy has had a successful term,

with an average attendance of fifty at the meetings. At one of these meetings the proposition to furnish sterilized milk to sick babies in the congested districts of our city, was discussed, and a committee of 27 persons from the various philanthropic institutions of the city was appointed. The committee is known as the Pure Milk Commission, its object is to furnish pure milk, and to furnish certificates to dealers, certifying to the quality of the products of their dairies. Mr. Nathan Thomas presented to the commission a complete sterilizing plant, and the Provident Association has installed it in one of its buildings. At another session of the School of Philanthropy, where a number of the physicians of the city were present, tuberculosis in its many phases, was discussed. An organization was completed and it has undertaken to be helpful in the prevention of tuberculosis by the distribution of literature, the inspection of tenement houses, the registration of those known to be afflicted by the disease, and by appealing to dispensaries, hospitals, etc., to give time and attention to the treatment of such cases as may be recommended to the commission. The tenement house problem also received attention from those attending the school, and a committee was organized to solicit subscriptions to build a model tenement. Our Civic League, after a good deal of preparation, has prepared plans for a model tenement, and a stock company has been formed, in which stock has already been subscribed. This tenement provides rooms for a social settlement, a resident agent, and rooms for the Civic League. We have as yet no laws punishing husbands and fathers for deserting wives and children. No state aid is given for the care of children.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

A. Group of Delinquents.

- Class 1. Criminal:— State Penitentiary, 2,451.
- Class 2. Misdemeanants:— No statistics.
- Class 3. Juvenile Delinquents:— Training school for boys, 360. Industrial Home for Girls, 110.

B. Group of Destitutes.

No statistics.

C. Group of Defectives.

Class 1. The Blind:—Missouri School for the Blind, 99.

Class 2. The Deaf—Missouri School for the Deaf, 358.

Class 3. The Feeble Minded;—Colony for the feeble minded, 126.

Class 4. The Insane:—Four hospitals, 3,497.

NEBRASKA.

A. W. CLARK, OMAHA, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

During the past year there has been no meeting of our legislature, and consequently no new legislation relative to charities and corrections. It should also be stated that no special movement has been inaugurated in the field of charities affecting state institutions with the exception of the building of cottages for the insane at Norfolk. The last legislature more than a year ago made provision for the adoption of the cottage system at Norfolk where the old State Hospital for the Insane was burned more than two years ago.

Attention is called to the law relating to the punishment of fathers and mothers who desert their children. When this law was created doubt was expressed by many as to its efficiency. It has, however, been tried and tested under many different conditions and has been found to be practical and efficient and of great value in Nebraska.

A juvenile court law was passed by the Nebraska legislature at its last session, but was found to be unconstitutional because of a little clause discovered by the Attorney General when it was too late to be corrected. The bill went into the hands of our Governor for signature, but on account of this technical defect he refused to sign it. It is true, however, that public sentiment in Nebraska has been so thoroughly aroused in favor of the juvenile court law that no doubt is entertained but that the law will be passed by the next legislature.

Concerning the parole system now in operation in connection with the State Penitentiary, it must be said after a fair trial of it for four years past the results are exceedingly satisfactory.

There have been no new movements in private charities requiring special mention except the establishment of an International Christian Institute at Omaha. The Hotel Dellone building was purchased at a cost of \$50,000 by the promoters of this new enterprise. It contemplates the unification not only of mission forces but also the unification of the charities of the city with the office of the institute as the central bureau of information and also the center for the exercise of administration.

More thorough state supervision is greatly needed in Nebraska. Two of the state institutions are under a local board of trustees. The other state institutions are under the control of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings. This Board of Public Lands and Buildings has so many other duties that the state institutions receive comparatively little attention. The State Board of Charities is advisory and supervisory but has so little power of supervision that it has been impossible to accomplish what has been manifestly needed. The State Board of Charities is not permitted under the statute to inspect or supervise private charities.

Concerning the work of the State Board of Charities it is a pleasure to mention that conditions in almshouses in the state have been greatly improved by means of the personal visits of the Secretary of the Board. Also it is a pleasure to mention that the cottage system adopted for the Hospital for Insane at Norfolk is a result of the work and influence of the Board. Mention should also be made that the State Board of Charities presented the bills at the last legislature providing for the punishment of family deserters and for juvenile courts, and succeeded in arousing a public sentiment in their favor. The Board has also succeeded in correcting some abuses reported in private institutions, especially one in the state engaged in the work of caring for dependent children. Other good results have been accomplished during the past year.

A State Prisoners' Aid Association has been active in meeting discharged prisoners and assisting them to positions. This association has also co-operated with the authorities in finding employment for paroled prisoners and in visiting and giving encouragement to them.

The University social settlement at Lincoln, with Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Prevay in charge, has accomplished a practical and valuable service in Lincoln which is greatly appreciated by all the citizens. This is the only social settlement in Nebraska. There are no public baths nor public playgrounds. Very little attention has been given to the question of tenement houses because conditions have not specially demanded it.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

A. Group of Delinquents.

Class 1. Criminals:—The state prison located at Lincoln had on April 1, 1904, 303 inmates. The average for the past twelve months has been about 265. Concerning the state penitentiary, it should be mentioned that during the past year extensive improvements have been made. It was a merciful providence which permitted the destruction by fire of the old miserable building which had been in use so many years, with dark cells unfit for any human being. The new building is a model prison building, with Mr. Beemer as warden, who has shown himself well adapted to the work of his position. His wife, the matron of the penitentiary, has gained splendid reputation throughout our state. This position of matron was brought about as the result of the efforts of the State Board of Charities.

In the county and city jails of Nebraska were found 186 prisoners April 1, 1904. Many of the ninety-two counties of Nebraska are without county jails, there being no necessity for them. The old buildings formerly used for such purposes have been turned into other uses.

The Milford Industrial Home for Women is a reformatory having 46 inmates April 1, 1904, which is an average for the past year.

Class 2. Misdemeanants:—We have no workhouses in Nebraska, and such offenders are confined in the city jails.

Class 3. Juvenile Delinquents:—The Industrial School for Boys is located at Kearney, and on April 1, 1904, had 151 inmates. The cottage system was early adopted in this institution. The

present superintendent, Mr. Hayward, began his work little more than one year ago and has been remarkably successful.

The Industrial School for Girls is located at Geneva, and on April 1, 1904, had 48 inmates, which is about the average for the past year.

B. Group of Destitutes.

Class 1. The Indoor Poor:—In the almshouses of Nebraska, April 1, 1904, were found a total of 376 inmates, and among these were 25 aliens. Steps have already been taken to return these aliens to foreign countries and to other states where they properly belong. This number has been about the average for the past year. It is estimated that the counties of the state wholly support 752 persons in addition to the 376 in almshouses. The Home for the Friendless, at Lincoln, has seven old ladies as inmates. The Old Peoples' Home, of Omaha, contains 18 old people. The Tabitha Home, of Lincoln, cares for eight old people.

Class 2. The Outdoor Poor:—During the past year the county records furnish the names of 1,048 persons who were partially assisted by the county in their homes. Most of these received this assistance during the winter.

Class 3. The Sick and Injured Poor:—There are no state hospitals in Nebraska. The private hospitals at Omaha, Lincoln, Columbus, Grand Island and a few other points have received and cared for a large number of charity cases.

Class 4. Homeless and Destitute Children:—The Child Saving Institute of Omaha cared for 298 children the past year and furnishes shelter and care to an average of about 40 daily. The Nebraska Childrens' Home Society is a placing out agency, and received and placed in homes a large number of children during the past twelve months. The Mothers' Jewels Home at York, the Tabitha Home of Lincoln, the St. James Orphanage at Omaha, the Orphanage at Fremont, the Swedish Childrens' Home near Holdrege, and the Home for the Friendless and State Institution at Lincoln cared for and placed in homes quite a number of children. The State Institution at Lincoln is largely a boarding home and is local in its character.

C. Group of Defectives.

Class 1. The Blind:—The State Institute for the Blind is located at Nebraska City, and had an average of 59 pupils during the past year. Only two blind persons are reported in the almshouses of the state.

Class 2. The Deaf:—The State Institute for the Deaf is located at Omaha, and had an average of 185 pupils during the past year. Only five deaf and dumb persons are reported in the almshouses of the state.

Class 3. The Feeble Minded:—The State Institute for the Feeble Minded is located at Nebraska City, and on April 1, 1904, had 312 inmates. The average for the past year was 310. A total of 30 feeble minded persons are reported to be in the almshouses of the state.

Class 4. The Insane:—The Lincoln State Hospital for the Insane is located at Lincoln with 592 inmates, which is about the average for the past year. The Hospital for Incurable Insane is located at Hastings, and during the past year has had an average of 927.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home is located at Grand Island, with 322 inmates. The average for the past year has been a little more than this.

Another Soldiers' Home, a state institution, is located at Milford, with a population of about 40.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MRS. FRANK S. STREETER, CONCORD, STATE CORRESPONDING
SECRETARY.

(a) *Progress made during the last year.* New legislation.—The New Hampshire legislature meets bi-ennially, the last session being held from January 6, to April 3, 1903. The last report was prepared March 20, 1903, and the only legislation in regard to charities and correction enacted after that date was as follows:

Three bills were passed, one providing for the appointment of guardians for minors in certain cases where parents are irresponsible, one closing all state offices Saturday afternoon, and one increasing the sum given to prisoners discharged from the State Prison from three to ten dollars.

Also an appropriation of \$64,500.00 was made for the New Hampshire School for Feeble-minded Children, divided as follows: Twenty-eight thousand dollars for maintenance for two years; forty-five hundred dollars for equipment, water supply and repairs; ten thousand dollars for a manual training and school building; and twenty-two thousand dollars to make up the deficit incurred in establishing the school. (The original appropriation in 1901 was only thirty thousand dollars which the trustees were obliged to exceed in order to open the school at the time appointed). These appropriations were all less than were asked for, and the school is much hampered by lack of sufficient funds to carry on its work. The next legislature will be asked to materially increase the appropriation for annual maintenance, and also to make an appropriation for another building to provide custodial care for adult feeble-minded women.

(b) *New institutions organized*, societies formed or movements inaugurated.—No new institutions have been established since the School for Feeble-minded Children opened its doors, February 1, 1903. The New Hampshire Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis was organized in March 1904. President, Dr. O. B. Douglass; Secretary, Dr. H. T. Fontaine, both of Concord.

The first Charity Organization Society in the state was organized in Concord in the spring of 1903, and began its work March 1, 1904. It has already shown itself a strong ally of the State Board of Charities in needed reforms, and is evidently destined to be one of the most important and far-reaching charitable movements in the state. It will especially aid in increasing the efficiency of public and private relief for needy families in their homes, and has already collected valuable statistics showing the imperative need of stringent legislation regarding wife desertion. It will also influence public opinion regarding neighborhood improvements such as tenement house reform, public baths, play-

grounds, etc., none of which subjects have ever yet been publicly agitated in our state.

(c) *Present needs unprovided for.*—The most pressing need is for legislation providing for reform in the management of the county jails and houses of correction, and establishing a State Reformatory or Workhouse. A separate building for girls at the State Industrial School is very much needed. A Home for the Aged open to any resident of the State should be provided either by public or private charity, and also a Home for Incurables. Stringent legislation regarding wife and child desertion should be enacted. Juvenile courts should be established, at least in the larger cities of the state, and probation laws enacted. A large increase is reported in the number of juvenile delinquents fifteen years of age and under at the State Industrial School this year — 73 October 1, 1903 as against 20 October 1, 1902. Many of these children are not more than ten or twelve years of age, and are committed to the School simply for truancy.

The present system of supervision of public institutions is considered satisfactory so far as it goes, but the fact that the State Prison and State Hospital for the Insane are exempt from the supervision of the State Board of Charities has caused some unfavorable criticism, and should be remedied. All private institutions where county charges are boarded are at all times open to the inspection of the State Board of Charities although it has no power to enforce needed improvements. There is no public supervision of strictly private institutions.

The New Hampshire Prisoners Aid Society, established in May, 1870, with this object "to aid, furnish employment, and act as guardians to those released from the penal institutions of New Hampshire who will put themselves under its care and comply with its rules," is still doing good active work. Originally there was a membership fee of one dollar per year for men and fifty cents for women, but for many years no membership fee has been required, and the state has from time to time appropriated five hundred dollars for the use of the association as needed.

In regard to the general work of child saving agencies there is very little to be said. There is really no public system of child saving. The law in New Hampshire demands the removal

of all normal children between the ages of three and fifteen years from county almshouses within sixty days after their admission. They are placed by the county commissioners either in private families or in orphans' homes and are subject to the supervision only of the State Board of Charities. On October 1, 1903, there were 423 dependent children, 269 boys and 154 girls, 260 in orphans' homes, 65 placed out in families, 25 in almshouses, and 73 in the State Industrial School. The children detained in almshouses were all under three years of age except a few waiting to be placed out.

There are fifteen private orphan asylums in the state at present caring for 1,265 children. Deducting the 260 children who are county charges, supported by county funds, leaves a balance of 1,005 children supported entirely by private charity, against 705 reported a year ago. Our statistics show a steady increase of the number of children in the state institutions and a steady decrease of those placed in families.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

A. Group of Delinquents.

Class 1. Criminals: On January 1, 1904, there were in the New Hampshire State Prison 151 convicts, 149 men and 3 women. There is no state reformatory. In the eleven county jails there were 174 prisoners, 165 men and 9 women.

Class 2. Misdemeanants: On January 1, 1904, there were 180 prisoners in the ten county houses of correction, 165 men and 15 women. There are no workhouses in the state.

Class 3. Juvenile Delinquents: On January 1, 1904, there were 167 inmates in the State Industrial School, 135 boys and 32 girls. 73 of this number were 15 years of age or under.

B. Group of Destitutes.

The statistics of out-door and in-door relief in the different towns and counties of the state are returned to the State Board of Charities upon October first of each year, and to avoid con-

fusion your secretary has taken the same dates for the statistics given in this report.

Class 1. The In-door Poor: On October 1, 1903, there were at the ten county farms of the state 1,055 paupers, 557 men and 498 women. No statistics from homes for the aged are returned to the State Board of Charities. There are ten homes for the aged in the state, all maintained by private benevolence and accommodating from ten to forty inmates each.

Class 2. The Out-door Poor: On October 1, 1903, 6,220 individuals were reported as receiving public relief throughout the state.

Class 3. The Sick and Injured Poor: Are provided for at the county almshouses, but cases requiring special medical treatment are sometimes sent to a hospital. No statistics of hospital relief are returned to the State Board of Charities. There are 19 hospitals in the state, the number of beds in each ranging from 10 to 40.

C. Group of Defectives.

The sum of \$14,000.00 is appropriated annually for the education of indigent blind, and deaf and dumb children. As there are no schools for these defectives in New Hampshire they are sent to schools in other states.

Class 1. Blind Children: On January 1, 1904, there were 21 blind children being educated under the provisions of this appropriation, 12 boys and 9 girls. Nineteen were at the Perkins Institute and Massachusetts School for the Blind, and two at the Connecticut Institute for the Blind. No blind children are in almshouses and very few adult blind.

Class 2. Deaf Mutes: On January 1, 1904, there were 23 deaf children, 17 boys and 6 girls, receiving an education under the provisions of this same appropriation. There were 11 at the American School for the Deaf, 6 at the Maine School for the Deaf, and 6 at the Clarke School for the Deaf. No deaf and dumb children are in the almshouses and very few adult deaf and dumb.

Class 3. Feeble-minded: On January 1, 1904, there were 65 inmates in the New Hampshire School for Feeble-minded

Children, 33 boys and 32 girls. There were 236 feeble-minded adults at the county almshouses.

Class 4. The Insane: The state appropriates annually the sum of \$16,000.00 for remedial treatment of indigent insane at the New Hampshire State Hospital. The chronic insane dependent upon charity for their support are cared for at the county almshouses. One of the counties, however, at the present time is supporting all of its insane but two at the New Hampshire State Hospital. (The law passed at the last session of the legislature, providing state care for all indigent insane at the State Hospital, does not take effect until January first, 1905). On January 1, 1904, there were 154 indigent insane at the State Hospital, 82 women and 72 men. In the county almshouses, the total number of insane inmates was 278, 110 men and 168 women, making a total number of 432 indigent insane in the state. In addition to this number there were also 333 paying patients at the State Hospital, making the total number of insane in the state 765, 345 men and 420 women.

Class 5. Consumptives: Under the provisions of an act passed by the legislature of 1903, appropriating \$10,000.00 for the care of indigent consumptive patients in some sanatorium during 1903 and 1904, these beneficiaries to be chosen by the State Board of Charities and Correction, 17 patients, 11 men and 6 women, were being cared for on January 1, 1904, 16 at Pembroke, New Hampshire, and one at Liberty, New York.

NEW JERSEY.

FREDERICK HOWARD WINES, UPPER MONTCLAIR, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The amount of time allowed for the preparation of a complete and accurate statistical report having been insufficient, none is herewith submitted.

The principal event of the year has been the unsuccessful effort to establish a State Board of Charities.

The laws relating to parole, probation and the juvenile court remain unchanged. They are working well. A juvenile court

has been established in Jersey City, and separate juvenile court rooms provided in Newark and Elizabeth.

The child labor law has been amended. It now forbids the employment of children under fourteen years of age in factories at night. A step in advance has been the organization of a children's protective alliance, a voluntary society, composed of representatives of all the leading child-saving agencies in the state.

Another very important advance has been the organization of permanent local conferences of charities, one in Newark, the other in the Oranges, both of which meet monthly and discuss questions both of local and general interest.

The Rev. Aloys M. Fish, Roman Catholic chaplain of the state prison, is attempting to establish a prisoners' aid society for the care of discharged convicts.

The county sheriffs succeeded in passing an act requiring all executions to take place in the state prison, but Governor Murphy vetoed it. The bills to abolish the fee system in New Jersey were smothered in committee.

A special commission reported in favor of the creation of a separate reformatory prison for women, but the legislature refused to take action in this direction. The commission has been continued for another year.

The tenement house commission appointed a year ago succeeded in securing the passage of a somewhat emasculated tenement house act, which will be productive of much good.

An appropriation was made for the enlargement of the state prison. The legislature refused to enlarge the state reformatory at Rahway.

At the special or called session, the bill prohibiting the shooting of live pigeons or other birds for sport was agreed to; it had failed at the regular session.

An appropriation was granted to the managers of the State Sanatorium for tuberculosis enabling them to commence the work of erecting and fitting up a building for this purpose.

A bill was passed, prohibiting the marriage of any one who has ever been an inmate of any institution for the insane, feeble-minded, or epileptics; and another empowering the superinten-

dent of an institution for the feeble-minded to retain inmates whose discharge is not ordered by the governor.

The wife desertion bill passed a year ago was defective and proved to be inoperative; it has been amended in such manner as to admit of the extradition of offenders in this regard who leave the state.

The annual state conference of charities met at Atlantic City, February 18-19. The programme and the attendance were both good.

NEW YORK.

ROBERT W. HEBBERD, ALBANY, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Considerable progress has been made in charitable and correctional work in this State since the date of the last report. This is particularly true of the reformatory system of the State, for the improvement of which the Legislature of 1904 has enacted a number of statutes which have received the approval of the Governor.

Through legislation introduced by Senator Armstrong, the reception of girls at the State Industrial School at Rochester, and the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, New York City, is to be discontinued after June 1, 1904, and these institutions are to be continued solely for the reception and training of boys under the age of sixteen years. It is generally conceded that this legislation marks a distinct advance in the reform work of the State. It has for years been recommended by the State Board of Charities and particularly by Dr. William Pryor Letchworth, formerly President of the Board, and President of the Eleventh National Conference.

Legislation introduced by Senators Brackett and Elsberg, makes provision for girls of the classes formerly committed to the State Industrial School and the House of Refuge, at the New York State Training School for Girls at Hudson, under which name the House of Refuge for Women there located, is hereafter to be known.

For the first time the State will have a reformatory institution solely for the commitment of girls not over the age of six-

teen years convicted of criminal offenses or vicious association. The older women now remaining in this institution will be paroled or discharged as rapidly as possible, and the School will thereafter care for only the younger ones.

Through a bill introduced by Assemblyman Rogers, a Commission of State officers has been appointed to select a site in the country, within fifty miles of New York City, for the establishment of the New York State Training School for Boys, which, when completed, is intended to take the place of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, maintained mainly at State expense, by the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, a private corporation established in 1824.

Title has been taken by the State to a large part of the farm land selected as the future site of the State Industrial School, and an appropriation of \$188,000 has been made for the construction of buildings and other improvements.

Through legislation introduced by Senator Foley, provision is made for the establishment in Manhattan Borough in the City of New York, of a reception hospital for the treatment of acute cases of insanity.

All of this legislation is warmly approved by the leading philanthropic people of the State who confidently expect that it will be productive of most beneficent results.

The Legislature appropriated \$38,000 for the construction of an additional dormitory for patients at the Rome State Custodial Asylum, the facilities of which are greatly in need of extension. The almshouses of the State contain a large number of feeble-minded and idiotic persons for whose care they are unable to make adequate provision, and whose removal is urgently necessary to their proper care and discipline. It is hoped that provision in State institutions will ultimately be made for all of this unfortunate class and especially for the younger women who stand greatly in need of better protection than can be given to them at the almshouses.

After many vexatious delays, the New York State Hospital for the Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis, is about to be opened for the reception of patients, at Raybrook in the Adirondacks. But a limited number of patients can be

received at the outset, but it is expected to care for 200 at a time when the Hospital, as at present planned, is completed.

Dr. Frederick Peterson having resigned the Presidency of the State Commission in Lunacy, in order to give more time to his private interests, Dr. William Mabon, Superintendent of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, and formerly Superintendent of the St. Lawrence State Hospital, has been appointed to succeed him. Those acquainted with Dr. Mabon are satisfied that no better choice could have been made for this responsible position.

The children's court and juvenile probation laws, enacted by the Legislature of 1903, went into effect September 1st, 1903. These provide for the separate trial of children under the age of sixteen years, in all courts throughout the State, as well as for their probation. There is much popular sympathy with these enactments and they are being quite generally observed.

The new Mt. Sinai Hospital which has recently been opened in the City of New York is one of the largest and best equipped hospitals in the country. While supported almost entirely by Hebrews, its benefactions are extended without regard to race or creed.

The Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, which has secured many improvements in the public hospital system of New York City, has in contemplation the construction of a new Bellevue Hospital, at a cost approximating \$12,000,000. The old Bellevue Hospital was erected nearly a century ago, and its facilities are entirely inadequate to present day needs.

The Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum in New York City has planned to re-establish the Asylum on the cottage plan in the country. For this purpose it has purchased a large tract of land near Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, some twenty miles from New York City, where it proposes to erect a model institution, containing the most approved features of the highest type of children's institutions in existence.

The need for a great extension of the facilities for the care of the feeble-minded, the idiotic and the epileptic in this State, who are public dependents, still continues. According to the last report of the State Board of Charities over 1,800 of these

classes of dependents, many of them in almshouses and others in families but ill able to care for them, await admission to State institutions.

The Fourth New York State Conference of Charities and Correction met in Buffalo from November 17th to 20th, 1903, with a registration of 470 delegates. The papers and discussions were interesting and attracted wide attention. The Fifth Conference is to be held at Syracuse, commencing November 15th next.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

A. Group of Delinquents.

Class 1. Criminal: In State prisons September 30, 1903, 3,365. In State reformatories, males, September 30, 1903, 1,761. In State reformatories, females, September 30, 1903, 526. In private reformatories, females, September 30, 1903, 1,427. In jails, convicted, September 30, 1903, 2,080. In jails, awaiting trial, September 30, 1903, 1,189. Total, 10,348.

Class 2. Misdemeanants: In workhouse September 30, 1903, 821. In penitentiaries, September 30, 1903, 2,058. Total, 2,879.

Class 3. Juvenile delinquents: September 30, 1903. In state institutions, boys, 1,537. In state institutions, girls, 239. In private institutions, boys, 2,286. In private institutions, girls, 357. Total, 4,419. Grand total, 17,646.

B. Group of Destitutes.

Class 1. The Indoor Poor: In almshouses, September 30, 1903, 9,598. In homes for the aged, September 30, 1903, 1,256. Total, 10,854.

Class 2. The Outdoor Poor: Receiving relief during year ending September 30, 1903, 357,723. Total, 357,723.

Class 3. The Sick and Injured Poor: In public hospitals, September 30, 1903, 3,533. In private hospitals, September 30, 1903, 7,034. Total, 10,567. Grand total, 379,144.

C. Group of Defectives.

Class 1. The Blind. In state institutions, September 30, 1903, 111. In private institutions, September 30, 1903, 199. In almshouses, September 30, 1903, 282. Total, 592.

Class 2. The Deaf: In private institutions, September 30, 1903, 1,599. In almshouses, September 30, 1903, 118. Total, 1,717.

Class 3. The Feeble-Minded: In State school and asylums, September 30, 1903, children, 736; adults, 956. In almshouses, September 30, 1903, 1,300. Total, 2,992.

Class 4. The Insane: In the State hospitals, September 30, 1903, (number of hospitals, 16), 24,187. Total, 24,187. Grand Total, 29,488.

NORTH CAROLINA.

MISS DAISY DENSON, RALEIGH, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The beneficent results of the educational campaign waged by His Excellency, Governor Charles B. Aycock, during his gubernatorial term of four years are perceptible through all strata of society. The good effect upon the future development of the state is incalculable. A broad-minded and charitable man of a truly religious temperament, he has inculcated the highest moral lessons by his eloquent educational addresses. He has been heard with enthusiasm by the people from the Tennessee border to the Atlantic ocean. He is in warm sympathy with all efforts for the uplifting of the weak, and for the proper care of the unfortunate wards of the state.

Never in the history of North Carolina has there been such co-operation, combination, organization along all lines, especially in commercial, educational and philanthropic associations. Rural deliveries, the "Society for the Betterment of Schoolhouses," the organization of many bodies are factors in the awakening interest in our fellows. Public opinion, more potent than written law, is favorably inclined to advanced legislation in regard to the dependent, defective and criminal classes.

As the Legislature assembles biennially, there has been no session since the last report to the Conference. Two laws passed in 1903 have but recently gone into effect and deserve mention. The first is known as the "Watts Law." It makes the manufacture or sale of liquors, except in incorporated towns, unlawful; and upon the petition of one-third of the registered voters of a town an election can be held to decide whether dispensaries or saloons will be allowed. The former is practical prohibition in the rural districts and through the indefatigable labor of the Anti-Saloon League high license, special county laws and dispensaries have greatly diminished drunkenness in the towns. The number of arrests has materially decreased and a decided check upon crime is to be expected. The second was a creation of a Board of Examiners of Trained Nurses, these to be elected by the Medical Society and the Nurses Association. After a rigid examination, a license is issued to the successful applicant, which entitles said nurse to the use of R. N. (Registered Nurse) after her name. This bill originated with the trained nurses holding diplomas, and was intended to prevent nursing as a vocation by the untrained. This was defeated by the following amendment: "Nothing in this act shall in any manner whatever, curtail or abridge the privilege of any person to pursue the vocation of a nurse, whether trained or untrained, registered or not registered."

One hundred and seven cases of abandonment were reported by the Attorney General as being in the courts during 1901-02. The law makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment to abandon wife or children "without providing adequate support;" it is also a misdemeanor to wilfully fail to provide support while living with wife and children, when it can be proved that the husband "neglects to apply himself to some honest calling."

The State Board of Charities recommend the establishment of a reform school, the passage of a juvenile court law and probation. They emphasize the need of state care for the feeble minded and epileptic and the necessity for further provision for the insane. These recommendations will be brought to the attention of the next Assembly. The King's Daughters have accepted the gift of fifty acres as a site for a reform school. They will ask the state for an appropriation for its support. A con-

certed effort of many organizations will be made for the establishment of such an institution.

A fight against tuberculosis has been inaugurated in the city of Raleigh. An ordinance has been passed requiring physicians to report such cases to the Board of Health. Printed regulations for care and disinfection will be distributed to patients. In indigent cases disinfection will be made by the sanitary officer at the expense of the city. Action has been taken to isolate the tuberculous in several of the state institutions. At the Soldiers' Home a cottage has been built for their care. At the Goldsboro Hospital for the colored insane a small brick building has been utilized as a ward and solarium. Freedom unwisely bestowed and ignorantly made use of, degenerates into license. The wholesome restraints of his ante-bellum life removed, the negro has become the victim of insanity and tuberculosis. Dr. Miller, superintendent of the Goldsboro Hospital, says that there is an undoubted increase of insanity in the race. He does not hesitate to declare that "insanity and tuberculosis were rare diseases among the negroes of the South prior to emancipation." That institution cares for 507 and is now refusing applicants for want of room. Twenty-eight per cent. of the deaths last year were due to tuberculosis.

The State institutions are well managed by their respective Boards of Directors. Improvements have been made in all. Present on December 1st, 1903, 2,915 persons, as follows: Insane, 1,851; deaf and dumb, 238; blind, (white) 190; the colored blind, deaf and dumb, 185; orphans, white, 254, colored, 99; soldiers, 98. Total number during the year, 3,349. Annual appropriations amount to \$390,000, for two years, \$780,000, special for liquidating indebtedness, \$33,766.95, special for improvements, \$8,500; total for biennial term, \$822,266.95. No private charitable institutions are subsidized with the exception of \$10,000 annually to the Oxford Orphanage for whites, and \$5,000 to the colored. These institutions are inspected by the Board of Charities. A \$100,000 building for women, and a \$6,000 cottage for men have been completed and occupied at the Morganton Hospital. These buildings accommodate 270. Dr. Murphy says that "the happy results in the colony have been far beyond the most sanguine expectation; men hitherto in profound melancholia, occupy them-

selves and are correspondingly happier." The Raleigh Hospital has been connected with the city waterworks, thus providing an abundant supply of pure water. A heating apparatus installed in the Department for the Dangerous Insane, remodeling of an old residence, concrete floor and machinery in laundry of the Deaf and Dumb School, erection of covered way between buildings, etc., at the blind institution, and at the Soldiers' Home the remodeling of the dining hall and beautifying the grounds. The larger boys at the Deaf and Dumb School have an athletic association and have ball contests with other schools. Typewriting has been added to the curriculum of the blind.

The population of the state's prison is steadily decreasing. Number remaining December 1st, 1903, 714. This decrease is the result of the detention of criminals in the several counties where they have been convicted, and where their labor is utilized in the improvement of the public roads. There are twenty-five convict-camps and neighboring counties can send their convicts to nearby camps. Prisoners from counties not maintaining camps, life, long term men, the women and the weak are sent to the Central Prison. These are again winnowed, the strong sent out on railroad building contracts, some to the State Farm at Halifax, those remaining make brick and shoes and the women serve in laundry and sewing room. The prison officials exercise no power over the county camps, but all convicts sent out on contract work from the penitentiary when in these camps are in the sole care and under the exclusive supervision of state officers. The State's Prison is self-supporting, has recently paid \$61,000 of bonded debt and at the end of the fiscal year had a comfortable balance on hand.

There is no classification of prisoners in the county camp, their jail. Felons, misdemeanants, vagrants, the man who fails to pay a fine, alas! sometimes the insane and children often are confined indiscriminately. A number of new jails have been erected, but what is true of other states is true of North Carolina, namely, the jail system needs revolutionizing, they are most emphatically "schools of crime." The only classification is the separation of the sexes and of the races. The law of the state requires the former, and a higher law, the preservation of race integrity and purity, dictates the latter. Of the 714 criminals,

567 are negroes. Farm work is the natural life of the negro, and he is content with his task if the sun but shines upon him. The race question enters into, hampers and complicates experiments in philanthropic work in the South. Totally different, what is good and proper for the one race is often manifestly wrong for the other. At best the negro is but a tractable child and weak, needing care, and above all, control. The indeterminate sentence and parole, encouraging, bracing to the white delinquent, would probably meet with far less success with that unstable race.

In the Homes for the Aged and Infirm 1,640 were maintained at a per annum cost of \$95,884.64; receiving outdoor relief, 4,153, cost \$89,724.66; total expenditure for the poor, \$185,609.30. This does not include keepers' or physicians' salaries.

Of the private institutions, Broadoaks Sanatorium, Morganton, is licensed by the Board of Charities. Dr. Isaac M. Taylor, formerly assistant physician at the Morganton Hospital, is superintendent. This institution for nervous and mental diseases has made many improvements, and is growing in popularity and patronage. A number of patients are received from other states. The picturesque mountain scenery and unsurpassed climate conduce no little to the restoration of the invalid. Twenty-one private and municipal hospitals and sanitariums have made voluntary reports to the Board. Twelve of these, some with municipal aid, care for the sick and injured poor. A \$10,000 addition to the James Walker Memorial Hospital at Wilmington, and the construction of a \$100,000 building in Greensboro under the auspices of the Roman Catholics are the most extensive improvements, while all are increasing their equipment. Private benevolence supports near a thousand children in the orphanages exclusive of those receiving state aid. Present in all December 1, 1903, 1,171. Three industrial buildings have been erected at Oxford, handsome brick structures, at the Methodist and Baptist orphanages, and all are alive and progressive. The Christian Church of North Carolina has decided to establish an Orphans' Home in this state. The North Carolina Children's Home Society was incorporated on September 10, 1903, Mr. Wm. B. Streeter, late of Indiana, superintendent. It has begun operations, with bright prospects and bids fair to be a useful institution.

Charity is organizing on a practical basis in our cities. In Raleigh, Wilmington, Durham, Goldsboro, the Associated Charities investigate and relieve cases of destitution. The Raleigh Association, organized June, 1903, has been very successful. One happy augury is the interest aroused in the local county institutions. We have no large cities, no crowded tenements. Our towns abound in beautiful trees and flowers, and the poorest have access to shady woods and lanes. The office of the Board of Charities has been installed in the capital. The meetings are held quarterly. It is possible that a State Conference of Charities may soon be organized. The hand is on the plough, and there must be no backward turning.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

A. Group of Delinquents.

Class 1. Criminals: In state prisons, 714. In state reformatory, no reformatory. In jails at time of report, 562. These reports incomplete.

Class 2. Misdemeanants: In workhouses, 25 convict camps. No proper classification. Both misdemeanants and convicts.

Class 3. Juvenile Delinquents. No. juvenile reformatories.

B. Group of Destitutes.

Class 1. The Indoor Poor: County Homes for the Aged and Infirm, 1,575.

Class 2. The Outdoor Poor: Receiving relief, 4,053, cost, \$89,724.66.

Class 3. The Sick and Injured Poor: In private hospitals, in public hospitals, during the year, 2,103. (Incomplete.)

C. Group of Defectives.

Class 1. The Blind: In state institutions, 190 white; 185 colored blind and deaf.

Class 2. The Deaf: In state institutions, 238.

Class 3. The Feeble-Minded: In state school, children, no home; adults, in almshouses, 64. (Incomplete.)

Class 4. The Insane: In the three state hospitals, white 1,344; colored, 507. Total, 1,851. In almshouses, 192. Jails, 25. (Incomplete.) Children in orphanages, private and two receiving state aid, November 1, 1903, 1,171.

NORTH DAKOTA.

FRANK D. HALL, FARGO, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

North Dakota State Penitentiary. There were on May 26, 1904, 151 males and 2 females in the State Penitentiary at Bismarck. Although the convict population is small as compared with other states, the North Dakota Penitentiary is in many respects a model institution. The installation of a twine plant in 1900 helped to settle the convict labor question in this state, and a large portion of the convicts are employed in this plant.

There is no State reformatory for adults, and time has been too brief to get statistics of criminals in the jails of the state. There are no workhouses in North Dakota.

North Dakota State Reform Schools. Just a year ago the new Reform School was opened to receive juvenile delinquents, and 21 boys and 3 girls were transferred from the South Dakota institution at Plankinton, where they had been boarded by North Dakota, to our own school at Mandan. A modest building costing about \$20,000, and with a capacity of fifty inmates was erected in a handsome location along the Heart river, about a mile from the city. There have since been received from the courts 21 boys and 1 girl. Six boys have been released on parole, leaving in the school May 24, 1904, 36 boys and 4 girls. As yet there has been no attempt at manual training, except in improving the grounds and building, but arrangements are being made for a department of manual training in the near future. All children attend school about ten months in the year, one-half of the school day. As North Dakota institutions report

only biennially, there will be no report from this institution till the close of the present fiscal year. J. W. Brown is the efficient superintendent in charge.

There are at present in the State Hospital for the Insane at Jamestown (only 1 institution in the state) 470 patients; number of male and female not given. Practically all the insane in the state are in the state hospital. There are no private hospitals for insane in North Dakota.

State Institution for the Feeble Minded. A finely equipped institution for this class was opened at Grafton, May 1st, with Dr. L. B. Baldwin as superintendent. It has a capacity of about 150. The present population is males 28; females 21. This class having been formerly committed to the insane institution for lack of better facilities.

The state has as yet no institution for the blind, but a site has been purchased at Bathgate for \$15,000, and the next legislature will probably make appropriation for a suitable building. Cannot give number of blind in the state.

A handsome addition has been made to the State School for the Deaf at Devils Lake, and the school is well equipped and has a competent corps of instructors under the superintendence of D. F. Bangs. There are 34 boys and 30 girls. They print the North Dakota Banner, a neat paper in the interests of the work.

Have no exact data at hand as to inmates of almshouses, but am confident the total for the state will come inside 100, as most of the dependent poor are "farmed out" or cared for in their homes by the several counties.

The North Dakota Children's Home Society has received and cared for 542 children from its organization twelve years ago. Is a branch of the National Children's Home Society, and has equipment worth \$15,000. It has on hand May 28, 1904, 12 boys and 5 girls; total 17. Its work is to place children in family homes as soon as practicable after they are brought to the Receiving Home at Fargo. There are now under the supervision of the Society about 300 children. It received 56 children during year ending April 30, 1904. Children of school age are sent to

the public schools while waiting placement. The state has no institution of the kind for placing children in homes, and this Society enjoys the confidence of the whole people.

The Catholic population support St. John's Catholic Orphanage at Fargo, and have about 75 orphans in their care and instruction. They practice placing children in Catholic families when possible. They expect to make valuable improvements on their property this year.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

A. Group of Delinquents.

Class 1. Criminals: In state prisons, May 26, 1904, 151 males, 2 females. In state reformatory (none in state.)

Class 2. Misdemeanants: In workhouses (number of workhouses) none.

Class 3. Juvenile Delinquents: In juvenile reformatories, boys 36; girls 4.

B. Group of Destitutes.

Class 1. The Indoor Poor: In almshouses, 100. (?) In homes for the aged (none in state.)

Class 2. The Outdoor Poor: Receiving relief. No statistics.

Class 3. The Sick and Injured Poor: No data at hand.

C. Group of Defectives.

Class 1. The Blind: In state institutions, none.

Class 2. The Deaf: In state institutions, 64.

Class 3. The Feeble Minded: In the state school, about 150. In almshouses, none.

Class 4. The Insane: In the state hospital, 470. In almshouses, none.

OHIO.

H. H. SHIRER, COLUMBUS, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

This state has made some advance in securing legislation of an important character at the recent bi-ennial session of the General Assembly. The increasing demands of seventeen large state institutions in a growing commonwealth make it difficult to secure those additional equipments and institutions which seem to be necessary.

The act passed four years ago, prohibiting the receiving and keeping of insane and epileptic persons in county infirmaries (almshouses) has made it necessary to enlarge the seven state hospitals. By the close of this year most of the insane requiring state care will be in state institutions. The increasing number of commitments, especially from the large cities has overcrowded these hospitals. Comparing the number of persons committed for treatment of insanity with the population, it seems reasonable to assert that insanity is on the increase in Ohio.

The General Assembly provided for the appointment of a commission to select and purchase a site of not less than three hundred and fifty acres for the treatment of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis. To effect this an appropriation of \$35,000 was made.

The care of the Home for army nurses, wives and widows of soldiers and sailors, located at Madison, formerly in charge of the Women's Relief Corps, has been assumed by the state, and hereafter will be managed by a Board of Trustees, and conducted as other state institutions.

Two years ago an act was passed authorizing Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) to create a Juvenile Court. The experience in that locality was so satisfactory that an effort was made to secure the enactment of a law to provide for such courts in all counties. There was much opposition to this plea, but provision was made for their establishment in the counties in which Columbus, Dayton, Cincinnati and Toledo are located. It is hoped that greater expansion will occur in the future.

The law granting relief to indigent blind was amended so as to require a residence in the state for five years immediately preceding application and one year in the county, and to transfer the authority to grant relief from the township trustees to the probate judge of the county. The allowance under this act is not more than \$25.00 per quarter.

As noted in last report the Governor by authority of the General Assembly appointed "a commission to report on feasibility and desirability of the state caring for, treating and educating crippled and deformed children." The members of the commission after thorough investigation into the conditions existing in this state found such a large number of crippled children that they unanimously recommended: "Such an institution is *necessary, desirable and feasible*; it should be founded on broad lines; it should provide the best surgical and medical skill, with hospital facilities and mental and manual instruction adapted to the requirements of these children; it should be located near a large industrial center with facilities for expert medical services and mechanical works; it should have not less than fifty (50) acres of land; to accomplish this, we recommend an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000.00)." No action was taken by the legislature but the friends of this project believe that the recommendations of this commission will soon receive favorable consideration.

Other laws secured were: Parole of inmates of Boys' Industrial School and City Workhouses; changing the age of discharge of inmates from Girls' Industrial Home from eighteen to twenty-one; permitting the appointment of matrons in county jails; the prohibition of marriage of habitual drunkards and persons who are known to be imbecile, insane or epileptic.

Bills were introduced in the General Assembly to create a State Board of Control for all state institutions and to abolish contract labor of all forms in state and municipal penal institutions. There was not sufficient public interest in their behalf to secure any favorable support.

The associated charities organizations in the large cities are becoming stronger from year to year and are being recognized as potent factors in meeting the many problems now arising in

these rapidly congested centers. Women's Clubs and other societies have endeavored to provide public play-grounds, gardens, etc., for children during the vacation periods as fully as means at their disposal and the co-operation of public officials would warrant.

This report would not be complete without reference to the splendid work of the Ohio Humane Society, especially in the larger cities. Through the increasing activity of the officers of this Society during 1903, over 500 parents have been compelled to support their children and about \$50,000 was paid by them through the Society for their support. Non-support of children, legitimate or illegitimate, is now a felony. Several fathers are now in the state prison because of persistent refusal and neglect to care for their children.

The thirteenth annual State Conference was held at Akron last October and was well attended. The next Conference will be held in Columbus. Rev. W. S. Eagleson, Superintendent of Columbus Associated Charities, is President.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

Persons in Public Institutions, November 15, 1903.

A. Group of Delinquents.

Class 1. Criminals: In State Prison, 1,467. In State Reformatory, 562. In Jails, 731; total, 2,760.

Class 2. Misdemeanants: In 8 workhouses, 1,247.

Class 3. Juvenile Delinquents: In Boys' Industrial School, 855. In Girls' Industrial Home, 301. In Cincinnati House of Refuge and Cleveland Boys' Farm, 491; total, 2,894.

B. Group of Destitutes.

Class 1. The Indoor Poor: In Infirmaries, 8,044.

Class 2. The Outdoor Poor: Receiving relief during the year, 47,210.

Class 3. The Sick and Injured Poor: In Public Hospitals, no information. In Private Hospitals, no information.

C. Group of Defectives.

Class 1. The Blind: In State Institutions, 304. In Infirmaries, 180.

Class 2. The Deaf: In State Institutions, 514. In Infirmaries, none.

Class 3. The Feeble-minded: In State Institutions, 1,127. In Infirmaries, 637.

Class 4. The Insane: In State Institutions, 8,959. In Infirmaries, 513.

Class 5. The Epileptic: In State Institutions, 929. In Infirmaries, 236.

OREGON.

W. R. WALPOLE, PORTLAND, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

There has been no session of the legislature since last report.

Some progress has been made in charitable and correctional lines.

The principal event has been the meeting of the State Conference of Charities and Correction held in Portland, February 18 and 19, 1904, which adopted resolutions as follows, viz.:

1. Recommending the introduction of a bill at the next session of the Legislature, creating a State Board of Control — non-partisan in its membership, advisory and supervisory in its powers, and composed of both men and women.

2. Special legislation for the benefit of the delinquent youth of the state, amending the laws so as to include the special features of the Colorado Juvenile Court law.

3. Instructing the Executive Committee of this conference to make an effort to secure provision for building five cottages as additions to the Insane Asylum, for the purpose of a better classification of the inmates and affording more appropriate treatment and employment for them. Also providing that patients be transported to the asylum under care of asylum attendants.

4. Recommending to the Board of Control of the State Reform School, that, on paroling a boy to his home he be required

to report at stated intervals to some authorized person or society in his vicinity, who shall be responsible for the fulfillment of the requirements of the parole on the part of the boy.

5. Instructing the Executive Committee to prepare a bill amending the laws concerning wife desertion, making it a penal offense. Also recommending that our governor co-operate with governors of other states in placing it in the class of extradition crimes.

State Institutions are under the supervision of a board of four state officers, viz.: The governor, secretary of state, treasurer and superintendent of public instruction. There is a separate Board of Control for each institution, consisting of three of these officials, the governor being chairman of every Board.

Public relief is given by the county authorities throughout the state under the usual limitations of such work, except in that portion of this (Multnomah) county occupied by the city of Portland, in which the City Board of Charities, a society supported by subscription takes care of the out-door relief which was formerly done by the county, and looked to by citizens generally as the main factor in such work. Chronic cases including the sick and helpless are taken care of at the county hospital and poor farm.

The Boys' and Girls' Aid Society of Oregon is the principal child saving agency in this state and is instrumental in placing in homes about three hundred children a year.

The last report shows a total of four hundred and nineteen during 1903. A large number of juvenile delinquents are under the supervision of the Society on the parole system.

The Oregon Prisoners' Aid Society affords aid and encouragement to discharged prisoners by its agent, who visits the penitentiary and the Reform School, makes the acquaintance of prisoners, procures necessary aid on their release and directs them to employment. The City Board of Charities has worked along the same lines, except in visiting prisoners for fifteen years past.

The Portland Free Baths, affording facilities for bathing to all who apply will be opened for the season this month. The work is conducted by a Society which secures funds by subscription.

Present needs of Oregon:

1. A State Board of Charities and Correction to secure better supervision of State Institutions.
2. Cottage system of caring for the insane and better facilities for care of the feeble-minded.
3. Workhouses for delinquents and vicious drunkards and wife beaters.
4. Law providing penalties for delinquent parents.
5. Law against wife desertion providing penalty for delinquent husbands.
6. Provision for care of delinquent girls.
7. To secure the next session of the National Conference of Charities and Correction in 1905 for the city of Portland, to help us in our time of need.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

A. Group of Delinquents.

Class 1. Criminals: In state prison, 327. In state reformatory, none. In jails, 200.

Class 2. Misdemeanants: In workhouses, none.

Class 3. Juvenile Delinquents: In Reform School, boys, 95, girls, none.

B. Group of Destitutes.

Class 1. The Indoor Poor: In almshouses, 230. In homes for the aged, 40.

Class 2. The Outdoor Poor: Receiving relief, 1,542.

C. Group of Defectives.

Class 1. The Blind: In state institutions, 26.

Class 2. The Deaf: In state institutions, 65.

Class 3. The Feeble-minded: No statistics.

Class 4. The Insane: In state hospital, 1,336.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

EDW. N. JOYNER, D. D., COLUMBIA, STATE CORRESPONDING
SECRETARY.

I regret to report that there is almost literally nothing to report, in the lines of charitable or correctional work in South Carolina during the past year. I might repeat the reports from the different religious and state institutions, but a pretty full account was given last year, and they do not vary much. Nothing new has been undertaken by the state in its legislation, of a character coming under the Conference's purview. The child-labor enactment of the year previous, which was on a "sliding scale," included in its protection, the first of April, children under eleven years, and another year will reach up to twelve.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

W. B. SHERRARD, SIOUX FALLS, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

South Dakota has made no advance the past year in the domain of charities and corrections, except to make liberal appropriations for the enlargement of the various state institutions.

The rapidly increasing population of the state makes this necessary. The insane asylum is spending \$100,000 this year. The school for feeble-minded, \$40,000. School for the blind, \$10,000; besides an additional cell house for the penitentiary, the work for which is done by the convicts. A noteworthy improvement in the business capacity of the Board of charities is evident.

They are now paid salaries commensurate with their responsibilities.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

A. Group of Delinquents.

Class 1. Criminals: In state prison, 190. In state reformatory, have none. In jails, 25 (estimated).

Class 2. Misdemeanants: In workhouses (number of workhouses), have none.

Class 3. Juvenile Delinquents: In juvenile reformatories, boys, 60; girls, 11.

B. Group of Destitutes.

Class 1. The Indoor Poor: In almshouses 50 (estimated). In homes for the aged, have none.

Class 2. The Outdoor Poor: Receiving relief, 50 (estimated).

C. Group of Defectives.

Class 1. The Blind: In state institution, 41. In almshouses, none.

Class 2. The Deaf: In state institution, 45. In almshouses, none.

Class 3. The Feeble-minded: In the state school, children, 60; adults, 5; in almshouses, none.

Class 4. The Insane: In the state hospital, 580. In almshouses, none.

TEXAS.

REV. R. C. BUCKNER, D. D., LL. D., DALLAS, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Since last report considerable progress has been made on the lines of legislation, the growth of convictions and sentiment, and practical work for the benefit of criminal, afflicted and dependent classes.

Child Labor. — The legislature of 1903 enacted a law regulating the employment of children in factories, mills, mines, etc., and affixing wholesome penalties. No child under twelve years of age may be thus employed. No child shall be so employed between twelve and fourteen who cannot read and write in the English language, except that such child may be employed only between the hours of 6 A. M. and 6 P. M., provided the child has a widowed mother or parent incapacitated to support it, or to earn a living without the labor of the child. No child under sixteen may be employed about any mine, distillery or brewery under any consideration. At the same session of the legislature a bill was passed requiring and providing for the equipment of a

Pasteur Hospital for the treatment of hydrophobia as an annex to the Lunatic Asylum at Austin.

Epileptics.— Previous legislation has culminated in building an Epileptic Colony, opened a few months since at Abilene. The buildings are modern in every respect, sufficient in size and number for present purposes, located, furnished and conducted with an eye to the comfort, health and recovery of the inmates. The property is valued at \$250,000, and there are now 175 inmates.

Feeble Minded.— The last legislature attempted an appropriation to establish "a Home for Idiots," but failed. The sentiment grows, and it is believed that at the next session a Home School for the Feeble Minded will be provided for. At present a noble lady in the capital city (Austin) is conducting such an institution at her own charge.

It is not to the credit of our state that as it is now feeble minded children are sent to distant places, put on county poor farms, or entirely neglected, so far as the state is concerned, or any public effort.

Alms-houses.— There is not in Texas an almshouse, so-called, but most of the populous counties have what they call poor farms, where the homeless and dependent poor are kept for longer or shorter periods; also prisoners, for short sentences, on account of minor offences. Failure has attended reasonable efforts to obtain total statistics from these, as also from county jails, with any degree of accuracy.

Rescue Homes.— Quite a number of these under various names, and different regulations are in existence in this state, and the number and efficiency are both on the increase, but again statistics have not been obtainable.

Needed Legislation.— The most crying necessity for legislation for the protection and betterment of many families in Texas, and of society itself, comes from the alarming increase of divorces and desertion. For trivial causes divorces are frequent, also desertions, leaving widow and children without the means of support. At the bottom of much of this is the drink habit. The saloon has not yet been suppressed; however, prohibition now prevails over very many counties in Texas, and the outlook is encouraging.

Juvenile Courts are much needed, also the indeterminate sentence, neither of which has been given much attention and no legislation.

Discharged Prisoners.— There is no active organization of any kind looking after the betterment of prisoners and the welfare of convicts, neither during their confinement nor after their release, further than the fact that chaplains are employed, and Christian men and women do much earnest work for their benefit.

Orphanages have multiplied up to the number of thirty and most of them do considerable work in placing children with private families. Some of them are industrial and literary school homes. There is also a special agency in the state for placing homeless children in childless homes. Provisions for this class of children are equal to present necessities.

Homes for aged persons exist in several Texas cities, but proper statistics have not been furnished this secretary.

Charity Organizations exist in the principal cities and do much relief work in a systematic way.

No state supervision has been provided except for institutions supported and controlled by the State, but under the ordinary regulations of law, and active officials, where cases of cruelty or neglect have occurred, wholesome legal interference and corrective measures have been resorted to with good results.

Hospitals and Sanitariums are well conducted and are increasing in number. Since last report the Baptist Memorial Hospital has originated in the city of Dallas and is doing good work. Its constitution provides that there shall be no preference given to any on account of religious sects, or schools of medicine and surgery, and that each patient shall be free not only to choose his own physician or surgeon, but his own spiritual advisor as well.

The statistics herewith submitted are far from completeness and accuracy, but nothing better can now be given. Where the figures are not official they are marked "estimated."

Group of Delinquents.

Class 1. Criminals: In state prisons, April 1, 1904, 3,961,

Of this number 44 are on the State Wynn farm, a special place of confinement for convict consumptives.

State reformatory for boys (estimated) 175.

Group of Defectives.

Class 1. The Blind: In state institutions, 185.

Class 2. Deaf: In state institutions, 440.

Class 3. Deaf, Dumb and Blind: In state institutions, for negroes, 81.

Class 4. Insane: Three asylums, total inmates, 3,219.

Class 5. Old Soldiers' Home: (Confederate), 315.

UTAH.

GRACE M. PADDOCK, SALT LAKE CITY, STATE CORRESPONDING
SECRETARY.

In the State of Utah there are only two towns of any size, Salt Lake and Ogden, having a population of about sixty and sixteen thousand respectively, so, of course, the progress made in states containing many large cities would not be expected. Among present needs unprovided for, I would mention special provision for the feeble minded. This class are now sent either to the state insane asylum or county infirmary. Utah has no juvenile courts. Juvenile offenders are sentenced in the same courts as older criminals. A system of parole laws is observed here. Inmates of the state prison and state industrial school are released on good conduct paroles, and are subject to be sent back on breaking parole. In care of the deaf, dumb and blind Utah ranks very well. It maintains an excellent school for these classes where domestic science and many branches of manual training are taught in addition to ordinary school work. The insane are also well provided for. Since last report some new societies and institutions have been organized. Mrs. Judge, a wealthy Salt Lake woman, made a large donation for a home for aged and decrepit miners, a fine building for this purpose has been erected; this institution will be in part charitable. The Home Finding Asso-

ciation has opened a nursery and is doing some good work. The Y. M. C. A. is erecting a fine building for its work, which will, of course, be of great service in an educative and corrective way. I enclose the following statistics from the latest reports of the institutions named:

A. Group of Delinquents.

Class 1. Criminals: In state prisons. Number of inmates confined in state-prison December 31, 1902, 142. Discharged during 1902, 104. Daily average during 1902, 136 35/100. Total number of pardons, commutations and paroles granted in the year 1902, 39. (Class 3. Juvenile Delinquents.) Total number confined in the state industrial school for juvenile delinquents on December 31, 1902, 68. Total number on parole December 31, 1902, 143.

C. Group of Defectives.

Class 1. The Blind: In state institutions. Total number of inmates in state school for the blind on December 31, 1902, 14.

Class 2. The Deaf: In state institution. Total number of inmates in state school for deaf on December 31, 1902, 69.

Class 4. The Insane: In state institutions. Number of inmates confined in state insane asylum on November 30, 1901, 318.

VERMONT.

J. EDWARD WRIGHT, MONTPELIER, STATE CORRESPONDING
SECRETARY.

There has been no session of our legislature within twelve months. The number of prisoners committed to the House of Correction during the year ending May 1, 1904, was substantially equal to the number committed during the two preceding years. The increase is attributed by the superintendent almost entirely to license as it has existed in many towns under our present local option law.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

A. Group of Delinquents.

Class 1. Criminals:—In state prison (May 19), 254. The average number now. In jails (May 19-24), about 80. Partly estimated.

Class 2. Misdemeanants:—In house of correction (May 18), 163.

Class 3. Juvenile Delinquents:—In Industrial School (May 19), 113 boys, 23 girls.

B. Group of Destitutes.

Class 1. No statistics.

Class 2. No statistics.

Class 3. The Sick and Injured Poor:—In Soldiers' Home (May 20), 89.

C. Group of Defectives.

Class 4. The Insane:—In the State Hospital (May 18), 519. In the Brattleboro Retreat, at the charge of the state, 250. No statistics of the number in alms houses. There are in the Brattleboro Retreat about 130 private patients.

A small appropriation is made by the state for the education of the blind, deaf and dumb and feeble minded, in good institutions in other states.

Our indoor poor are cared for partly in "Homes for the Aged," (which are increasing in number), and more extensively in alms houses sustained by the several towns. Many are "boarded out." Two new hospitals are projected. Two more cities have adopted curfew ordinances.

VIRGINIA.

WM. F. DREWRY, M. D., PETERSBURG, STATE CORRESPONDING
SECRETARY.

Practically all the insane of the state are provided for in the state hospitals. There is in the state one private sanitarium

for insane and inebriate patients. This institution, recently established, is of a high order.

The legislature has dealt with comparative liberality in providing for the insane, appropriating sufficient amounts for maintenance as well as for the immediate accommodation of practically all the indigent insane. To meet the constantly growing demands, additional buildings will be constructed at the hospital for the colored insane at Petersburg and additional improvements will be made at all the hospitals during the summer. To facilitate the employment of patients, well equipped workshops will be constructed at two of the hospitals. Separate provisions in canvas tents has been made at the hospital for the colored insane, for the tuberculous insane of that institution. A farm colony for the care of some of the quiet patients at this institution has also been put in operation. The above consists simply of a frame house and a few necessary out-buildings. Here the patients live a quiet, home-like life, there being little in the surroundings suggestive of an asylum. The state appropriated this year \$373,000 for the support of the insane, and \$46,600 for additional buildings and permanent improvements; total, \$419,600. The hospital at Williamsburg was the first established in this country—in 1773. Our state is noted also as having the first asylum on the continent exclusively for the colored insane.

Efforts were made for the establishment of a public sanitarium for consumptives; also a more satisfactory law regulating child labor. These two subjects are attracting considerable interest.

Civic improvements in the cities is attracting more attention than formerly. In the capital city interest is especially noticeable. The matter of play-grounds in the cities for children has been receiving considerable attention. The first play-ground has just been opened in Richmond. Throughout the state there has been a more or less awakening of interest in charity and reformatory work. Better organization is in evidence.

The State Conference of Charities and Correction held its fourth annual meeting recently—a most successful session. The

success of this organization has been gradual and the work already accomplished, at least in an educational way, is gratifying.

Most needed in Virginia is a colony for epileptics, an institution for the feeble-minded, a sanitarium for indigent consumptives and a State Board of Charities.

An appeal was made to the legislature, without success, for a state school for colored deaf and blind. Near the historic city of Petersburg was established by the Bollings, in 1812, the first school in America for the deaf.

Last year 117 prisoners were paroled from the penitentiary. Nearly 1,000 prisoners are employed at shoemaking. A new addition to the penitentiary, built on modern plans, will soon be complete.

The Virginia Manual Labor School (colored) has a farm of 1,800 acres. This and the State Industrial School for white boys are under the control respectively of the Prison Association and the Negro Reformatory Association and are well conducted and progressive.

A home for aged confederate soldiers and one for needy confederate women are partly supported by the State. There are several homes for the aged, supported and conducted by private charity, or religious organizations, etc. Conspicuous among these is the National Elks' Home at Bedford City. A committee of the State Conference of Charities and Correction has collected data regarding jails and almshouses which demonstrate the need of improvement in many.

NEW LEGISLATION.

The General Assembly last year passed an act providing for the commitment to private hospitals or sanatoria, of inebriates or persons addicted to opium or other drug habit; also a law making it a misdemeanor to desert without just cause, or wilfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or minor children in destitute or necessitous circumstances,—the court having discretionary powers regarding punishment,—that is, imprisonment in jail not exceeding one year,—requiring the defendant to pay a certain sum

weekly or monthly for the space of one year, to the wife or to the custodian of the minors, etc.

A law was also passed providing that any minor charged with, or convicted of crime, being a vagrant, or a disorderly person, or incorrigible, shall, in the discretion of the court, judge or justice, with the consent of the Prison Association of Virginia, direct that said minor be committed to the custody and control of said Prison Association; provided, however, that no minor shall be thus committed *before* conviction, without the consent of the parent or legal guardian of said minor. A minor may thus be committed, on the indeterminate period plan, to the custody of the Prison Association, until up to the time he is eighteen years old. A bill was also passed empowering city or county authorities, to establish temporary hospitals for the reception of persons having any contagious or infectious disease dangerous to the public health.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

A. Group of Delinquents.

Class 1 — Criminals: In state penitentiary, 1,752; white men, 198; white women, 2; colored men, 1,003; colored women, 549.

On state farm (annex to penitentiary), white men, 60; colored men, 155; and 62 colored male prisoners work on public roads.

Class 2 — Misdemeanants in workhouses none; in jails, no statistics available.

Class 3 — Juvenile Delinquents: In state industrial school, during the year, 320; remaining December 1, 1903, 134; in Manual labor school (colored), 235, of whom the state supports 100.

B. Group of Destitutes.

No statistics available.

C. Group of Defectives.

Classes 1 and 2 — Deaf and Blind: In the Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind (for white boys and girls), no statistics given.

Class 3 — Feeble-minded: No provision by the state; there are two private schools. Estimated number of feeble-minded (excluding idiots) in the state, more than 1,000.

Class 4 — The Insane: In three state hospitals for white, 2,160; in state hospital for colored, 1,166; number in almshouses insignificant.

WASHINGTON.

AUSTIN E. GRIFFITHS, SEATTLE, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

New legislation:

A new law providing for the protection of orphan, homeless, neglected or abused children and conferring power upon judges of the superior court, the county commissioners and the charitable societies to receive, control and dispose of the same.

An act providing for compulsory attendance of children in school between the age of 8 and 15 years.

An act to prevent the spread of contagious diseases.

An act to enable school boards in cities having a population of 50,000 or more to establish parental or truant schools.

An act fixing the penalty for persons convicted a second and third time of felony, and providing a mode of procedure in such cases.

An act prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within 2,000 feet of any normal school, agricultural college, reform school or state school for defective youth.

An act relating to husbands who connive at the prostitution of their wives, and persons who live off the earnings of prostitutes, and declaring the violation of the act a felony.

An act to regulate the employment of child labor and forbidding the employment of females under the age of 18 years as public messengers.

An act providing for the employment of convicts in pressing or handling rocks or other materials for roads or streets.

Proposed legislation:

The establishment of a juvenile court and probation officer.
Family desertion law.

New institutions organized, etc.:

First Washington State Conference of Charities and Correction held in Seattle several months ago.

Charity Endorsement Committee established several months ago, following the example of San Francisco.

Enlargement of the powers of the Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Seattle.

The establishment of twenty-one or more local improvement clubs in Seattle.

The enlargement of the Seamen's Bethel in Seattle.

The Samuel and Jessie Kenney Presbyterian Home, a corporation, established to build homes for indigent worthy old people over the age of sixty years.

Agitation for the abatement of the smoke nuisance.

Prohibition of street mendicancy in Seattle.

Tent colony for tuberculosis patients in connection with the city hospital.

Needs unprovided for:

Parole law.

Indeterminate sentence law.

Reformatory for men.

More efficient supervision of county and municipal charitable and correctional institutions.

More efficient supervision of public and private philanthropy.

The relief of the poor in their homes is at present inadequate throughout the state.

There is comparatively little private organized relief in this state except in the cities of Seattle and Tacoma.

There is no care or encouragement of prisoners upon release from prison in this state.

There are two child placing institutions and two children's home societies in this state.

Very little attention has yet been given in this state to improvements as regards tenements, public baths or play grounds.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

A. Group of Delinquents.

Class 1. Criminals:—In state prison, 600. In state reformatory, none. In jails (misdemeanants and criminals), 355.

Class 2. Misdemeanants:—In workhouses (none in the State).

Class 2. Juvenile Delinquents:—In reform school, boys, 131; girls, 20.

B. Group of Destitutes.

Class 1. The Indoor Poor:—In alms houses, 248. In homes for the aged (including State Soldiers' Home), 371.

Class 2. The Outdoor Poor:—Receiving relief, not known.

Class 3. The Sick and Injured Poor:—In public hospitals, 329. In private hospitals, 171.

C. Group of Defectives.

Class 1. The Blind:—In state institutions, 14. In alms houses, 21.

Class 2. The Deaf:—In state institution, 93. In alms houses, 3.

Class 3. The Feeble Minded:—In state institution, children, 44; adults, 0. In alms houses, 9.

Class 4. The Insane:—In state hospitals (2), 1,293. In alms houses, 9.

Figures represent those remaining in institutions April 15, 1904.

WEST VIRGINIA.

MRS. N. R. C. MORROW, FAIRMONT, STATE CORRESPONDING
SECRETARY.

The Legislature of West Virginia not having been in session the past winter no legislation pertaining to the work of Charities and Correction has been enacted since the last report. A law was enacted a year ago concerning family deserters. We have no juvenile court. The Humane Society is the most active

public or state society in looking after destitute children, although the Children's Home Society does much of that kind of work. There are in every town and city private charities, but there is no systematic method of looking after the needy in their homes.

I know of no agency for looking after those released from prison.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

A. Group of Delinquents.

Class 1. Criminals: In state prison, 1,043.

Class 2. Misdemeanants: No statistics.

Class 3. Juvenile Delinquents: In juvenile reformatories — boys, 256, girls, 46.

C. Group of Defectives.

Class 1 — The Blind: In state institutions, 53.

Class 2 — The Deaf: In state institutions, 155.

Class 3 — The Feeble-minded: In the West Virginia asylum, idiots and imbeciles, 114; epileptics (sane and insane), 163; insane (not epileptics), 18; incurable defectives (crippled and blind), 16.

Class 4 — The Insane: In the two state hospitals, 1,400.

CANADA.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

REV. HUNTER BOYD, WAWEIG, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

I desire to record my gratitude for the ready response given to inquiries for advice and assistance from several members of your standing committees and corresponding secretaries. Many of our influential citizens are of the opinion we ought to have a Provincial organization and when that result is achieved we shall doubtless have more points of contact with other states and provinces. We certainly need some new legislation to enable us to deal effectively with the needs of the province, e. g., a Children's Protective Act.

Our institutions remain as previously reported, except that a new school for deaf and dumb is to be established and a children's ward has been added to the general hospital in St. John. The number of occupants in the almshouse, the Protestant and Catholic Orphan Asylums, and the Protestant and Catholic Rescue Homes is about the same. There are many who feel it to be imperative that a specialist should be appointed for the superintendence of our Hospital for the Insane instead of a general practitioner, as heretofore.

Regarding state supervision of public and private institutions, I think it might now be safely said that the governing powers are beginning to recognize the need of this to a greater extent than in the past.

Beginning last year, the jail prisoners have been set at work in the park. Although the moral effect of publicly working convicts may be questionable, its physical effects on the men have been highly beneficial.

Good work has been done by the Salvation Army, and in St. John they have secured suitable premises for a valuable extension of their operations.

Useful service is also rendered by the members of the Hebrew congregation in St. John to their co-religionists who are in need.

The Associated Charities of St. John is doing excellent work for the city charities, one of its most useful features being in securing work for the unemployed, not only in the city, but in the surrounding counties. Excellent co-operation is enjoyed with the various relief organizations and churches of all denominations. The society is this year sending its secretary as a delegate to the National Conference at Portland.

ONTARIO.

▲. M. ROSEBRUGH, M. D., TORONTO, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The Ontario Government is erecting an institution at Woodstock to be devoted to the care of epileptics, which will be ready for occupation this summer. It is being built on the cottage system and will consist for the present of three cottages, ac-

commodating about 100 patients. Additional cottages will be added as necessity requires.

In the Asylum for the Feeble Minded at Orillia there are at present 700 patients, with accommodation for, say, 150 more. A new wing which is being added to the building will be completed this summer and will increase the accommodation to such an extent that about one thousand can be taken care of in the institution.

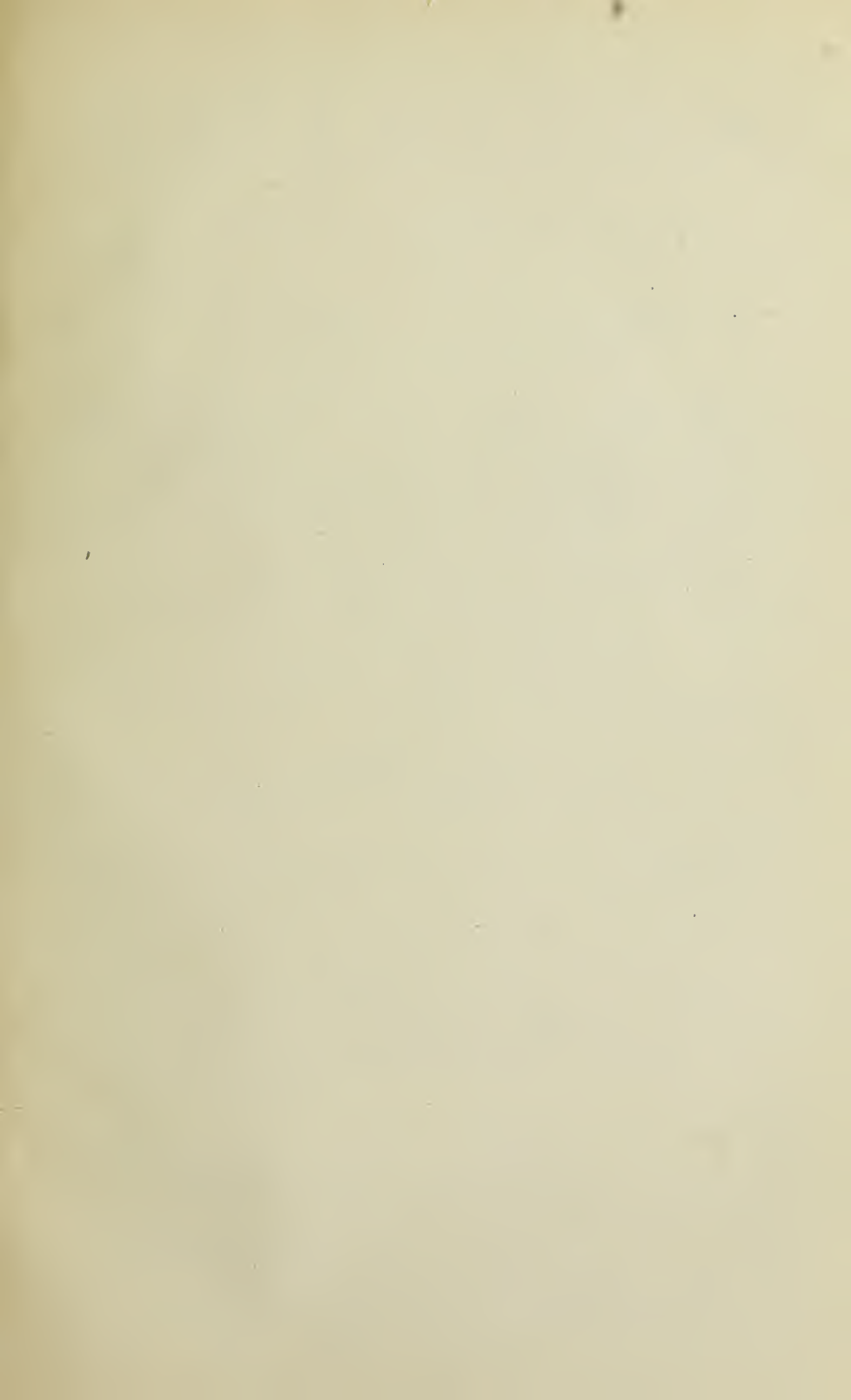
The Ontario Reformatory for Boys has now been abolished by the Government and the inmates have been handed over to the care of Mr. J. J. Kelso, Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children, who has provided for them all in good foster-homes throughout the Province. His system has been to take the boys from the institution, dress them well, treat them with kindness and consideration, and after studying their character place them in suitable homes. Very careful supervision is maintained and in the three months since the work was undertaken, not one of the boys have been re-arrested for any offence. The lads are endeavoring to show they are worthy of confidence and that Mr. Kelso made no mistake in lending them a helping hand.

The Boys' Reformatory building is now being converted into an asylum for chronic and senile insane women, and will be ready for occupation in June.

Strong representations having been made to the Dominion Government by the Prisoners' Aid Association with regard to the need of amendments to the Parole System and the appointment of an agent to take the supervision of discharged prisoners, it is understood that action will be taken in the matter without delay.

We regret to report that the Ontario Legislature adjourned this year without adopting the proposed bill for the economic treatment of indigent inebriates. In the meantime a strong society is being formed in Toronto to promote the treatment of indigent inebriates. Your corresponding secretary takes a deep interest in this movement and believes that much good will result therefrom.

We also regret having to announce that James Massie, late warden of the Central Prison, is dead. Mr. Massie was Canada's pioneer prisoner reformer and the loss is irreparable.



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ENTERED MARCH 21, 1902, AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

POST OFFICE AT COLUMBUS, OHIO, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 3, 1879.

SEE NOTICE AS TO MEMBERSHIP

THE membership fee in the National Conference of Charities and Correction is \$2.50 per year; *patron* \$10.00 a year. Attendance at the meetings is not condition of membership, nor is membership compulsory upon delegates. *Each member and patron* is entitled to a cloth bound copy of the PROCEEDINGS, and to the quarterly NATIONAL BULLETIN OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION. New York draft or check (the former preferred) in payment of membership fees should be made payable to the order of J. G. PHELPS STOKES, Treasurer, and sent to ALEXANDER JOHNSON, General Secretary, 105 East 22nd Street, New York.

Cloth bound volumes of the Proceedings of the Conferences of previous years may be had at \$1.50 per volume, or in quantities of five or more at \$1.25 each. The first Conference was held in 1874. The volumes can be furnished for every year except 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1885 and 1886. Members of the Conference may purchase single volumes, except for the current year, at \$1.25 each. Special rates for Public Libraries.

Address all communications to

ALEXANDER JOHNSON,

General Secretary,

105 EAST 22ND ST.,

NEW YORK CITY.

THE NATIONAL BULLETIN
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CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

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THE THIRTY-SECOND CONFERENCE, PORTLAND,
OREGON, JULY 15 TO 21, 1905.

A Christmas-tide visitor to a city so far north as Portland is naturally surprised to see roses in bloom in every garden, and marigolds, asters and English daisies here and there. But there they were, and on December 29, the writer plucked in the garden of the Boys and Girls' Aid Society's Home two as pretty La France buds as he ever saw, and was told that but for an uncommonly sharp frost the week before, the roses would have been much better. After this it is not hard to believe that the summer is as mild as the winter climate, and that there is no extreme weather in Western Oregon.

From New York December 22, by the ——— and ——— Railroads to Chicago, then by the Chicago Great Western to St. Paul, we left St. Paul on Christmas eve by the Northern Pacific for a rather lonesome journey. All that train equipment and dining car service could do for comfort was done on this splendid road, and the journey was by no means a disagreeable one. Our first stop was at Spokane on Tuesday, where a few people interested in charity had called a hasty meeting. Here organized charity has as yet no foothold, but its need is realized by a good many people and the cause is a hopeful one. The Mayor and others promised hearty cooperation in the National Conference, and the visit, though the meeting was poorly attended, was well worth while.

At Seattle on Wednesday there were two meetings, in the afternoon of the members of the Associated Charities and of the

general public in the evening. At the latter the Mayor presided and a very fair company assembled.

At Seattle the Associated Charities is well established, and although meeting more than the usual amount of unintelligent opposition, is doing fairly well. A large contingent of Seattle people will attend the National Conference and we shall probably enroll a good number of them as members.

Arriving in Portland on Thursday morning at seven, we found shelter from the drenching rain at "The Portland," a really magnificent hotel, conveniently located for business and other purposes. The Portland will be the Conference headquarters next July and it is admirably fitted for the purpose. The rooms are large and airy, the house being so constructed that there are no inside rooms. The halls are all wide, reception rooms, parlors, etc., are numerous and spacious. It is an ideal Conference hotel.

In the front court yard a grove of orange trees, with their glossy, bright foliage, out in the weather, looked almost semi-tropical. All evergreens grow luxuriantly; even the pines and cedars are bright green all winter. English ivy is everywhere. Magnolias are almost as common in the front yards as they are in New Orleans. Portland has a very good assortment of hotels, and a conference with the proprietors of several gave assurance that there will be no "hold-up" rates attempted during the exposition period next summer. There is a large middle class population who will open their homes to transient guests at moderate rates and the prospect for entertainment is excellent. Still it will be well for intending delegates to the Conference to write early and secure rooms.

In the February BULLETIN a list of hotels, with rates, will be given. It is now, however, safe to announce that comfortable rooms, on the European plan, at \$1 per day and upward, may be depended on. The rate at The Portland will be: American plan, \$3.50 per day up; European \$2 and up.

THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS.

The grounds of the Lewis and Clark Exposition are on the edge of the city, reached by several trolley lines in 20 minutes from the business center. The location is very beautiful and the buildings now ready are quite effective. Passing through a fine peristyle we come on a broad plateau, whereon the main buildings

stand. Here and there are groves of fir trees in native beauty. Vacant corners are full of flower beds, most of them being of roses, which are even now in bloom. Portland is a city of roses; they are everywhere. To the west is a broad ravine or narrow valley, with walks, groves and flowers leading to "The Trail," which is to be the Midway and the Pike with a more westerly name. To the north the plateau slopes down to a natural lake, fed from the Willamette river. In the lake is a large island, reached by a long, ornamental bridge or causeway and here is the United States exhibit and some other buildings. Farther north is the river, and beyond, first the bluffs, then the foothills and then the Cascade range of mountains, and in clear weather, the snow-clad summits of Mt. Ranier, Mt. St. Helens and Mt. Adams. To the east lies the city, the river with its shipping and Mt. Hood the most beautiful of all the snowy peaks.

As most of the Exposition buildings proper are nearly finished and many of the others well begun and as men can work outdoors all winter in Oregon, the people in charge feel that they will be ready on time and that June 1st will see the opening of the Exposition in a much better state of completion than has been usual with great shows of the kind.

THE PORTLAND COMMITTEE.

The local committee of the National Conference, with Mr. T. N. Strong at its head and with such leading workers as Rev. T. L. Eliot, Rev. Stephen S. Wise, W. T. Gardner of the Boys and Girls' Society, Mrs. Millie Trumbull and others among its members, may be depended on to make the local arrangements in every way adequate to the needs of the Conference.

The railroad fare decided on is the lowest ever made for a transcontinental trip. It will be \$45 from Chicago and equal points to Portland and return, with a choice of routes on the home journey. Sleeping car service costs \$12 for a double berth one way, but for those desiring to economize the very comfortable tourist sleepers at half the rate may be had. These are like the first-class sleepers except that the upholstery is leather instead of plush, and the carpet is a strip down the middle.

A party of friends who will occupy all, or the larger part, of such a tourist sleeper and take advantage of the opportunities of

the cook stove in the cars, can make the trip at a very low cost and with much enjoyment.

On the first-class roads every train carries a diner all the way, so that even if a train is delayed, meals are on time. Breakfast and lunch are served *a la carte* and dinner *table d'hôte*. In this way for \$2.00 per day one can enjoy very satisfactory meals. No one who has not traveled in the West within the last few years can realize the comfort and convenience of the present system, while compared with Eastern roads prices are decidedly moderate.

We would suggest that now is the time to begin to organize parties for the trip. Any requests for information as to trains, rates, best line of travel, etc., addressed to the General Secretary, will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

* * *

A NOTABLE EVENT IN CHARITY

Perhaps the most significant event in charity in many years is the endowment by Mr. John S. Kennedy, of the New York School of Philanthropy.

It was to be expected that a new profession would not really find itself until its votaries should prepare themselves for it in other ways than by filling subordinate positions under some one of more experience. A professional school, with its lectures, its classes, and to some extent its clinics, seems therefore an essential.

Still more urgently realized is the need of systematic training in charity work. How many failures and partial failures there have been of charity organization societies and associated charities, it is impossible to estimate. How many of these failures were due to lack of trained officers and agents, we can only guess. That most of the failures are due to such a cause we are certain.

But it is not only for organized charity in its technical sense, that trained workers are in demand. Every year sees new specialties in the profession becoming realized, and while the details of work differ, the fundamental principles are alike for all.

A professional school, especially in its inception, could not possibly be self-supporting without endowment. When Miss Richmond at Toronto in 1897, first presented to the National

Conference a definite plan for a School of Philanthropy, among its requirements was that of a benevolent, far-sighted millionaire to make it permanent by an endowment.

It was peculiarly appropriate that the man who gave the splendid United Charities building to New York, should endow a School of Philanthropy, to have its quarters in the same building. The sum of \$250,000 given by Mr. Kennedy, gives the new school a permanence which, with its access to the offices of the Charity Organization Society of New York, probably the best equipped and best organized society of the kind in the world, together create an unexcelled opportunity for splendid work. May the Directors of the school and its Governing Committee be wise enough to make the most of it.

* * *

CONCERNING OUR STATISTICS

It is somewhat of a reproach to the National Conference that after thirty-two years existence, during all of which time we have made more or less effort to collect statistical information, our reports from States should still be so meager, so inadequate and so unequal. Looking over those made to the thirty-first conference, we find reports of any kind from only thirty-two states and Territories and two from Canadian provinces. Yet we have a nominal list of sixty-one State, Territorial and Provincial corresponding secretaries.

Then if we consider the reports themselves we find great differences. Some are full and with every mark of accuracy, the statistical part carefully made and the story of recent progress in charities and correction concise and yet interesting, every new departure reported and nothing trite. Others are the opposite of this, statistics lacking or so evidently partial as to be useless for comparisons, sometimes statistics concerning things not included in the general scheme. Others dwelling on institutions which have often been reported and concerning which there is nothing new to say.

The Committee on Reports from States, of which the General Secretary is ex-officio chairman, is planning a serious and earnest effort to bring our reports a little nearer what they should be. A schedule will be sent to each Secretary and he will be asked

to fill it in as completely as possible, adding whatever may be of interest, in his discretion, but first completing the schedule. The secretaries will be asked to send in their reports sixty days before the Conference meets, and a digest of the whole will be prepared and presented to the Conference. The reports themselves will be edited with some rigor and, perhaps, condensed to some extent, so that the bulk may be lessened rather than increased. If this program of reform can be successfully carried out we may be able to present reports of real value.

We cannot hope to do what the United States Census Bureau has confessedly failed in, viz., show the actual number of every class of dependants, defectives and delinquents in every state. We may hope to present accurate and complete statistics of those of the unfortunate classes who are in state and other institutions, as well as to mark the progress of the states in lines of charity and correction from year to year, and nothing less than this should content us.

* * *

THE PHILANTHROPIST'S LIBRARY

While the theory that there is, or is to be, a science of charity, has been accepted for many years, yet so far the literature of the science is comparatively scanty. Rare are the causes involving so large an expenditure of effort and money, which have incited so little special literature if we except annual reports from that category, and text books of the science are still fewer. Professors Warner and Henderson, Miss Richmond and Mr. Devine have each made valuable contributions, and there are others, especially from the English press, inspired by the London charity organization society, but the shelves of the philanthropist's library are by no means crowded.

In Mr. Devine's new book, *The Principles of Relief*,* we get a distinct and very valuable addition to our literature, in some ways more notable than even Professor Warner's and covering a wider field.

We frequently criticise those who narrow the term "*charity*" to make it synonymous with "*relief*," but Mr. Devine has broadened the term relief to make it almost synonymous with charity.

* See New Books Received.

The feature of Mr. Devine's book which distinguishes it from anything hitherto printed as a text book is that it demands that the philanthropist take the fourth step. Not satisfied with relief of obvious distress; relief made adequate; relief given in such a way as to restore the dependent to a position of self-respect; Mr. Devine declares that charity must "*create social conditions in which pauperism is entirely absent.*"

The following notable passages afford a key to the book:

"There arises at last in many places and for different reasons a determination to seek out those social forces that have a downward pull and to destroy them by concerted action;" "there arises a realization that it is possible to call into increased activity social forces that are redemptive, regenerative, uplifting in character, and that will make unnecessary many charitable tasks, and make easier all that remain."

"Improved sanitation brings improved health and physical vigor. Improved housing and public parks lessen the need for hospitals and asylums. Universal elementary education, manual training, kindergartens, normal schools, professional schools and the university become actual preventive agencies. The better care of dependent children helps not only the particular children, but the community of which they are members. Intelligent, persistent social effort to improve the physical and the social environment in which all our lives are cast is thus linked with the most elementary and universal of all impulses of the human heart, that to help those who need help; and through all its stages—individual effort to relieve distress, merely because it is painful; effort to seek out and relieve distress that does not obtrude itself, but is known to exist; effort to help people to help themselves, and to strike at the causes of distress in the individual, and effort to strike at the social causes of human suffering—through all its stages there runs the continuous development of this ideal—which is a social ideal—the ideal commonwealth in which there shall be no pauperism and no destitution."

Coming as it does from the chief officer of the leading charity organization society in the country, this book may be said to voice the governing ideas of the enlightened charity of the twentieth century. It is a new and forcible, because a full and general application of the aphorism, "the purpose of wise charity is to make itself needless."

Before we can adequately cope with an evil we must know its extent. Mr. Robert Hunter's book on "*Poverty*"* is an attempt to indicate the extent of the evil of poverty in the United States, which every social worker and every patriotic citizen should not only read but study.

The facts which Mr. Hunter has accumulated and here presented constitute an indictment of some present industrial and social conditions more dreadful, because evidently set down with sincerity and a desire for moderation, than the wildest claims of the anarchist.

Mr. Hunter's own observations, made during his work as an agent of a charity organization society, as manager of a municipal lodging house and as head of a college settlement, are not the least valuable part of the book. His sympathies are strong and his insight keen. The most appalling statements in the book are supported by statistics from sources generally accepted as authentic.

Time and again, as we read the painful story, we are tempted to deny the conclusions reached, but at the end, especially after studying the appendix, the result is a craving to do something, anything, to change such terrible conditions. Especially does the book make us feel that the "*parasitic industries*," those that are only profitable by exploiting the labor of children and by using labor gotten so cheaply that the wages paid are not sufficient to keep up the physical efficiency of the worker, are commercially unsound and socially dangerous.

However we may begin, with whatever views of wise charity, we close the book accepting the words of the author:

"The all-necessary work to be done is not so much to reclaim a class which social forces are ever active in producing (the pauper class), as it is to battle with the social or economic forces which are continuously producing recruits to that class."

* * *

THE MEMBERSHIP.

The revised membership list which appears in this issue is an interesting document. It will be seen that our present active members number 1310 and that we have 65 sustaining members or patrons.

* See New Books Received.

To carry on the work of the conference to its best possibilities, we need two thousand ordinary and two hundred sustaining members. Every present member is invited to cooperate in securing these members, by filling up and returning to the general secretary the suggestion blank inclosed with this number of THE NATIONAL BULLETIN. To all persons whose names are so given, a circular letter will be sent inviting them to membership.

* * *

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE PRINCIPLES OF RELIEF. By Edward T. Devine, Ph. D., LL. D. 8vo, pp. vi, 495. The Macmillan Company, New York.

POVERTY. By Robert Hunter. 8vo, pp. ix, 372. The Macmillan Company, New York.

* * *

THE PROCEEDINGS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The libraries in the list which follows are receiving the proceedings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction each year as soon as they are published. This list ought to be very greatly increased. Every progressive and enterprising librarian in the United States should insist upon having, as a necessary volume, the proceedings of the Conference. Every one interested in the Conference, and especially every one interested in the public libraries of the United States, is requested to use his influence with his home library to see that it shall contain this annual volume.

There is no encyclopedia of Charities and Correction in existence, but a file of the proceedings of the National Conference for the last thirty-one years is the next thing to it. It is no longer possible to furnish complete files, but many of the most valuable numbers are still available, including those for the following years: 1884, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903.

The eighteen volumes, as above, will be sent, express paid, to any member of the Conference, or to any Public or University or College Library, for \$16.00.

If your own file is complete, the above eighteen volumes would be an acceptable present to any Public Library not already containing them.

Single volumes from the above list will be sent at the following charge, viz.: Those earlier than 1901, except 1888, 1890 and 1893, at 75 cents each; those later than 1900, and 1888, 1890 and 1893, at \$1.25.

(N. B.—Any one having duplicate copies of proceedings for the years 1874 to 1883, inclusive, and 1885, 1886 and 1888, who would like to exchange them for volumes in the list above, will please write the General Secretary for terms of exchange.)

In preparation, to be published in the Bulletin: Cumulative Index of the Proceedings from 1874 to 1904.

CALIFORNIA.

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Charities Department, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Legislative Library, Toronto.

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Free Public Library, New Haven.

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Portland, Oregon.

July 15th to 21st.

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SATURDAY, 2:30 P. M. . . General Session.

SATURDAY, 8:00 P. M. . . General Session.

Sunday morning services in churches. Pulpits occupied by Delegates.

SUNDAY, 3:00 P. M. . . Conference Sermon.

SUNDAY, 8:00 P. M. . . Sub-Committee on Tuberculosis.

SUNDAY, 8:00 P. M. . . Sub-Committee on Juvenile Courts.

MONDAY A. M. . . Committee on State Supervision.

MONDAY P. M. . . " " Needy Families.

TUESDAY A. M. . . " " Defectives.

TUESDAY P. M. . . " " Children.

WEDNESDAY A. M. . . " " Criminals.

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" " Statistics.

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Business of the Conference.

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FRIDAY A. M. . . " " Public Dependents.

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This outline is subject to change. In a later Bulletin the sectional meetings will be given also.

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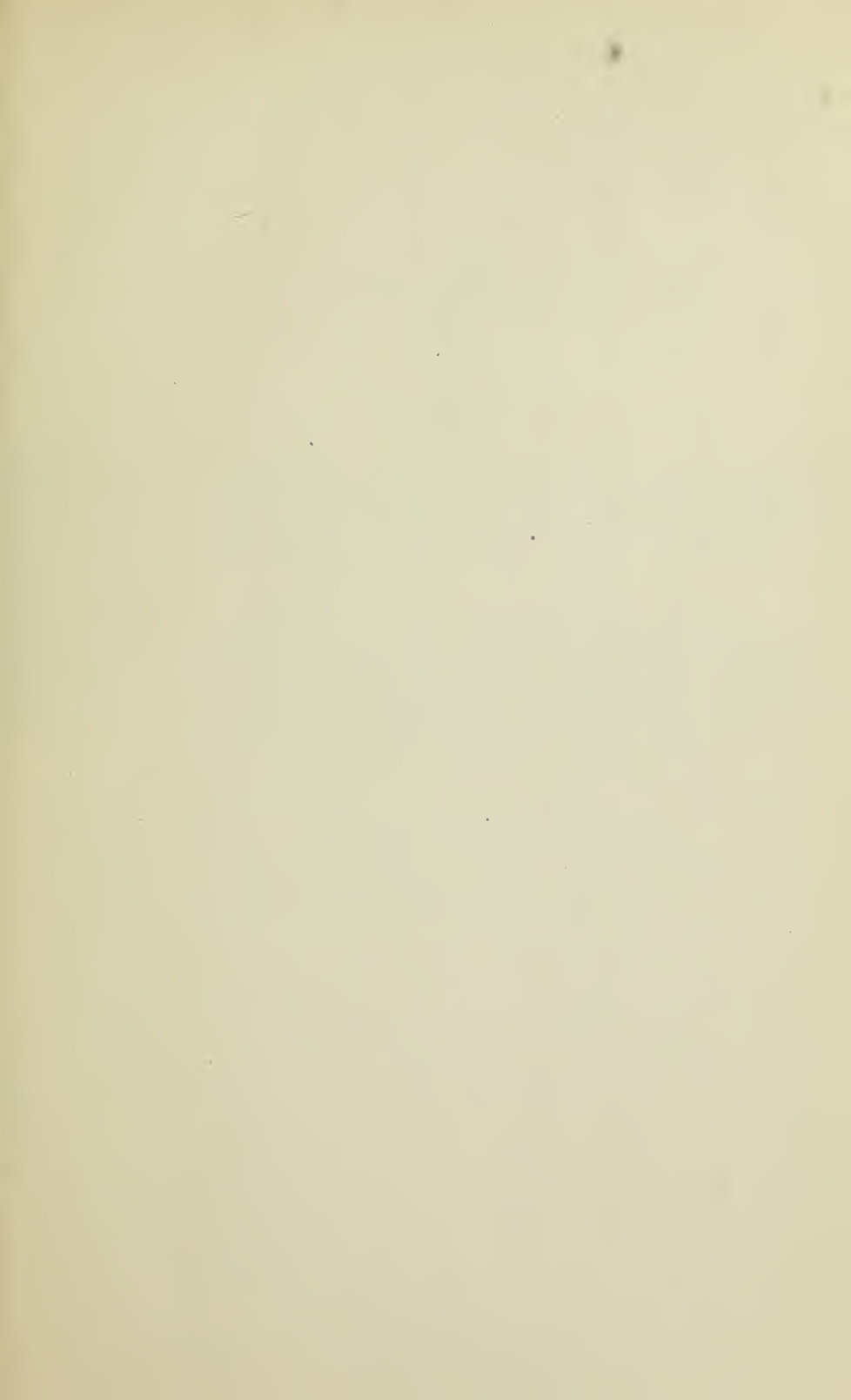
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